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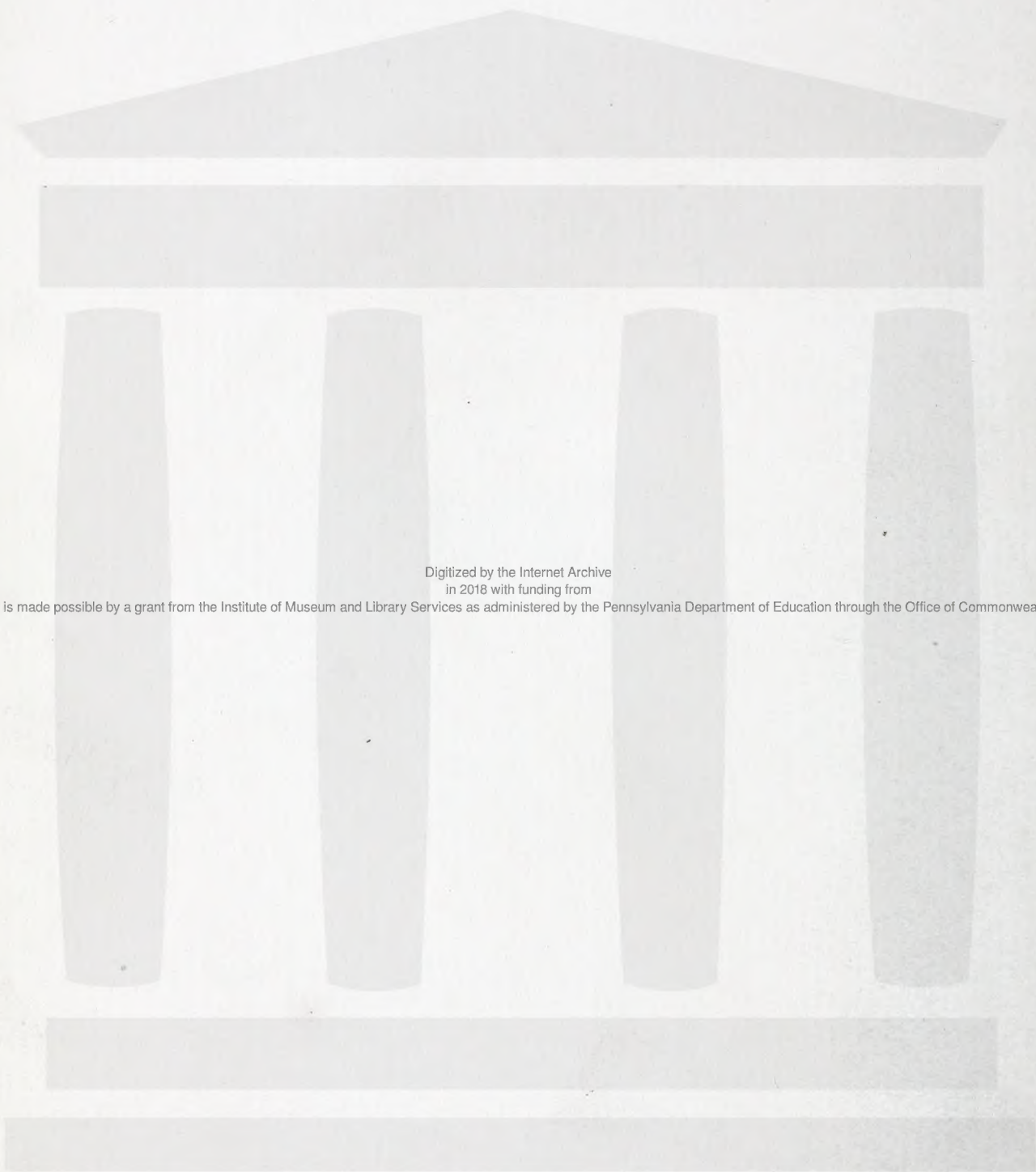
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ROYAL ARMS OF SCOTLAND.

AN
HISTORICAL CATALOGUE
OF
The St. Andrew's Society
OF PHILADELPHIA
With Biographical Sketches of
Deceased Members

1749-1907

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1907

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At the Sign of the Thistle.
PRESS OF LOUGHEAD & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

To Serve Until St. Andrew's Day (November 30th), 1907

President, ROBERT B. BEATH

Vice-Presidents, JOHN B. McPHERSON

JOHN GORDON GRAY

Secretary, ALEX. C. FERGUSON, Jr. (109 Chestnut Street)

Treasurer, ALEXANDER HARDING (31 South Front Street)

Physicians, MALCOLM MACFARLAN, M. D.

WHARTON SINKLER, M. D.

Chaplain, REV. JAMES H. LAMB, D. D.

Counsellors, M. HAMPTON TODD

PETER BOYD

Assistants, JOHN FERGUSON, WM. M. KERR

JOHN J. S. RODGERS, ALEXANDER HARDING

STANDING COMMITTEES

Finance Committee

CALEB J. MILNE

WM. RUDOLPH SMITH

WILLIAM E. HELME

Auditing Committee

ALEXANDER C. FERGUSON

JAMES F. HOPE

CRAIG D. RITCHIE

Quarterly Meeting Committee

JOHN FERGUSON

GEORGE DUNCAN

ISAAC M. LOUGHEAD

Elective Committee

DAVID MILNE

JOHN GORDON GRAY

JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D.

J. FRED THOMAS

EDWARD B. MASON

Woodlands Burial Lot

DAVID MILNE

JOHN FERGUSON

JOHN GRAHAM

Special Committee on Catalogue and History

ROBERT B. BEATH

ALEXANDER C. FERGUSON

FREDERICK S. GIGER

DAVID MILNE

CHAS. D. CLARK

90018

INTRODUCTORY

The Committee on Catalogue and History of The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia now presents the results of its work undertaken in accordance with the instructions received from the Society in February, 1906.

CATALOGUE OF MEMBERS

The Catalogue of Members will be found more convenient for reference than that of previous publications. There have been added to the Memoranda offices in the Society held by members, dates of death (when obtainable), and other brief details.

Following this roll will be found, on pages 427-432, a list of honorary members compiled from catalogues under the old rules, which designated non-residents as honorary members.

THE MINUTES

The Committee on the Catalogue of 1896, of which Craig D. Ritchie, Esq., was chairman, fully reported the conditions confronting it through the loss of the minutes of the Society for a period of thirty-three years, which loss could only be made up in part from miscellaneous papers found by that committee.

The present committee has been fortunate in securing from newspapers covering the period of the missing minutes much valuable information, as advertisements for the annual meeting and dinner were published for a number of years, giving in many instances the names of the officers, including Assistants and dinner committees.

The data thus obtained made it possible to practically complete the Roll of Officers by adding names of Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries not given in former catalogues.

Introductory

In addition, from full reports, principally in the *United States Gazette*, such interesting events have been recorded as the reinterment of the remains of General Hugh Mercer; the presentation to the Society of the sword of General Mercer; an account of the Centenary Anniversary, and the more recent removal of the remains of our former President, Hon. James Wilson, from Edenton, N. C., to Christ Church, Philadelphia.

BIOGRAPHIES

In the preliminary report of the committee, submitted February 28, 1906, brief reference was made to the many notable men on our rolls in Colonial times, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the formative period of Constitution building for the United States by such master minds as those of James Wilson and Alexander Hamilton.

Two Lieutenant Governors of the Province of Pennsylvania, Hon. Robert Hunter Morris and James Hamilton, during the years of their official service were also Presidents of this Society.

The first President, Dr. Thomas Graeme, was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as were, later, Alexander Stedman, Thomas Smith, Hugh Henry Brackenridge, John Ross, Thomas S. Bell and Ellis Lewis. Thomas McKean served as a Chief Justice.

In educational work no name in early times stands higher than that of the Rev. William Smith, D.D., the first provost of the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania.

Four members of the Society, James Wilson, Dr. John Witherspoon, George Ross and Philip Livingston (honorary member), were on our rolls prior to their becoming signers of the Declaration of Independence, and another signer, Governor Thomas McKean, joined the Society subsequently.

In the War of the Revolution the Society was represented by Major General Hugh Mercer. Major General Arthur St. Clair became a member later.

Introductory

The first soldier of prominence from Pennsylvania killed in the War of the Revolution was the young and gallant John Macpherson, member 1773, who was killed in the assault on Quebec; and an honorary member, Major John Pitcairn, serving his king loyally, was among the first to fall in the British service at Bunker Hill.

The record of our members in the old and stirring days long past was a glorious one. In addition to those referred to above there were many who were foremost in educational, religious and benevolent work, and others who were leading professional and business men in the community.

To bring together the records of so many within the compass of this volume was in itself no small task. The committee has endeavored, by application to members and to the relatives of those deceased, to obtain complete biographical data for others; and none have been omitted when it was possible to obtain the necessary information.

It is earnestly hoped that members having any information as to other deceased members will promptly furnish the same to the Secretary, that it may be duly filed for use when the Society may decide upon the issue of a supplementary volume.

It will be noticed that several active and influential members were born in England or in Ireland. There can be no doubt that in every such instance the rules of the Society were strictly observed, which provided that no person should be a member unless he be a native of Scotland or the lineal descendant of a native of Scotland. The present rule restricts membership to citizens of Pennsylvania "who shall have been born in Scotland or who shall be the descendants of persons born in Scotland."

The assistance of Craig D. Ritchie, Esq., has been of especial value in compiling this volume. The Society is likewise under obligations to Mr. John W. Jordan, librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Mr. William Perrine, of the *Evening Bulletin*; Col. J. Granville Leach, Mr. Frank Willing Leach, now contributing genealogical articles on Phila-

Introductory

delphia families to the *North American*; Rev. Samuel Fitch Hotchken, Registrar of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, Protestant Episcopal Church; Rev. Louis F. Benson, Hon. Librarian Presbyterian Historical Society; Dr. J. F. Sachse, Librarian Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, and Craig W. Green, *Evening World*, New York.

To our own members who have given practical aid in this work the thanks of the Society are due.

EXPENSE OF THE WORK

When an outline of the work to be undertaken and its probable cost was reported to the Society, all present were gratified by the prompt and generous offer of Mr. Caleb J. Milne to defray the expense of publication. His loyalty to the Society during nearly fifty years of membership and his zeal in promoting its prosperity are held in grateful appreciation.

ROBERT B. BEATH,
ALEXANDER C. FERGUSSON,
FREDERICK S. GIGER,
DAVID MILNE,
CHARLES D. CLARK,
Committee.

ERRATA

Page 6—Second line from foot: Brigadier for Major.

Page 43—Seventh line from foot of page:

For Dr. Gavin Watson insert, James McAlpin.

For Wm. J. Young insert, Quintin Campbell.

Page 71—First line: Brigadier for Major.

Page 118—Last line, Margaret for Mayaret.



ARMS

of

The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia

Adopted February 29, 1896, and used until October 31, 1907

when the Arms opposite page 12 were adopted.

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 University of Pennsylvania. Thos. H. Montgomery.
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Washington and His Generals. Edward Weeks.

General Index

	PAGE.
AUTHORITIES CONSULTED IN THIS WORK.....	9
BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS.....	72
BIOGRAPHIES OF DECEASED MEMBERS.....	99
BURIAL LOT IN WOODLANDS.....	74
BY-LAWS NOW IN FORCE.....	79
CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY.....	49
CHARITY DISBURSED.....	73
CHARTER. ORIGINAL ADVERTISEMENT AND RULES.....	14
AMENDMENT OF 1769.....	25
CHARTER OF 1791.....	28
CHARTER OF 1808-09.....	31
CHARTER OF 1871.....	75
CRESTS (ARMS) ADOPTED.....	55 AND 70
FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.....	72
GAVELS PRESENTED.....	71
HISTORICAL SKETCH.....	13
INDEX TO BIOGRAPHIES.....	433
INDEX TO PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.....	436
INSIGNIA OF THE SOCIETY.....	72
LOVING CUP PRESENTED.....	58
MEMBERS, NUMBER OF, SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.....	74
MEMBERS, CATALOGUE OF.....	375
MINUTES OF MEETINGS, EXTRACTS.....	35
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, 1907. (CONTINUED FOR 1908)	3
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.....	56
PRESENTATION OF SWORD OF GENERAL MERCER.....	47
RAM'S HEAD AND SNUFF-BOX PRESENTED.....	51
REINTERMENT OF GENERAL HUGH MERCER.....	44
REINTERMENT OF HON. JAMES WILSON.....	65
ROLL OF OFFICERS AND PAST OFFICERS.....	87
SUPPER FUND ESTABLISHED.....	73



INSIGNIA
of
The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia
Adopted May 31, 1904.

The badge only was adopted as the
ARMS OF THE SOCIETY,
October 31, 1907.

HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF
THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
OF PHILADELPHIA

The love of home and kindred has always and everywhere been held to distinguish man from the brute—the civilized and educated man from the wandering savage—and to the honor of our compatriots nowhere has burned more brightly the sacred flame than in the hearts of Scotland's children. No distance, no remoteness in time or place from the ancestral home extinguishes it, and though many a weary league of land and sea, or numerous generations may separate them from the

“Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,”

and though poverty, or affliction, or other circumstances may prevent their ever treading the sacred soil of their fatherland, still longingly they gaze far over the seas to the ancient hills and lovingly remember their brethren at home and abroad.

NOTE.—The committee in charge of this publication has here followed the text of the Historical Sketch of the Catalogue of 1896 with a number of additions gleaned principally from newspaper reports, referred to in the Introduction, and adding items of interest occurring since the last Catalogue was issued, in 1896.

An Historical Sketch

When Philadelphia was settled many a Scotchman was gradually attracted to the new country, and, as Scotchmen always do, they soon rose to positions of honor and profit in the various departments of life.

But the old love of home and kindred animated them, and while our city, now so large and populous, was but like a babe in its swaddling clothes, and Third Street was the western boundary of its built-up part, in December, 1749, certain Scotchmen, honor to their memory, met and adopted the following,

Rules for The St. Andrew's Society.

[December, 1749]

Advertisement.

That peculiar benevolence of mind which shews itself by charitable actions in giving Relief to the poor and distress'd, has been always justly esteem'd one of the first-rate moral Virtues. Any Persons then who form themselves into a Society with this Intention must certainly meet with the Approbation of every candid and generous mind, and we hope it will plainly appear by the Rules which are to follow that The St. Andrew's Society, of Philadelphia, was Solely Instituted with that view. But as the Charities of this Society are to be somewhat confin'd, it may not be amiss, briefly, to mention the reasons by way of Apology for it.

The design of Society in general is undoubtedly universal Good, yet as it is impossible that all Mankind can be join'd in one Society, bodies of men have separated themselves into distinct Societies, which are call'd Nations. Now all the Publick Acts of these National Societies either are or ought to be calculated principally to promote the particular happyness and welfare of that Nation where they are made. In Nations again for a reason of the very same kind men form themselves into

An Historical Sketch

Corporations and other Societies for promoting some particular Good which either had not or could not be so well provided for by the Publick acts of the Community. On this Account we are humbly of Opinion it will never be reckon'd a good Objection against any private Society that the ends propos'd by it are not General but confin'd to particulars under certain Circumstances: Provided always that nothing can be aim'd at by any such private Society inconsistent with the Public Good. Now to apply this to the present purpose We who are Natives of that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland and reside in the City of Philadelphia meeting frequently with our Country people here in distress who generally make application to some one or other of us for relief have agreed to form ourselves into a Society in order to provide for these Indigents whereby they may be more easily more regularly and more bountifully Supply'd than cou'd well be done in the common troublesome way of making Occasional collections for such purposes. As we propos'd to restrict the Charities of our Society to our Indigent Country Folks alone so it was our original intention to admit none but Scotsmen born into the Society and to apply to or receive contributions from none else. But upon considering that many descended of Scots Parents might be both able and willing to contribute towards a Charitable design of this Nature whereby their own Kinsmen from Scotland might some time or other be reliev'd in time of want and Necessity we judg'd upon mature deliberation that it wou'd be wrong to exclude them from joining with us. For this reason, we concluded to leave an opening for the Admission of such of them as shall be so dispos'd. At the same time we have endeavour'd to preserve a fair and just Ballance betwixt those from whom the Money is to be Collected and those to whose relief it is to be apply'd, so that as far as the original design of this Society will permit all who have any connection with the Contributors are intitl'd to the Charity of it. Others its true are not. Yet if by our Rules all others besides Scotsmen born, the sons of Scotsmen who may be members of this Society, or the Widows and Children of the Members are excluded from the benefit of it

An Historical Sketch

let it be likewise Consider'd that the same Rules limit the Contributions Agreeable to this So that we hope there is not the least room left for reflections of partiality. No injustice is done to any private man since if he contributes himself or Friends may reap an advantage and it can never be pretended that the Public can sustain any Injury Seeing on the contrary it may be the means frequently of saving the money allotted by the Public for Charitable Uses but cannot possibly interfere with any Public utility whatever.

Thus it appears that the design of this Society is fair equitable and Innocent and to convince the World that it is so we thought it proper to take this method of making Public our Rules.

Upon the whole we are sensible there are Societies of the same Denominations in other places of a more General and extensive Nature both as to Collecting and applying the Charities collected, and indeed it is but right if they are so in the one they ought to be so in the other.

But it is our Opinion for reasons which appear to us good Ones that The St. Andrew's Society in this place shou'd be constituted agreeable to the above Plan and accordingly have unanimously Voted and Agreed to the following Rules for the Better management and Improvement of the same.

THE RULES

1. The Society shall be call'd by the name of The St. Andrew's Society at Philadelphia in Pensilvania.

2. In order to maintain a good understanding acquaintance and Fellowship with one another the members of the Society shall assemble at some convenient house in Philadelphia four times every year viz. the last day of November, February May and August but when either of these days happen to be of a Sunday the Meeting shall be the day Following. At these Meetings the Society may resolve upon and Vote such further Rules and Orders as may from time to time be found necessary and convenient for the regulation of the Society.

An Historical Sketch

3. The Meeting on St. Andrew's day shall be called the Anniversary Assembly of The St. Andrew's Society—on which day or the day following if that happens to be Sunday the Members regularly met shall by majority of Votes Elect the Officers of the ensuing year viz. A President and Vice President, Two Assistants a Treasurer and Secretary who must all be Residents in the City of Philadelphia.

4. A majority of the members met at any of the Quarterly Meetings shall upon due application made have power to Admit into the Society any man of honour and integrity provided he be a Scotsman or the son of Scotsman or of Scots Parentage.

5. If any of the Officers happen to die or remove out of the Province during the year for which they were Elected the Members met at the Next Quarterly Meeting shall by plurality of Votes Elect others in their room for the service of the remaining part of the year.

6. Any Member being duly Elected an Officer who shall refuse to Act shall forfeit Three Pounds Pensilvania Currency for the use of the Society and another shall be immediately Chosen in his room.

7. The President or in his absence the Vice President shall appoint the place of meeting in Philadelphia every Quarter and shall give ten days notice to the members by an Advertisement in the New's Papers directed to the members of The St. Andrew's Society.

8. Any member who shall then be resident in the Province and Cannot Possibly attend the Society shall make his reasonable Excuse to the President or Vice President sometime before the Meeting which shall be laid before the Society. Otherwise for every default on St. Andrew's day he shall forfeit Twenty Shillings Currency and for every other default at any other meeting Ten Shillings for the use of the Society.

9. The President or Vice President shall at their discretion Agree for the entertainment of the Society for any sum not exceeding Ten Shillings a man Every St. Andrew's day or Six Shillings a man every other Meeting and the said Sums

An Historical Sketch

shall be paid by the respective Members without deducting any part of the same of the Society's Stock.

10. Every Present Member of this Society as well as every member hereafter to be admitted shall immediately Subscribe the Rules and Pay into the hands of the Treasurer a Sum not less than Twenty Shillings Pensilvania Currency to be apply'd according to the Rules and Orders hereafter Mentioned.

11. Every Member during his continuance as such shall pay Quarterly into the hands of the Treasurer a sum not less than five shillings Currency.

12. All Benefactions Donations and Forfeitures shall likewise be paid into the hands of the Treasurer for the time being who immediately after his Election shall become bound in an Obligation to the President, Vice President and former Treasurer or to either of them in double the Value of the Society's Stock then to be put into his hands with Condition to render to the Society a just and true Account of the same and of all Donations Quarterly payments Forfeitures and other improvements thereof Fire and inevitable accidents only excepted and to deliver the Same to the Obligers or to the order of the Society or the next Treasurer at any time when thereunto requir'd by a majority of the members regularly met at the Anniversary or Quarterly meetings.

13. As Charity and the relief of Indigent and poor people is principally intended by this undertaking all the money which from time to time shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer shall be us'd and apply'd to the best advantage for promoting that design. And if at any time there shall be more Money in the Stock than the present exigencies of the Poor require—The Treasurer with the consent of the President may lend out the same at Interest on good Security for the payment thereof for any time not exceeding One year which Security shall be taken Jointly and Severally in the names of the President and Vice President and Treasurer for the time being.

14. The Charity of the Society shall be apply'd in the following manner, viz. The President and Vice President in

SEAL
of
The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia.

An Historical Sketch

Conjunction with the other Officers of the Society or in their absence a like number of members shall have power to draw Orders on the Treasurer for the time being payable to such poor Persons as they shall judge proper Objects of the Society's Charity which the Treasurer shall immediately Pay. Provided always that none but Natives of Scotland the Sons of Scotsmen or of Scots Parentage who may be hereafter Members of this Society or the Widows and Children of the Members shall ever be entitl'd to any part of this Charity. Provided also that the sums so drawn for do not exceed Five pounds to any one Person and Thirty pounds in the whole during one Quarter and of the said draughts and payments the Treasurer shall make report at the next Quarterly Meeting. But for any larger sums the poor Person qualified as above shall be obliged to Petition the Society at the next quarterly Meeting where the members met shall have power by plurality of Votes to order what sum they shall think Convenient. Provided the same does not Exceed Ten pounds to any One Person or Sixty pounds during one Quarter. The consideration of the payment of any larger sums than those last mentioned shall be referr'd to the Anniversary Assembly of the Society.

15. The Treasurer for the time being shall acct of the Society's Stock from time to time provide compleat Sets of Books wherein he shall regularly Enter all the Several Sums of Money directed to be paid by the Rules together with the names of Persons paying & the particular times when the said sums shall be paid. He shall likewise enter all the disbursements made by order of the President and Vice President or otherwise and shall produce these Books to be inspected and examen'd by the Members Every Quarterly Meeting.

16. A large Seal shall be provided for the use of the Society with a Thistle and Crown over it together with the motto *Nemo me impune lacesset*. This Seal shall be put into the hands of the President for the time being to be us'd as hereafter directed.

17. All the present Members and those who shall be after-

An Historical Sketch

wards admitted shall take a Certificate of their Admission under the Society's Seal Sign'd by the President or Vice President and Clerk in the Following form :

*These are to Certify that _____ of _____
was by a majority of Votes regularly admitted a member of
The St. Andrew's Society of Philad'a in the Province of Pen-
sylvania at a Meeting of the Society the _____
day of _____ Anno Domini _____*

*Given under our hands and Seal of the Society the Day
and year above written*

President

Secretary

18. The Assistants as occasion Offer shall with the Consent of the President or Vice President wait on all Gentlemen Strangers and Others whom they shall think proper to acquaint with the Charitable design of the Society and modestly desire their assistance and concurrence therein. The success whereof they shall from time to time report to the next Quarterly Meeting of the Members Provided always and it is hereby expressly Rul'd that no application for Assistance be ever made to or accepted from any but Natives of Scotland or the Children of Scotsmen.

19. A Book shall be provided as often as Necessary Wherein the Secr'y shall enter all the Rules and Orders which now are or hereafter shall be voted and Agreed upon for the regulation of the Society together with the names of the Members and the times of their Admission and also the Election of the Officers and their Deaths as well as the Deaths of any of the Members. The Sec'y shall likewise duly enter in the said

An Historical Sketch

Book all Petitions to the Society and orders of it for the payments of Money. Also all Donations all reports made by any of the Officers all Forfeitures incurr'd by any of the Members and all other proceedings and Transactions of the Society when regularly met together.

20. The Treasurer shall out of the Stock provide a Strong Box with a Lock and Key wherein shall be safely lodg'd the Rules and Orders of the Society with all the Money in Stock and the Securities for the same excepting the Bond to be entered into by the Treasurer which shall be kept by the President; and also all the Books Papers Accompts and minutes of the Transactions of the Society. This Box with every thing Contain'd in it shall be produc'd by the Treasurer to the Society every Anniversary Assembly at their place of Meeting to be there Inspected and Examin'd by the members and afterwards deliver'd to the Succeeding Treasurer upon his being duly Elect'd and giving Security according to the Direction of the Rules.

21. At all meetings of the Society after the President or Vice President has taken the chair the Rules shall be read by the Sec^y before the Company proceed to Business and nothing shall be talk'd of but the business of the Society while the President keeps the chair. Whoever offends against this Rule after having been once reprimanded from the Chair shall forfeit Two Shillings and Sixpence to the———(word lost).

22. Good order and decency shall be observ'd in all Proceedings of the Society and every Member Speaking —— business shall direct his discourse to the Chairman —— after debate shall Sum up the Substance of the Argument and propose the Same to the Vote of the Company in all which matters a Majority shall prevail unless when the Rules Expressly order it to be otherwise.

23. On any particular emergency the President shall be invested with the Power to call a Meeting of the Society giving at least three days' notice to the Members in —— either by advertisement in the Public papers or by —— sent to each member: every Meeting so call'd shall —— Possess'd of the

An Historical Sketch

same extent of Power in distributing Charity as any Quarterly Meeting.

24. Any Indecent or unmannerly behaviour —— Members at any of the Meetings of the Society shall be Judg'd of by a majority of the Company present and the Person found to have Transgress'd shall forfeit a sum to the Box at the Discretion of the Company not Exceeding Ten shillings Currency.

25. Every Member who shall refuse to comply with the Rules without reasonable Excuse to be judg'd of by the Society shall have his Name Struck out of the list and shall no longer be deem'd a Member.

26. All Rules for the better Regulation of the Society not inconsistent with or repugnant to the above Rules may Voted and agreed by plurality of Votes at the Quarterly Meeting.

27. The foregoing Rules shall be deem'd the fundamental Articles and Rules of the Society and shall not be alter'd or abrogated otherwise than by the Consent and Vote of two thirds of the Members regularly met at the Anniversary Assembly.

Voted unanimously agreed and Seal'd with the Society's Seal at Philadelphia in the Province of Pensilvania this Seventh of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and forty nine. Witness our hands."

Thus run the first articles of Association, reproduced in the original spelling, capitalizing and contractions as the same stand recorded in the early pages of the first Minute Book of the Society.

That meetings prior to that of December 7, 1749, had been held is evident from the fact that the report of the Committee on Rules was on that date formally presented and adopted.

On the succeeding page are, in apparently their own handwriting, the following names. The page is torn so that some of the names cannot be read, but the wanting part has been supplied from other data, the supplied part being inclosed in a parenthesis.

An Historical Sketch

(THOMAS GRA)EME *President.*

(JAMES) BURD *Vice Presd^t.*

(D^R ADA)M THOMSON } *Assts.*
(W)ILLIAM MCILVAINE }

JOHN INGLIS *Treas.*

JAMES TROTTER *Sec^y.*

GEO SMITH.

DAVID DEWAR.

JOHN WALLACE.

CHARLES STEDMAN.

ALEX^R STEDMAN

ALEX^R ANNAND.

DAVID HALL.

ALEX^R FORBES.

JOHN NELSON.

JOHN KIDDIE.

JAMES LINDSAY.

JAS HUTTON.

JAMES BELL.

LEWIS GORDON.

ROB^T PHILIP.

DAVID MCILVAINE.

JOHN BELL.

ALEX^R HAMILTON.

WILLIAM BLAIR.

The above were the original members.

In 1769 several changes were made in the Rules, and these, with a briefer statement of the objects of the Society and a catalogue of members, were printed in pamphlet form by "D. Hall and W. Sellers." This firm succeeded that of "B. Franklin and D. Hall," Printers. David Hall was a charter member. See Biography.

In 1749 membership in the Society was restricted to "Scotsmen born or the sons of Scotsmen." In 1769 this was changed to include "natives of Scotland" or "the sons or grandsons of parents one of whom, at least, hath been born in Scotland." See Section I following the Advertisement.



ALEXANDER C. FERGUSSON,
PRESIDENT 1882-1883.

[1769]

THE
CONSTITUTION
AND
RULES
OF
THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
IN
PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA
PRINTED BY D. HALL & W. SELLERS
MDCCLXIX

ADVERTISEMENT

Every Institution for the Charitable Relief of our Fellow-Creatures in Distress, must certainly claim the Approbation and Encouragement of benevolent Minds. That such is the design of THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY in Philadelphia, will be acknowledged (it is hoped) by all who candidly peruse the subsequent Rules; to which a stronger Proof might be added, if necessary; namely, a List of many Hundreds, who have been relieved by the Charity of this Society, during near Twenty Years it hath subsisted; in which List would be found

Constitution 1769

many who must otherwise have suffered, without Friends, in a Place where they were Strangers.

When People fall into Misfortunes, in any Part of the World remote from the Place of their Nativity, it is natural for them to make their Distress first known to those who were originally from the same Country. The Presumption in this case is, that the Love of the native Soil, which is inseparable from human Breast, will make their Countrymen more ready than others to administer to their Relief; and that possibly some may be found among them, with whom they are connected by Blood; who may have known some of their Relatives, or, at least, who may have better Opportunities of being assured, from local Circumstances, that they are not Impostors.

It is from such Considerations that private Societies have been found useful, in all civilized Nations, to answer particular good Purposes, which could not come within the public Provisions of the Community. For, not to mention the numerous Associations of this Kind among the Natives of every Kingdom, when they come to reside in a distant Land, we observe, even among the Natives of different Counties in the same Kingdom, that, when they come to reside in the great Metropolis, London, they form themselves into the like Societies, for local and particular Charities to those who were born near them.

Nor is the general Interest of Charity, or of the Public, hereby injured, any more than it can be said to be by the Mite given, in particular religious Societies, to their own Poor. But on the contrary, since few Men, after answering the Calls of the public, can be able to contribute, in all extraordinary Cases that may happen, it is certain that when particular Cases become the Care of particular Societies, the whole will be better provided for.

It is hoped that, from the new Rules that are made in this Society, those Objections, that formerly had Weight with some members, will now be removed; since every Person may attend the Quarterly Meetings at no more Expence than is

Constitution 1769

necessary at any common Meeting of Business with Friends, on other Occasions in this City.

The Rules follow in separate Articles, specifying the Officers and their Duties, Meetings, Expenses of Meetings, Dues, etc. The first Rule is here given, it not being deemed necessary to reprint the whole.

RULES, &c.

I. *Of the Name of the Society, and the Persons Capable of Being Members.*

The Society shall be called by the name of THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY at *Philadelphia*, in the Province of *Pennsylvania*; and the Members thereof shall be distinguished into Resident and Honorary; nor shall any Person be admitted a Member unless he be a Native of that part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, or the son or grandson of parents, one of whom at least hath been born in *Scotland*. Those only shall be deemed *Honorary* members, who, being qualified as above, are duly elected, and, being at too great distance from *Philadelphia* to be considered as Resident Members, present a Sum, not less than *Twenty Shillings*, to the Use of this Society.

The sentence in the "Advertisement" reading, "It is hoped, that from the new Rules, those Objections which formerly had Weight with some Members, will now be removed," no doubt referred to Article XII "*Of the Expense of Meetings*," which required the four Assistants "to provide a plain and neat supper, and shall call for and settle the Bill at Eleven o'clock at farthest every Meeting, except St. Andrew's Night, and at Twelve o'clock at farthest on that Night." "Nor shall any Liquor be brought into the Company, but what is ordered by the Assistants; and if any Members shall stay after the Bill is settled, their Expence shall be paid wholly by themselves."

The Catalogue of 1769 contains a List of Officers for that year and the names of seventy-six Resident and one hundred and forty-seven Honorary Members.

Constitution 1769

The first name on this Roll is that of the Hon. James Hamilton, who had served as President 1750-53 while Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and again as President 1759-63. It includes the names of Hon. George Ross, Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, Hon. James Wilson and other leading citizens, and in the list of Honorary Members Philip Livingston of New York.

Thus the Society had on its rolls *prior to the Revolution* the names of four men who, a few years later, were to be honored as Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Another of the Signers, Hon. Thomas McKean, joined the Society in 1792. He served as Governor of the Commonwealth 1799-1808.

The Hon. Alexander Hamilton, Honorary Member on the Roll of 1791, was one of the signers of the Constitution of the United States. The eminent services to the country of these and other members are elsewhere referred to.

The Honorary Roll of 1769 contains other notable names. Among these, Captain Hugh Mercer, who later as a distinguished general of the War of the Revolution sealed with his life-blood his devotion to the cause of the American colonies, and another, Captain John Pitcairn, in the British service, was mortally wounded at Bunker Hill, and who, as Professor John Fiske says in "The American Revolution," "had fired the first shot in the war and fell while entering the redoubt held by the Americans."

CHARTER OF 1791

In 1791 the Society presented an application to Governor Thomas Mifflin for a new charter, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of 1791, which was granted.

The Constitution and Rules were reprinted that year by Hall & Sellers, and the Roll of Members contained the names of ninety-three Resident and forty-two Honorary or Non-resident members. The Mr. Hall of this firm at this time was William Hall, who entered the firm after his father's death.

Constitution 1769

He also served as Secretary of the Society during the years of the Revolutionary War.

Only slight changes were made in the Rules then in force; the Advertisement of Objects sought by the Society was more condensed, but of the same general effect. Provision was made for six Assistants in place of four. There was no provision for a Chaplain, but the Rev. William Marshall signed the application as Chaplain and had been so acting from 1788.

The signatures to the Charter of 1791 are of interest, beginning with that of James Wilson, President; William Smith, Vice-President; John Shields, Treasurer; Richard Lake, Secretary, and William Marshall, Chaplain.

Then follow: Andrew Spence, Jas. Henderson, Robt. Henderson, William H. Tod, Thomas Leiper, G. Hamilton, Junr., Thomas Ewing, Tho. McKean (later Governor), Art. Miller, George Scott, Niel Matthison, Chas. Robertson, Thomas Smith, Edward Burd, John Cross, Hugh Lennox, Thomas Dobson, Robert Campbell, David McCormick, Malcolm McDonald, Andrew Ross, Wm. Moore Smith, John Bain and Robert Smith.

The minutes of November 30, 1807, show that a committee appointed to ascertain whether the Society had a charter reported that no trace of a charter could be found, and following this, on February 28, 1808, it was stated a charter had been duly passed and enrolled.

Yet the Charter of 1791, bearing the autographs of the members as above stated, is now in possession of the Society, and a copy was duly entered on the minutes. While the application to the Governor is dated April 6, 1791, the certificate that the application was in due order, signed by Chief Justice Thomas McKean and Associate Justices Edward Shippen, Jasper Yeates and Thomas Smith, is dated September 17, 1796.

Messrs. McKean and Smith also signed the application for the charter.

CHARTER OF 1809

In 1808 the Society again presented an application to the Governor of the Commonwealth, Hon. Simon Snyder, for an amended charter.

The application was certified to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by the Hon. Jos. B. McKean, Attorney General, December 30, 1808, and on that date the same was approved by the Supreme Court and so certified to the Governor, who caused the charter to be issued at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1809. Two members of the Supreme Court who were members of the Society passed upon the application, Hon. Thomas Smith and Hon. Hugh H. Brackenridge.

The full text of this Charter with the By-laws is printed, pages 29-42, Catalogue 1896, and is therefore omitted here, being superseded by the Charter of 1872, but it is deemed important to record the names (alphabetically arranged) on the application for this Charter and the List of Officers thereto appended.

INCORPORATORS NAMED ON CHARTER GRANTED TO THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA JANUARY 6, 1809

John Aitken,
James Arrott,
James A. Bartram,
James Black,
George D. Blackie,
John Brice,
William Brown,
Edward Burd,
Edward Shippen Burd,

Robert Burnside,
Thomas Callender,
Quintin Campbell,
John Carson,
Thomas Carstairs,
Nathaniel Chapman, M.D.,
John Collet,
William Cramond,
John Cross,

Charter 1809

James Cummins,
George Davis,
Nathan Davidson,
William Davidson,
Thomas Dobson,
Thomas Ewing,
George Farquhar,
John Fimeton,
Nathan Forbes,
Robert Frazer,
Tristram B. Freeman,
James Gibson,
William Goodfellow,
Archibald Gourley,
William Graham,
James Grant,
John Grant,
William Hall,
Gavin Hamilton,
James Hamilton,
William Hamilton,
David Hardie,
George Hunter,
Henry Hutchinson,
Robert William Hutchinson,
George Hyde,
James Imbrie,
Benjamin Johnson,
Walter Johnson,
Hector Kennedy,
Robert Kid,
George G. Leiper,
Thomas Leiper,
David Lenox,
John Love,
Patrick Lyon,
Malcolm MacDonald,

William MacDonald,
John MacGregor,
James McAlpin,
George McCauley,
Murdoch McCauley,
John McCausland,
William McClure,
David McCormick,
David McCrea,
James McCurrach,
John McDougall,
Thomas McKean,
John McLeod,
Charles Macalester,
John Mackenzie,
Peter Mackie,
Thomas Mackie,
William Macpherson,
Neal Mattheson,
Samuel Meeker,
John Micklejohn,
Arthur Miller,
James Alexander Miller,
James Miller,
John Miller (M.C.),
Samuel Miller,
William Miller,
William Mitchell,
George Morris,
John Morrison,
Thomas Orr,
George Palmer,
Thomas Palmer,
William Patterson,
Ralph Peacock,
James Proudfit, M.D.,
Alexander Reinagle,

Charter 1809

Robert Ritchie,
James Robertson,
John Robertson,
William Robertson,
James Ronaldson,
Archibald Scott,
Andrew Service,
Rev. Joseph Shaw,
David M. Shields,
John M. Shields,
Walter Sines,
John B. N. Smith,
Richard E. Smith,
Robert Smith,
Hon. Thomas Smith,
William Smith,
William Moore Smith,
James Southerland,

George Stewart,
William Stothart,
Robert Swan,
Alexander Thompson,
William H. Tod,
William Alexander Tod,
Harry Toland,
William Turnbull,
John Vallance,
David Walker,
Emanuel Walker,
John B. Wallace,
Thomas White,
Robert Wileneson,
Rev. Bird Wilson, D.D.,
Thomas Witherspoon,
Malcolm Wright.

OFFICERS

WILLIAM MACPHERSON, *President*.
THOMAS SMITH, and } *Vice-Presidents*.
THOMAS LEIPER,
THOMAS EWING, *Treasurer*.
ROBERT FRAZER, *Secretary*.
REV^d JOSEPH SHAW, *Chaplain*.
JOHN B. WALLACE, and } *Counsellors*.
EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD,
JAMES PROUDFIT, } *Physicians*.
NATHANIEL CHAPMAN,
ROBERT SMITH, }
DAVID WALKER, } *Assistants*.
JAMES ARROTT,
JAMES MCCURRACH,
GEORGE FARQUHAR, and
CHARLES MACALISTER,

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES

The old minute-book is largely taken up with petitions for relief, many of which are very curious, but generally too long for insertion here. A few gleanings may be admitted.

On the 15 Decr 1749 the first application for Relief was made by one Alex^r Ross who represented himself in a Petition copied verbatim into the Minute Book as a Surgeon from Gallowayshire, Scotland, as having been captured by the French and Spanish some 5 or 6 times within three years, as having escaped from a Spanish prison and as now confined in the Prison at Philada. for debt. For his relief 40s. were given.

1750, Aug. 27. £5.9s. were paid for a "strong box" for the Society. This box is now in the possession of the Society, and is simply a large wooden box which any of the accomplished "cracksmen" of the present day would open in two minutes.

1750, Aug. 31. The following petition was read and is here inserted as a curiosity of the "good old times":

"About 18 years ago Janet Clealand on the earnest entreaties of her uncle John Gibbs late of Maryland deceased was prevailed on to make over a small patrimony which she had in Scotland to the said Gibbs' Brother as also quit her native country and attend her said Uncle to Maryland relying on his solemn promise of being there handsomely supported by him during his life and having a considerable share of estate after his death—said Janet continued to live with and faithfully serve her said uncle as his housekeeper from her first arrival in Maryland until his death except at some particular times when bad counsel joined to his unhappy temper made him drive her from him for some days until cool reflection took place—he then always expressed a concern for treat-

Extracts from the Minutes

ing her in that manner—she returned to serve him as usual for the truth of which as also of his frequent declarations that he brought her from Scotland on purpose to make her his Heiress, she can appeal to several gentlemen now living in Maryland. Some years before his death he was afflicted with sickness and made his will and thereby devised and bequeathed all he should die possessed of (saving debts and few legacies) to the said Janet. Dr. Wells the Physician who attended him at that time is now living and can prove this assertion as also several declarations of her uncles in her favor. In 1747 Mr. Gibbs died of an ulcer in his head and during his miserable sickness (which from the beginning deprived him of his reason as Dr. Williams who attended him has testified) his (the said Gibbs') negroes and their associates would in the Doctor's absence and in spite of the said Janet's endeavors to prevent it frequently give him large quantities of rum which added greatly to his disorder. In this condition he was prevailed on to make another will whereby he cuts the said Janet and all his other relations entirely off, sets all his negroes free and leaves them all he died possessed of except his plate and a few legacies which he thereby gives to strangers by virtue of which will the negroes and their associates have got possession of all her the said Janet's uncle died possessed of &c and she is now left entirely destitute as well of money to procure herself justice as of the means of supporting herself which her age and infirmities now render incapable of"—

The Society voted her £7 to carry on her lawsuit and recommended the members to give all the assistance they could, but subsequent entries show that the unfortunate Janet lost her suit entirely.

At the same meeting:—William Biddle notifies the Society that he intends to be a candidate for sheriff, but thinks a "particular application due to Gentlemen of so much influence as those that compose this Honorable Society"—

1751, July 22. A letter of thanks was sent to Messrs. Innes & Clark of London for the present of a seal to the Society.

Extracts from the Minutes

1751, Nov. 30. The Rules of the Society underwent considerable amendments, and on the same day it was ordered that the future meetings should be at the Assembly room on Mr. Hamilton's wharf (many members objecting to a public tavern), and a committee was appointed to procure wine and other necessaries for their accommodation.

1752, Feb. 7. Mary Stark presents a petition stating that she was born in Glasgow of reputable parents, but seduced and decoyed thence to America at the age of nine years, and was in want—50s. allowed. At the same time four gentlemen were fined 40s. each for refusing to serve as Secretary.

1753, Aug. 31. Dr. Adam Thomson and John Inglis were directed to provide a dinner for the Society at the next Anniversary—"the dinner not to exceed 5 shillings a man for eating to be on the table by 2 o'clock in the afternoon—the bill to be brought in and deliver'd to the Secretary by five o'clock afternoon."

1755, April 23. Eight pounds were paid to John Sibbald for a quarter cask of Madeira.

1755, May 31. The following entry occurs:

"A dispute arising whether the members present that came after seven o'clock (six being the hour appointed for meeting) shall be fined or no.—The Vice President summed up what was said on the occasion and put it to the Vote of the Company who were almost unanimous they ought to be excused the fine. Note—they were all absent except the clerk."

1757, Feb. 29. (How this date occurs is not explained.) Dr. MacCleane is stated to be charged with a crime of a very atrocious nature and is therefore forbidden the meetings.

1758, Feb. 28. £100 were ordered to be put out at interest.

1764, May 31. The Society being in straits, petitions for charity being rejected "because no money;" the Treasurer and Mr. Charles Stedman are ordered to collect the dues.

1765, Nov. 30. Complaints were made as to extravagances, and the officers were directed thereafter to provide a cold supper for 10 or 12 persons, reckoning to be called at

Extracts from the Minutes

11 o'clock and clubbed by the members present. No liquor to be brought in except on the officers' orders.

1769. Early in this year an amended Constitution and Rules was adopted. See reference, page 25.

1770, 1771. The annual meetings for these years were held in the Tun Tavern on Water Street.

1775. The call for the anniversary meeting in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, November 29th, named the Indian Queen Tavern as the place of meeting.

1776, Aug. 31. The following entry occurs:

"The Sec'y advertised according to custom but the President and Vice President judg'd proper to put off this meeting owing to a number of the members being out of town or more particularly on account of the convulsed and unsettled state of the times.

"Mr. Lee was order'd not to provide for the Company and the subscriber deems it necessary to make this memorandum he having done his duty.

"AENEAS URQUHART."

1776, Nov. 30. Seven members were present. The old officers were continued and all petitions for relief were referred to the old Committee, and the company adjourned without supping, having first made a compensation to Mr. Lee for his trouble in preparing to entertain them.

The advertisement for this meeting and that for the year 1777 designated the Indian Queen Tavern as the place.

The Society seems to have had at different times various places of meeting, among which may be named Mr. Byrnes' tavern, Fleece tavern, Tun tavern, Bunch of Grapes, Masonic Lodge and the Assembly Room on Hamilton's wharf.

Thus ends the old minute-book. The next one in the possession of the Society commences November 30, 1786.

Before passing on to notice anything of interest therein contained, as a matter of curiosity at the present day, some

Extracts from the Minutes

old bills for supplies, which have fortunately been preserved, are here reproduced.

Bill dated Sept. 3, 1755.		£.	s.	d.
2 Hams, 24 pounds, at 6 pence per pound.....		12		
Round of Beef, 23 pounds, at 4 pence per pound			17	4
Sirloin of Beef, 29 pounds, at 4 pence per pound			6	
4 tongues		7		
Dozen of fowls		5		
Side of Lamb		4	2	
10 pounds of Veal.....		5	2	
Pigeon pie		1		
Pound of Butter.....		1		
Horseradish		1		
A Sallad		1		
Mustard and Vinegar.....		1	6	
5 pounds of Cheese.....		5		
10 Six penny loaves.....		5		
Dressing the supper		1	10	

Bill for dinner, Nov. 30, 1765.				
4 Turkeys		12		
8 Ducks		12		
6 Fowls		12		
6 Partridges (?).....		2		
Pheasants (?)		3		
Gammon		10	6	
Tongue		6		
Beef		16		
Geese		1	10	
Puddens		15		
Custards		2		
Tarts		12		
Whip Syllabubs		9		
"Collerds Fouls"		6		
"Sollomon Gundy"		2	6	
Celery and Salad		3	6	
Pickels		3	6	
Bread		3	6	
Candles		6		
Nuts		5	10	
Attendance, trouble and looking.....	3			
Oil, cheese, and vinegar		2	6	
1 Five shilling Bowl of Punch.....		5		
1 3 " " "		3		
1 " " " "		3		
1 5 " " " "		5		
1 3 " " " "		3		
1 " " " "		3		
1 5 " " " "		5		
Glasses broke		4		
		13	18	10

Extracts from the Minutes

December 1, 1788.		£.	s.	d.
45	Gentlemen dinner and fruit.....	11		
38	bottles of Madeira—7-6.....	14	5	
27	" " Claret—7-6	10	2	6
8	" " Port wine—5	2		
26	" " Porter—1-6	1	19	
2	" " Cider—1-6			
	Bar			
2	bowls of Punch.....	1		
	Fruit and olives	1	2	6
	Sugar		12	6
	Glasses broke		5	
	Cash paid the piper		7	6
		45	5	
2	bottles of Madeira		15	
	Welsh rabbit bread and cheese.....		12	
		46	12	0

Contrast these with the bill-of-fare for the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary, held at the Hotel Bellevue, November 30, 1899.

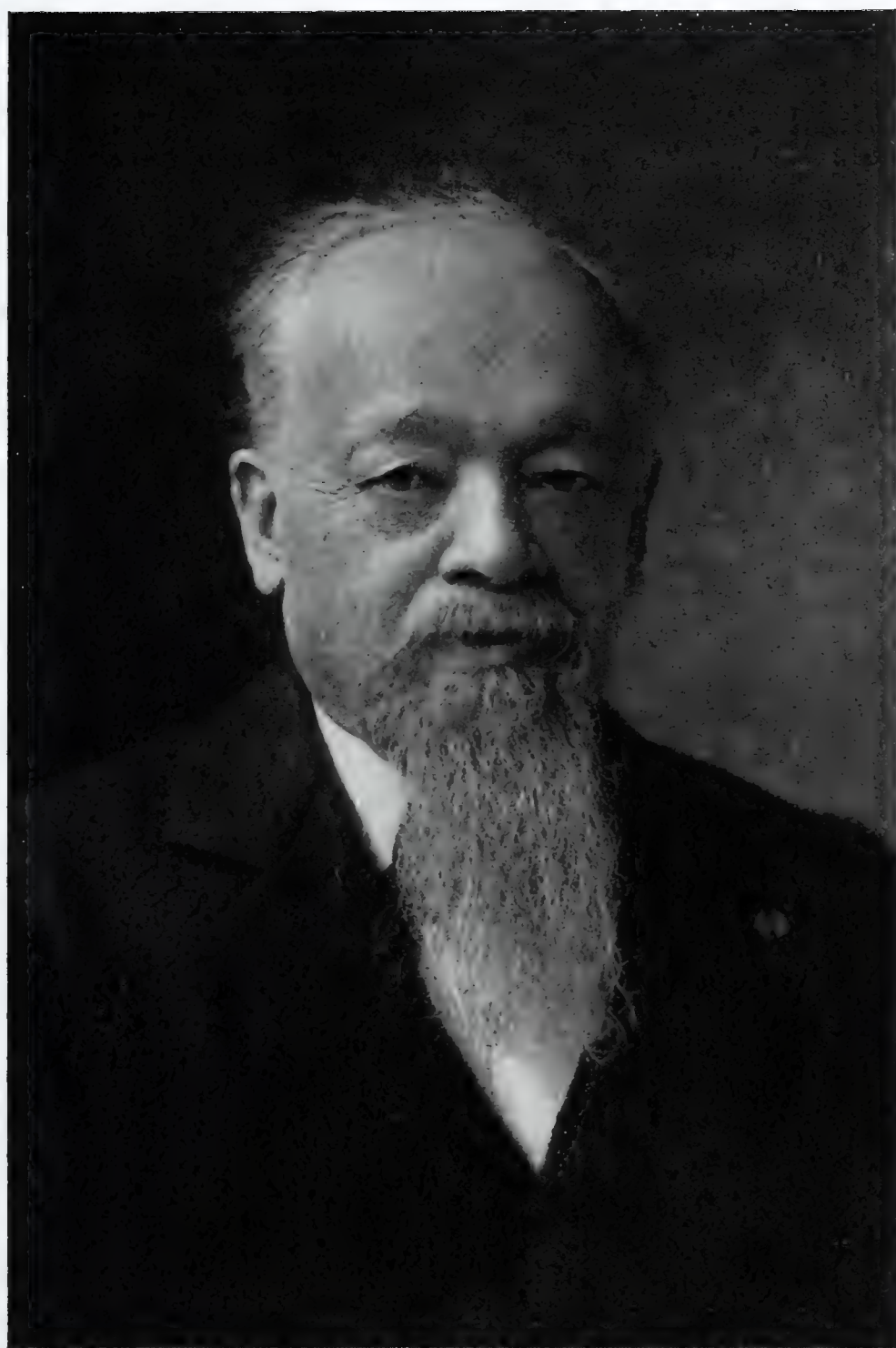
THE DINNER

Tid-bits
 Cherrystone Oysters
 Green Turtle
 Hors d'Oeuvres, Varies
 Kingfish, Astoria
 Potatoes Duchesse Cucumbers
 Haggis
 Roast Grouse
 Brussels Sprouts Croquette of Spinach
 Punch, St. Andrew
 Terrapin
 Salad, Bellevue
 Camembert Roquefort
 Rose Imperatrice
 Cakes and Coffee
 Liquors Cigars

Continuing our memoranda of events seeming to merit notice, we find:

1789, Nov. 30. An invitation to the dinner of the St. George's Society, and that our officers were directed to return the compliment.

1790, May 31. "The enormity" of the expense of the Anniversary dinner is objected to and ordered thereafter not to exceed 10 shillings each.



CRAIG D. RITCHIE, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT 1888-1889.

Extracts from the Minutes

1790, Nov. 30. The old seal was disapproved on account of the motto "Ubi Libertas ibi Patria," and a new plate for the diplomas was ordered to be procured.*

1791. The Constitution and Rules of the Society were reprinted this year. See reference, page 28.

1792, Nov. 21. The officers of the St. George's and Hibernian Societies were invited to the dinner, and at the same time it was resolved that the spare moneys be invested, and that it was proper to apply to the Supreme Court for an act of incorporation.

1793, Feb. 28. The Treasurer reported that he had purchased \$1012.29 of the deferred debt of the United States at the rate of 12 shillings 6 pence to the pound.

1793, May 31. Wm. Moore Smith and Richard Lake were elected Counsellors, apparently the first time such officers were chosen.

1795. The anniversary meeting this year was held at O'Eiler's Hotel, called for 2 P. M. A list of the committee, with their addresses, appears in the *Gazette United States*, November 28, 1795.

1797, Dec. 1. The Anniversary dinner was held to-day, November 30 being "Fast Day" among the Presbyterians. As most of our members belonged to that denomination they doubtless played a better knife and fork on account of the abstinence of the previous day.

1799, Nov. 21. The officers of the German and Welsh Societies were directed to be invited to the Annual dinner.

1801, Dec. 23. The expenses of the Annual dinner over the money received therefor were directed to be paid by the officers ordering the same.

1805, Nov. 21. It was directed that the dinners should be furnished at \$3 per head, which it was hoped would be sufficient until ten o'clock, the members who remained paying the bill after that hour. This was afterwards reported as not practicable.

*NOTE.—This is no doubt the certificate still in use engraved by Robert Scot, member 1786, engraver, Mint of the United States.

Extracts from the Minutes

1807, Nov. 30. A Committee was appointed to inquire whether a Charter had ever been procured, which Committee at the next meeting reported that no traces of any Charter could be found. (See page 29, Charter 1791.)

1808, Dec. 3. A Committee reports that the whole property of the Society consisted of a Certificate for \$1012.29 of the deferred debt, and \$277.99 in the Treasurer's hands.

1809, Feb. 28. Notice was given that a Charter of Incorporation had been drawn up, passed and enrolled. (See page 31.)

1809, Dec. 4. \$100 were directed to be invested.

1810, Feb. 28. The subject of building a Hall for the Society was broached, but it was afterwards laid aside as being beyond their means. At the same meeting all fines incurred before being incorporated were cancelled, but with the usual Scottish prudence it was provided that any member desiring to pay his fines should be permitted to do so.

1811, Nov. 23. Members were authorized to invite any respectable Scotch friend to the Annual dinner.

1812, Feb. 29. The charities of the previous year reported as \$223.

This same year the custom seems to have arisen of holding a meeting one month before the anniversary, to make preparations for the dinner.

1815, Feb. 28. Investments of the Society reported to be \$2436.84.

1815. The Annual dinner this year was given at the Washington Hall Hotel, Robert Smith, President, in the chair.

The principal address was made by the Rev. Dr. Mason, of New York. Captain (afterwards Commodore) Charles Stewart was present as an honored guest.

1816, Nov. 30. "The King of Great Britain" was ordered to be a standing toast at the annual dinners during the continuance of peace between the United States and Great Britain.

1816, Dec. 9. Two shares of Philadelphia Bank stock were directed to be bought.



M. HAMPTON TODD, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT 1890-1891.

Extracts from the Minutes

1819, Dec. 7. Reported that applicants for charity are guilty of going to different Assistants and getting more than is right. And the Assistants were divided into pairs for each month.

1825, Feb. 28. Assets reported at \$2880.35.

1829, Aug. 31. Steps are directed to be taken to secure a legacy of \$1000 left to the Society by Mr. John McKenzie.

1833, Feb. 28. Assets reported, \$4045.24.

With the entry of November 14, 1833, this minute-book ends.

The Society, as elsewhere explained, suffered irreparably in the loss of the Minutes from 1834 to 1866.

To remedy this as far as now possible, the Committee made further search of newspaper files, with the gratifying result that they found advertisements for quite a number of annual meetings and also reports of many of these meetings, principally in the *United States Gazette*, and from these the Roll of Executive Officers has been completed, with the possible exception of a short period during the Revolutionary War.

The following items so obtained are now recorded for preservation in this form.

Annual meetings, with the accompanying dinners, were held as follows: November 30, 1833, Saint's Hotel; 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837 and 1838 at the Mansion House, President James McAlpin in the chair at each of these.

At the dinner in 1836, Mr. Nicholas Biddle was the guest of honor. Dr. Chapman made feeling reference to the death of her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Philadelphia, the lamented Gilbert Robertson, Esq. At the annual meeting of 1839, Dr. Gavin Watson, President, in the chair, was assisted by Vice-President William J. Young. Addresses were made by Nicholas Biddle, Dr. Nathaniel Chapman and Thomas Biddle. Among the singers were Dr. John K. Mitchell and Messrs. Howard and William Burton of the Arch Street Theatre. William Struthers and John C. Montgomery were delegated

Extracts from the Minutes

to represent the Society at the anniversary dinner of The St. Andrew's Society of New York. Mr. Quintin Campbell was elected President.

REINTERMENT OF THE BODY OF GENERAL MERCER NOVEMBER 30, 1840

One of the most notable events in the history of The St. Andrew's Society was the reinterment of the remains of General Hugh Mercer, member 1769, who was mortally wounded at Princeton, N. J., January, 1777, as elsewhere recorded, and who was that month buried in Christ churchyard.

In 1840 it was found that some changes were necessary in that historic burying-ground, and among the graves requiring to be disturbed was that of General Mercer.

The St. Andrew's Society was granted the privilege of removing the remains to Laurel Hill, where a lot had been purchased for this purpose.

The services of reinterment were impressive and interesting, and the funeral procession from Christ Church to the First Presbyterian Church at Washington Square was witnessed by a vast number of people.

The *Philadelphia Gazette* of November 27, 1840, devotes two columns to the details of the ceremonies.

The First City Troop acted as escort to the funeral car, and all the military organizations of the city attended under command of Major General Godwin. Commodore Charles Stewart was in charge of the naval contingent, and among the pall-bearers were Commodores George Read and James Biddle and Colonel Samuel Miller, U. S. Marine Corps.

Military organizations from outside the city were the Princeton Grays, Princeton, N. J.; Eagle Artillery, of Baltimore; York (Pa.) Rifles, and the Lancaster Fencibles and Artillerists.

John Struthers as chief marshal, with John Notman and David Milne as aides, had charge of the general arrangements. The St. Andrew's Society and the Scots' Thistle Society attended with full ranks, carrying appropriate banners.



MONUMENT
to
GENERAL HUGH MERCER,
Erected by The St. Andrew's Society
in Laurel Hill Cemetery,
Philadelphia.

Extracts from the Minutes

The services were held in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, Rev. Albert Barnes, pastor. In the Square was stationed the Junior Artillerists, under command of Colonel John K. Murphy, who fired an appropriate salute as the body was received at the church.

On the speakers' stand were Governor David R. Porter, Hon. William B. Reed, the orator of the occasion; Governor Gilmer of Virginia, Judge Hopkinson, Mayor John Swift and other city officials; also Commodores James Biddle and George Read in full uniform.

Other military and naval officers, with distinguished citizens and members of the St. Andrew's and Scots' Thistle Societies, occupied the body of the church. Mr. Quintin Campbell, President of the Society, was accompanied on the stand by the venerable James McAlpin, former President.

The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Albert Barnes, with Rev. Dr. Carnahan, President of Princeton College, assisted by the Rev. John L. Grant and Rev. Archibald Tudehope, Chaplains of the Society. After the religious exercises, the Hon. William B. Reed delivered the oration.

The editor and proprietor of the *Gazette*, J. R. Chandler, a man of extended experience in public affairs, pronounced the address "as the most eloquent he had ever listened to." In closing, Mr. Reed said: "The first obsequies performed by our forefathers, more than sixty years ago, over the body of Mercer, with its death wounds fresh and bloody, taught to a struggling people the lesson of patriotic martyrdom. When we, their children, assemble for these obsequies, the blood which was poured from those wounds has long since mingled with the earth; the blessings which it earned have been enjoyed by generation after generation, and not vainly will these solemnities pass away if their memory shall lead 'to confident repose in God and reverence for the dust of man.'"

The *United States Gazette*, in its editorial notice of these ceremonies, said: "Yesterday presented to the world a sublime spectacle of a whole section of our Commonwealth joining to do honor to our country's cause by conveying the re-

Extracts from the Minutes

mains of General Hugh Mercer from a grave at Christ Church, with imposing ceremonies, to a resting place in Laurel Hill beneath a monument expressive at once of his exceeding worth and of the appreciation of his excellence by the present generation."

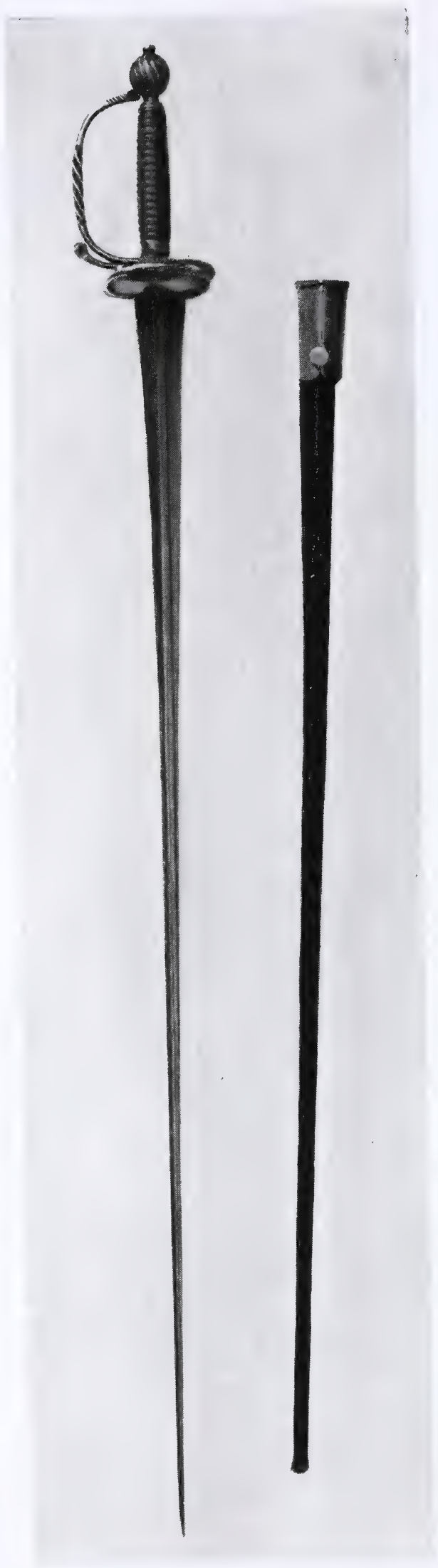
The lot in Laurel Hill is under the care of the Society. The monument was designed by J. Marshall Hamilton; the sculptor was J. W. Steel, and it was made by John Struthers & Son. It bears the following inscriptions:

East Side. Dedicated to the memory of GENERAL HUGH MERCER, who fell in the sacred Cause of Human Liberty and American Independence in the battle of Princeton. He poured out his blood for a Generous Principle.

West Side. GENERAL MERCER, a physician of Fredericksburg, in Virginia, was distinguished for his skill and learning, his gentleness and decision, his elevated honor and his devotion to the great cause of Civil and Religious Liberty.

North Side. GENERAL MERCER, a native of Scotland, was an assistant surgeon in the battle of Culloden and the companion of Washington in the Indian Wars of 1755-1756. He received a Medal from the Corporation of Philadelphia for his courage and conduct in the Expedition against the Indian settlement in Kittanning.

South Side. The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia offers this humble tribute to the memory of an illustrious Brother. When a grateful posterity shall bid the trophied memorial rise to the martyrs who sealed with their blood the charter of an Empire's liberties, there shall not be wanted a monument to him whom Washington mourned as the *worthy and brave Mercer*.



SWORD
of
GENERAL HUGH MERCER
In the possession of the Society.

Extracts from the Minutes

A beautiful silk banner was presented to the Society on the occasion of the Mercer solemnities by the following named ladies, relatives of members :

Miss Marion Turnbull,	Mrs. D. J. Ruddach,
Mrs. Adam Ramage,	Mrs. James Hogan,
Mrs. W. Drysdale,	Mrs. Archibald Robertson,
Mrs. J. K. Mitchell,	Mrs. R. Bald,
Mrs. Mary I. Somerville,*	Mrs. Notman and daughter,
Mrs. John Harding,*	Mrs. John Reid,
Mrs. John Struthers,	Mrs. R. K. Neff,
Mrs. William Struthers,	Mrs. John McArthur,
Mrs. John Rea,	Mrs. John Gibson.

PRESENTATION OF THE SWORD OF GEN. HUGH MERCER TO THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

The Ninety-third Anniversary, November 30, 1841, was held at Hotel Bridges, late Sanderson's "United States," President Quintin Campbell in the chair, William Struthers and Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Vice-Presidents.

The Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, John Bannister Gibson, Mr. William Peters, Her British Majesty's Consul, with several strangers of distinction were the invited guests.

An interesting incident of the occasion was the presentation to the Society of the sword of General Hugh Mercer by Mrs. George W. Morgan, daughter-in-law of General Jacob Morgan, of Philadelphia. The letter of Mrs. Morgan is as follows :

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of presenting to the Society of St. Andrew, the accompanying sword which was presented to the late General Morgan by General Mercer after he had received his mortal wound at the battle of Princeton, and a short time before his death.

It has since been carefully preserved by my late husband, and

*These two daughters of former President McAlpin.

Extracts from the Minutes

valued as the memorial of friendship bestowed by a brave man upon his honored father.

Knowing the high value The St. Andrew's Society will set on this sword, which was used by one of Scotland's most valiant sons in the defense of his adopted country, and considering that the relics of great men ought to become the property of the nation, I beg you, gentlemen, to do me the honor to accept it, with a fervent wish that the remembrance of its former possessors may be ever gratefully cherished by those who are now enjoying the blessings which their efforts, with the gracious permission of an overruling Providence, contributed to procure for them and their posterity.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the highest consideration,
Your obedient servant,

H. MORGAN.*

Philadelphia, 17 January, 1841.

The sword was accepted on behalf of the Society by Dr. John K. Mitchell, who referred in eloquent language to the distinguished services of General Mercer to his adopted country, having sealed his devotion by his life-blood at Princeton. He said that The St. Andrew's Society would ever preserve this sword as a most precious relic. He then passed the sword around for the examination of the gentlemen present.

On motion of Mr. Robert Bald, the thanks of the Society were unanimously tendered Mrs. George W. Morgan for her thoughtful gift.

*NOTE: The omission by Mrs. Morgan of the Christian names of her husband and his father, and her signature as H. Morgan seemed to warrant further research. The *Aurora* of February 10, 1797, records the marriage of George W., son of General Jacob Morgan, of the Northern Liberties (Philadelphia), to Miss Hetty Leib. General Morgan served in a subordinate capacity in the Provincial Regiment from Pennsylvania, second campaign to Fort Duquesne, 1758. Dr. Hugh Mercer was Lieutenant-Colonel, First Battalion.

In the Revolutionary War, Morgan, as a volunteer, was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. General Mercer was fatally wounded at the latter place. Morgan became a successful business man in Philadelphia and was Brigadier-General, County Brigade, 1793-1802. He died September 17, 1802. His son, George W., died August 22, 1838. The presentation of this sword to the St. Andrew's Society is reported in the *United States Gazette*, December 3, 1841.

The sword is deposited with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
R. B. B.



JAMES F. HOPE,
PRESIDENT 1892-1893.

Extracts from the Minutes

Mr. David Milne made touching reference to the long service of Adam Ramage as Treasurer, and Mr. John McKenzie and other benefactors were referred to.

Mr. J. T. S. Sullivan, New England Society, responded to the toast, "Fair Women of Scotland and America: Elegant in Arts, Irresistible in Arms," and Mr. E. D. Ingraham sang Moore's melody, "Oft in the Stilly Night."

John William Wallace, Esq., referred to the absence through illness of one who had been long an honored guest, John Vaughan, St. George's Society. A letter was read from Mr. Vaughan saying that he was confined to the house, but at six o'clock that evening, with his Scotch plaid about him—for he wore no other great-coat—he would remember them with a toast, "Long may The St. Andrew's Society prosper and the calls upon it grow less."

Mr. William Peters, Her British Majesty's Consul, thanked the Society for its expression of respect and esteem for his Royal Mistress.

CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY

November 30, 1848. The One Hundredth Anniversary of The St. Andrew's Society was held at the Columbia House, Chestnut Street below Seventh.

The business meeting was held at 3.30 P. M. At the dinner which followed, the venerable Dr. Nathaniel Chapman presided, assisted by Edward D. Ingraham, Esq., Vice-President. Messrs. William Primrose and David Milne were appointed special stewards for the occasion. The dinner was pronounced "one of the most elegant and sumptuous entertainments it has ever been our pleasure to partake." "The room was decorated with festoons and groups of flowers and hung with ancient banners of the brotherhood, one of which, we understand, served the Prince's cause on the memorable field of Culloden." "The table was most tastefully adorned by various insignia illustrative of the history of legends of Scot-

Extracts from the Minutes

land . . . the whole presenting an appearance that would not be unworthy of a royal banquet."

The Divine benediction was invited by Chaplain Rev. Archibald Tudehope.

The Treasurer's Report showed that 235 persons had been relieved during the year.

The President, Dr. Chapman, "in a succinct and elegant way, recounted the history of the Society, much to the satisfaction of the junior members less acquainted with it."

The Rev. George W. Bethune, D.D., one of the Chaplains of the Society, was then introduced.

The report in the *United States Gazette* reads, "In an effusion of about twenty minutes, after some sprightly sallies in introducing his remarks, he traced, in more serious and animating language, the causes which laid at the foundation of the Society's long, extensive and honorable usefulness. It was due, under God, he believed, to that deep conscientious and religious feeling which the people of Scotland had imbibed under the shadow of her pulpit and which they carried forth with them—their honor and their safeguard—into every land. He referred in a beautiful strain to the beneficent and patriotic men, the founders of the Society, who, a hundred years ago, and while there were but a few of them, had laid their plans of usefulness so deeply and with such wise forecast that it yet continued in that career of large and extending beneficence of which the present anniversary was a most gratifying and convincing witness."

The account continues, "Our reporter informs us that he has never listened to one more happy than this, more worthy at once of a scholar, a man of ready gracefulness and of deep and varied sensibility."

Other addresses followed from Mr. Joseph Sill, of the St. George's Society; J. T. S. Sullivan, of the New England Society; Captain Grant, of the Navy; Mr. Murray, Dr. Gavin Watson and other gentlemen.

"A committee was appointed to prepare an historical sketch of this ancient and honorable brotherhood, the oldest,



RAM'S HEAD AND SNUFF BOX.

Presented to The St. Andrew's Society

by Doctors Nathaniel Chapman

and John K. Mitchell,

1848.

Large Cairngorm in lid of snuff box.

Extracts from the Minutes

we believe, in our Commonwealth, together with a record of all its members, from its founders to the close of the Centenary Anniversary.”*

1849, Feb. 28. At the Quarterly Meeting held this evening a very ornate and expensive Ram's head with snuff-box attachment in the brow and a large cairngorm on the lid, was presented to the Society by Doctors Nathaniel Chapman and John K. Mitchell, who through so many years had shown such an interest in the welfare of the Society. (See illustration.)

1849, Nov. 30. The annual meeting and dinner was held at the Columbia House, Dr. J. K. Mitchell, President, in the chair, assisted by E. D. Ingraham, Esq., Vice-President. The press notice says, “The company was unusually large, and embraced a number of distinguished guests,” among them Governor William F. Johnston. Addresses were made by the British Consul, Mr. William Peter; Rev. Dr. Blackwood, His Honor Mayor Charles Gilpin, Mr. Joseph Sill, President of the Society Sons of St. George; Thomas Dunlap, Morton McMichael, and Dr. Robert M. Bird, of the *North American* (who wrote “The Gladiator” for Edwin Forrest), and other gentlemen.

1850, Nov. 30. The One Hundred and Second Anniversary was held at the Columbia House, Dr. J. K. Mitchell presiding, assisted by E. D. Ingraham, Esq., Vice-President. A large and influential Committee of Arrangements had been appointed, and the dinner and speech-making passed off with satisfaction to all.

Mr. Craig D. Ritchie having been elected Secretary, opened a new minute-book, October 31, 1864.

1864, Nov. 30. The annual dinner was served at Augustin's, on Walnut Street, Charles Macalester, President, in the chair, assisted by Vice-Presidents D. C. McCammon and George Young.

The principal address was made by the Hon. James Pol-

*This excellent resolution was not carried into effect. If it had been, doubtless the records of many worthy members would have been preserved, not now possible to obtain.

COMMITTEE, 1907.

Extracts from the Minutes

lock, former Governor of Pennsylvania. Other addresses were made by Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, President of the Welsh Society; Colonel A. L. Snowden, Dr. Laurence Turnbull, J. J. McElhone, Senate Reporter, and Dr. R. Sheldon Mackenzie, with songs by Thomas Bishop and Daniel MacIntyre.

1865, April 20. At a special meeting the Society adopted resolutions expressing their abhorrence of the murder of President Lincoln, and agreed to attend his funeral procession in a body.

1866, Feb. 28. \$1000 City of Pittsburg Bond was presented to the Society by Mr. Charles Macalester, President, the interest of which he directed should be applied towards defraying the expenses of the Quarterly suppers.

1868, Feb. 29. A Committee was appointed to report what minutes of the Society were in its possession. The Committee, on May 30, 1868, reported the two minute-books heretofore mentioned, and the former Secretary was directed to hunt up the missing minutes and to write up the minutes kept by himself as Secretary, which it was stated he had in his possession in manuscript. On May 31, 1869, the Committee reported that the minute-book from 1834 to 1840 or 1842 had been placed by the Secretary in a fire-proof safe in the office of Mr. Ewing, and was believed to have been stolen therefrom, but it was making search therefor, and that the loose minutes from 1840 or 1842 to 1864 were being collated and arranged by the Secretary, who had kept them. August 31, 1869, the Committee was directed to apply for the loose minutes and arrange them. February 28, 1870, reported that a large bundle of loose papers had been handed over by the former Secretary. On examination many have proved worthless, and it was probably impossible to engross them systematically. They were subsequently very carefully collated and arranged and a number of minutes of meetings from November, 1844, to February, 1862, recovered and written in a proper volume.

1870, May 31. Subscriptions of \$870 to the Supper Fund reported, and that the same had been invested at interest.

Extracts from the Minutes

1870, Aug. 31. Reported that the President, Mr. Charles Macalester, after the adjournment of the last meeting, offered to give \$1000 more to the Supper Fund if the members would subscribe \$2000 additional, and that nearly \$1000 had already been paid in, and at subsequent meetings the payment of the whole amount needed and the receipt from Mr. Macalester of his subscription were reported.

1870. Draft of new Charter submitted and adopted. Amended May 31, 1871, and on February 29, 1872, it was reported that the same had been granted by the Court. (See page 75.)

1871, Feb. 28. Investments of the Society reported as follows:

General Fund	} at par,	\$5720,
Supper Fund		3100,

and in August following the Supper Fund had been made up to \$5100 in investments at par values.

1872, May 31. By-Laws reported and adopted. These have since been slightly amended, and, together with the new Charter, will be found appended.

1874, Feb. 28. A legacy of \$1000 to the Society from their late President, Charles Macalester, was reported.

1874, Oct. 31. A Committee was appointed to consult with the other Scotch Societies upon the subject of a monument to Walter Scott in Fairmount Park.

1875, May 31. Committee reported an arrangement with The Union Benevolent Society to distribute all charities. This was not found to work well in practice, and was discontinued after a short trial.

At the same meeting a subscription list was started to help in the erection of a monument to *Rev. John Witherspoon, D.D.*, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member of this Society. The monument was subsequently erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and the Society was duly represented at the opening ceremonies.

1880, Nov. 1. The strong box was ordered to be refitted,

Extracts from the Minutes

painted and put in order, and deposited in The Fidelity Trust Company, with our books and papers.

The minutes since this date show the usual changes: Old members dying or resigning; new members coming in, and the work of the Society being steadily pursued. While we have to lament the loss of our minutes for thirty busy years, in which the Society was growing stronger in influence, character and resources, we have still the files of the newspapers of the day, which show that the Society was flourishing, busy in good works, and with laudable regularity promoting mutual acquaintance and friendship by its annually recurring Commemoration dinner.

At no time has its roll of active resident members been larger or its resources as ample as now, and we fondly indulge the hope that each succeeding year may bear witness to a steady, healthy growth, and that it may endure forever.

1895, Nov. 30. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Anniversary was celebrated at Augustin's, 1105 Walnut Street, John Fergusson, President, in the chair. Captain Robert C. Clipperton, Her British Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia, representing our English brethren, responded to the call of the President in well-chosen words, and he was followed by the recitation of "Tam O'Shanter" by Mr. Robert Steel. The usual toasts were responded to.

1896, Feb. 29. At this quarterly meeting an invitation was received from Robert Sully, Honorary Secretary of the BURNS CLUB of Dumfries, Scotland, to attend by representation the centenary of the death of Robert Burns, to be held at Dumfries, July 21, 1896. In response to the invitation the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That the foregoing communication be received and that Alexander C. Fergusson be delegated to represent the Society at the centenary celebration in Dumfries, Scotland, on July 21, 1896, with power to associate with him as co-delegates and representatives all other members of St. Andrew's Society who may be present at Dum-

Extracts from the Minutes

fries at that time, and with authority and direction to present on that occasion in the name and at the charge of The St. Andrew's Society an appropriate wreath as requested in the foregoing communication, and there deposit the same in the Burns' mausoleum; also

"Resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to deliver to Alexander C. Fergusson a certificate of his appointment as delegate and affix the seal of the Society to the Certificate."

At the meeting of the Society, held October 31, 1896, Alexander C. Fergusson reported "that he had visited Dumfries and provided a wreath, which was placed on the mausoleum of Robert Burns." A picture of the wreath was exhibited. The Treasurer was directed to pay the cost of the wreath.

At this meeting a letter was read from the "Western Home for Poor Children" relative to a family of Scotch children taken into that institution under peculiar circumstances of distress.

The sum of \$100 was voted to the Western Home for the benefit of this family, which donation was later repeated until the report was made that the children would then be cared for by their father.

The Secretary, Peter Boyd, called attention to the stamp that had for the first time been used on the notices and stationery of the Society. He explained that the general design was suggested by the provisions of the statute of Queen Anne, signed at St. James's the 31st of December, 1703, reviving the *Order of the Thistle* dedicated to ST. ANDREW.

By one of the provisions of that statute, the Knights are directed to wear as part of their distinguishing habit "a mantle or robe of green velvet, lyned with taffeta, with tassels of gold and green velvet, upon the left shoulder of which, in a field of green, St. Andrew, the Apostle, his image bearing before him the Cross of his martyrdom of silver embroidery, with a circle of gold around it, upon which the motto 'Nemo me impune lacessit' in green letters and at the lower part of it a Thistle of gold and green, the flower reddish."

On motion of Mr. Caleb J. Milne, Sr., it was

Resolved, That the stamp be adopted as the crest of the

Extracts from the Minutes

Society, and that the Secretary be instructed to place upon the minutes a description of the crest and a reference to the statute noted.

The thanks of the Society were also tendered Mr. Boyd for suggesting the design and his explanation of its meaning.

1897, Feb. 27. At this meeting the committee appointed to examine and make a record of the contents of the strong box deposited with The Fidelity Trust Company made a full report, which was duly entered on the minutes.

The Committee on Catalogue of 1896 reported the completion of the work assigned them, and the bill for the same was ordered paid. The thanks of the Society were tendered Mr. Craig D. Ritchie, chairman, for his interest and labor in compiling this work.

1897, Nov. 30. The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Anniversary was celebrated at the Hotel Bellevue. Sixty-six members and invited guests present, President Geo. W. Hall in the chair. Addresses were made by Hon. Wm. N. Ashman, William Waterall for the St. George's Society, Dr. Weir Mitchell and Hon. Samuel Gustine Thompson.

1898, Nov. 30. The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Anniversary of the Society was held at the Bellevue, Broad and Walnut Streets, President David Milne in the chair. Addresses were made by Dr. John Bach McMaster, Joel Cook, Craig D. Ritchie, Samuel B. Huey, Joseph deF. Junkin and William E. Littleton.

The members of the Orpheus Club rendered in excellent manner a number of Scotch songs.

150th ANNIVERSARY

1899, Nov. 30. The annual dinner of the Society was held at the Bellevue Hotel, northwest corner of Walnut and Broad Streets, the occasion being of more than ordinary interest in that it was the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Society. The decorations of the menus and tables were thoroughly Scottish. Vases of thistles and heather were scattered about; the boutonnieres were of

Extracts from the Minutes

heather and the menus were tied with plaid ribbon. The national colors were interwoven with the British colors. The centre table was arranged in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. There were one hundred members and guests present. The President, David Milne, wearing the MacGregor plaid across his shoulders, was in the chair. The blessing was invoked by the Chaplain of the Society, Rev. James Roberts, D.D. The music was furnished by a sextette and by the Quaker City Mandolin Club. The haggis was brought in with high honor, preceded by a piper, making the occasion hilarious with the strident notes of his pipes. Oysters, green turtle soup, kingfish, roast grouse, terrapin, salad, cheese, ices, coffee, cocktails, sherry, champagne, cigarettes, cigars and various other edibles and liquids vied with the haggis in satisfying the appetite. Letters of regret were read from Andrew Carnegie, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, L. Clarke Davis and others. Various messages of congratulation were read from sister societies. A poem, which follows, from Thomas MacKellar, one of the oldest members of the Society, was read:

Gude Peter Boyd! This please to say
To brithers on St. Andrew's day:
Nay, nay, gude friends! I canna gae
From Germantown so far away,
Especially o' nichts.
E'en if St. Andrew wink'd to me
To come ayont the salty sea
To Scotia's vales and heights,
I'd have to answer Andy nay.
I'm ower auld for social play,
And bear the load of many a year,
Ay, more than friends would care to hear:
I canna risk my weary banes
Upon the town's hard-hearted stanes,
Else I'd be very apt to show
Myself a dancing vertigo.
St. Andrew's men are friends indeed
To ilka brither in his need,
And they have help'd the widows too
And orphan children not a few.
Now three times fifty years have gane,
And they have done their work amain,
Yet many fifty years may they
Turn sorrow's night to cheerful day.

Fraternally yours,

Germantown, Pa., Nov. 25, 1899.

THOMAS MACKELLAR.

Extracts from the Minutes

President Milne fittingly spoke in his introductory remarks of the organization of the Society one hundred and fifty years ago. He said that tradition held that the organization meeting was attended by twenty-five representative Scotchmen resident in Philadelphia, who met in the Old Tun Tavern, on Water Street, south of Chestnut.

A picture was exhibited by the Secretary showing the appearance of the Old Tun Tavern, the picture having been purchased in Salem, Mass. The following toasts were drunk in silence: "The Immortal Memory of St. Andrew;" "The President of the United States;" "The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland." A cablegram was sent to Her Majesty Queen Victoria bearing the congratulations of the Society to her and trusting that her prosperous reign would long continue.

Hon. John B. McPherson, one of the Judges of the United States District Court, responded to the toast "Scotland." He said, among other things, that in this country a century and a half stands for antiquity, and a society of men that has lasted during all that time has accomplished a feat that challenges inquiry. He paid a glowing tribute to the heroes of Scottish history and to Scotland.

M. Hampton Todd, Esq., presented to the Society, as a gift from many members, a loving cup of artistic design and great beauty. He spoke of the five signers of the Declaration of Independence who were members of the Society, and called attention to the symbols and legends on the cup.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell accepted the cup on behalf of the Society. He referred to the immense extent to which the Society had contributed to the honor and glory of America. He described the history of loving cups, and told some anecdotes descriptive of the drinking habits of the Scotch, wisely calling attention to the meaning of the national motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit," inscribed upon the cup, as applied to the contents that would sooner or later fill the same.

Mr. Joseph deF. Junkin responded felicitously to the toast "The Ladies," and other members and guests made short addresses. The sword of General Hugh Mercer was



LOVING CUP.

Presented to The St. Andrew's Society
by Members at the 150th Anniversary,
St. Andrew's Day, 1899.

Extracts from the Minutes

exhibited with honor, and the Ram's Head held its customary place on the table.

The Secretary announced that commemorative exercises would be held on the following Sunday morning in the Second Presbyterian Church, Twenty-first and Walnut Streets, on which occasion a sermon would be preached by Rev. Charles Wood. With the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" the dinner was ended.

THE SILVER LOVING CUP

The massive loving cup, above referred to, is a three-handle cup, twelve and three-quarters inches high, with a diameter of about eight inches, made of sterling silver and weighing ninety-one ounces. Upon one of the three sides is applied in high relief the St. Andrew's Cross; upon another side is etched the motto of the Society, "Nemo me impune lacessit."

Crossing from the base of one of the handles and gracefully arranged through the arms and around the side of the cup is the Scotch thistle, chased in relief, and above it the lettering, "Go fetch to me a pint o' wine an' fill it in a silver tassie."

At the base of each handle is the Ram's Head, fully modeled and cast in silver. Around the lower part of the cup, above the base, is the heather, etched. Around the base of the cup is etched the following inscription: "This cup was presented to The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia by the brethren on St. Andrew's Day, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, as a memorial of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Society." It bears the dates, 1749-1899.

The cup was designed and made by J. E. Caldwell & Co.

Extracts from the Minutes

On December 3, 1898, in further observance of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society, services were held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Twenty-first and Walnut Streets. The services were in charge of the Rev. Charles Wood, minister, assisted by Rev. James Roberts, Chaplain of the Society, and the Rev. Thomas X. Orr.

The sermon by the Rev. Charles Wood was on the tenth chapter of St. Luke, thirty-seventh verse, "Then Jesus said unto him, Go thou, and do likewise."

In closing a most interesting discourse, Mr. Wood said:

"Into the soul of every benevolent man comes beauty to make its abiding place, to transform him by the spirit by holiness into another likeness. Invisible hands bring huge boulders, living stones; vital nerves, tireless fingers, weave the walls of the structure with roses towards the sky; brilliant colors, the pigments of unselfishness and unworldliness, philanthropy, beneficence, glow upon those walls; the light of the Superb is around it. The beneficent man who has sought to be helpful, to be kind, to be generous, to be a good Samaritan, to be a Christian, has found also, in his seeking, happiness and wholeness and gladness to be with Thee, the helper of the world, with Thee, Jesus, glad and more glad until this gladness blossom bursts into a rage to suffer for mankind and commune with sorrow. 'And Jesus said unto him, Go thou, and do likewise.'"

1900, Nov. 30. The One Hundred and Fifty-first Anniversary was celebrated at the Bellevue. Vice-President William E. Helme presided in the absence of President William Rudolph Smith, prevented from attending owing to a recent bereavement. The usual toasts were announced. Her British Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia, Wilfred Powell, Esq., responded to "Scotland;" Hon. William N. Ashman responded to "Philadelphia," and Peter Boyd, Esq., to "The Press." "Our Sister Societies" was responded to by William H. Lucas, of the St. George's Society, and Mr. John Gordon Gray responded to "The Lassies."

Extracts from the Minutes

Hon. David McConaughy, of Gettysburg, closed the speech-making with a number of interesting wartime reminiscences.

1901, Feb. 28. At this meeting the committee appointed to act in conjunction with other societies in appropriate services on the death of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, reported that religious services were held at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church on the date of the funeral of Her Majesty, which were attended by the officers and members of the various societies and by national, state and city officials and representatives of foreign governments. On the same evening a public meeting was held in the Academy of Music, when addresses were made by Rev. Charles Wood, Rev. J. Leonard Levy, the Rev. H. Richard Harris, D.D., and Hon. Wilfred Powell, His British Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia.

1901, Nov. 30. The One Hundred and Fifty-second Annual Dinner was held at the Hotel Stratford, Broad and Walnut Streets, William Rudolph Smith, President, in the chair.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Charles Wood, D.D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on "Our Country;" Walter George Smith, Esq., to "The Press;" Rev. Duncan MacLennan Buchanan, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., to "Scotland;" "Our Sister Societies," by William Gorman, Esq., president Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and "The Lassies," by Colonel Sheldon Potter.

Mr. James Glisson sang "Bonnie Sweet Bessie" and "Oft in the Stilly Night." Mr. George Scoular sang "The March of the Cameron Men," "Scots Wha Hae with Wallace Bled" and the "Laird of Cockpen."

During the year 1902 the Society had compiled an interesting catalogue, giving details concerning the formation, objects and officers of sixty-five Scottish societies in the United States and Canada; St. Andrew's Societies, Caledonian Clubs and Societies, Burns' Clubs, etc., and the Secretary was authorized to send copies, free of cost, to all the societies therein named.

Extracts from the Minutes

The committee was composed of Messrs. Craig D. Ritchie, Robert B. Beath and David Milne.

1902, Dec. 1. St. Andrew's Day falling on Sunday this year, the Society observed the One Hundred and Fifty-third Anniversary at the Hotel Bellevue on December 1st, President William E. Helme in the chair.

Addresses were made by Admiral Charles E. Clark, United States Navy, who commanded the famous battleship "Oregon." Rev. Charles Ferguson responded to "America;" the Hon. Wilfred Powell, His British Majesty's Consul, to "Great Britain;" "Scotland" was responded to by John Gordon Gray; "Philadelphia" by Colonel A. Loudon Snowden; Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Baltimore, responded to "Our Sister Societies," and Joseph deF. Junkin to "The Lassies."

Mr. George Duncan sang "The Bluebells of Scotland" and "The March of the Cameron Men."

1903, Nov. 30. The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Anniversary was held at the Bellevue, President William E. Helme in the chair. Rev. William Henry Oxtoby responded to "Scotland" and the Hon. Charles Warwick to "Philadelphia."

1904, May 31. The Society adopted a badge to be worn by its members. (See cut.) Resolutions were duly adopted relative to the death of Dr. Thomas Murray Drysdale.

1904, Nov. 30. The annual dinner was held at the new Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Seventy-five members and guests were present, President Peter Boyd in the chair.

In addition to the usual toasts, M. Hampton Todd, Esq., responded to "Scotland;" Prof. Willis Moore, United States Weather Bureau, to "Scotch and American Weather," and Hon. Edwin S. Stuart to "The Lassies."

The dining-room was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and potted plants and a bunch of heather was at each plate. The menu was most elaborate, and contained a portrait of Robert Burns and pictures of the exterior and interior of the Burns' Cottage.

1905, Feb. 28. At this meeting past President Caleb J. Milne presented to the Society the deeds of a burial-lot in

Extracts from the Minutes

Woodlands Cemetery, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Milne for his gift.

1905, Oct. 31. A report was received that the monument to General Hugh Mercer in Laurel Hill needed repairs, and a committee was directed to have the same made at the expense of the Society.

1905, Dec. 4. The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Annual Dinner was held on the 4th day of December, 1905, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. About ninety members and guests were present. The tables were beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums, roses, carnations, holly and potted plants. The souvenir menus were unusually attractive and elicited flattering comment. The President, Peter Boyd, presided. The usual standard toasts were drunk, and speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. E. D. Warfield, president Lafayette College, Easton, "Scotland;" Joel Cook, "The City of Philadelphia;" Rev. James H. Lamb, D.D., "The Lassies," and the Rev. Carl E. Grammer, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, "The Stranger in our Midst."

Members of the Orpheus Club supplemented the orchestral music with vocal renditions. The meeting closed in good time by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

1906, Feb. 28. Mr. Caleb J. Milne called attention to the fact that the Supper Fund ought to be increased, and he proposed to double the amount raised by the subscriptions of other members.

A committee was appointed to take action on this generous proposition, and they reported at a later meeting that they had received \$1258 for the purpose, thus increasing the Fund by over \$2500.

At a meeting on August 31, 1906, which was held at the Aldine Hotel, Mr. John Fergusson read a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth B. Augustin advising that, owing to ill health, the firm of M. F. Augustin & Son were going out of business. Mr. Fergusson suggested that it would be appropriate for the Society to send Mrs. Augustin a substantial testimonial of the Society's appreciation of Augustin's long service to the Society

Extracts from the Minutes

as caterer at the quarterly meetings for the past forty or fifty years. On motion, duly passed, the matter of a testimonial to Mrs. Augustin was left to the discretion of the Supper Committee, with power to act, and the letter of Mrs. Augustin was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Mr. John Fergusson, of the Supper Committee, reported at the meeting of October 31, 1906, that the committee had procured a silver pitcher for the sum of \$50 and had forwarded the same to Mrs. Augustin and received the acknowledgment which follows, the committee asking to be discharged:

"278 Second Street, Albany, N. Y.

"MR. JOHN FERGUSSON.

"*Esteemed Sir:*—There came to me yesterday a gift so beautiful as to exceed in every way the highest expectation. Words fail me in which to express appreciation and gratitude. There is but one regret, that my predecessors who laid the foundation by their fidelity to duty cannot with me enjoy this valued reward.

"Please express to St. Andrew's Society my thanks with the assurance that this tribute of esteem will ever be the most treasured possession of

"ELIZABETH B. AUGUSTIN."

On motion, the report was received and the committee discharged with thanks for their services.

A photograph of the pitcher is in the minute-book. The inscription on this testimonial reads:

Presented to
Elizabeth B. Augustin
by
The St. Andrew's Society,
Philadelphia,
in appreciation of the services of her and her family
as caterers at its meetings for almost
half a century.
1906.



W. RUDOLPH SMITH, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT 1900-1901.

Extracts from the Minutes

REINTERMENT OF HON. JAMES WILSON

NOVEMBER 22, 1906

PRESIDENT OF ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY 1786-96

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who has just closed fifty years of membership in The St. Andrew's Society, originated the movement for the removal of the remains of James Wilson from Edenton, North Carolina, where Justice Wilson died while serving on that circuit of the United States Supreme Court, to Christ Church, Philadelphia, where the remains of Mr. Wilson's wife and of his son, Rev. Bird Wilson, D.D., have long rested.

The remains were brought to Philadelphia on the United States gunboat "Dubuque," under escort of Major General J. P. S. Gobin, Commanding National Guard of Pennsylvania, representing Governor Pennypacker, and Mr. Alva Burton Konkle and Lucien Hugh Alexander, Esq., of the committee, the latter representing The St. Andrew's Society, in the unavoidable absence of the President, Peter Boyd, Esq.

On the arrival of the "Dubuque," Governor Pennypacker, Admiral Craig, United States Navy; Colonel Dickinson, commander of the Marine Corps, League Island Navy Yard, and representatives of the city government and the Councils received the party in charge, whereupon the coffin, provided by The St. Andrew's Society, was carried to Independence Hall and placed under a guard of honor of United States Marines. There it was viewed by many thousands until the time fixed for the procession to Christ Church.

The procession to Christ Church was formed with the City Troop as guard of honor, followed on foot by Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States as honorary pall-bearers, by the Wilson Memorial Committee, Federal and State Bench and Bar, delegations from the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the Law Association of Philadelphia, the Wilson Law Club of the University of Pennsylvania, The St. Andrew's Society, etc., etc., the color guard of the Sons of the Revo-

Extracts from the Minutes

lution with their flags and banners, and delegations from virtually all patriotic societies of Pennsylvania. The route was up Fifth Street to Arch Street and down Arch Street to Second. As the tomb of Franklin, Wilson's collaborator, was passed, the cortege paused in silence for an instant.

At Christ Church the procession entered through the tower room, and moved up the aisle as "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was sung as a processional. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States sat in the pew occupied by Washington in the days when Philadelphia was the nation's capital. No more intellectual audience ever gathered in America, nor was ever a greater galaxy of speakers assembled on one occasion; all had come to pay their homage and voice their tributes to the immortal patriot whose intellect, more than that of any other one man, had, over a century ago, put in motion, under Divine guidance, the forces which are to-day shaping the destinies of the nation. After religious services had been conducted by Bishop Mackay-Smith, tributes were delivered from the chancel by the following: Governor Pennypacker, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Samuel Dickson, Esq., for the Bar of Pennsylvania; Dean William Draper Lewis, for the University of Pennsylvania; S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., LL.D., for American Literature; Andrew Carnegie, LL.D., for Scotch-American Citizenship; President of the American Bar Association, Hon. Alton B. Parker, for the American Bar; Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, for the Congress; Mr. Justice White, of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the Judiciary; Attorney General of the United States, the Hon. William H. Moody, for the nation.

The oration was delivered by Hon. Hampton L. Carson, the Attorney General of Pennsylvania and Historian of the Supreme Court of the United States, who rose to the full measure of the never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

At the conclusion of the memorial services, the body, escorted by the officers of the City Troop, which organization, in 1779, at the "Fort Wilson" riot, saved Wilson's life, and fol-

Extracts from the Minutes

lowed by the venerable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, by the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and Bench and Bar, as well as by the delegates of the patriotic societies, including the Colonial Dames of America and Daughters of the Revolution, and surrounded by the color guard of the Sons of the Revolution, passed for the last time through the portals of Christ Church, where, living, Wilson had worshipped, as the strains of Kipling's Recessional rang through the old church—"Lest we forget, Lest we forget." The interment was immediately effected in the same grave with Wilson's wife, close to the south wall of the edifice—"the Westminster Abbey of America"—where also rest the ashes of so many of the other patriots and heroes of the Revolution.

1906, Dec. 4. The annual meeting and the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Anniversary Dinner of the Society was necessarily postponed this year from November 30th to the above date, and it was then held at the Bellevue-Stratford, Robert B. Beath, President, in the chair.

Greetings were read and exchanged with The St. Andrew's Societies of New York, Baltimore, Savannah, Portland, Ore.; Fredericton, N. B.; Trenton, Ontario; Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia. The addresses having been printed in full in pamphlet form and furnished to members need be here only briefly referred to.

The President, in concluding his opening address, introduced Mr. John Gordon Gray, Vice-President, as toastmaster.

After the usual toasts to the President of the United States, the King of Great Britain and Ireland and our departed brethren, Mr. Gray introduced as a special guest of the evening one who had closed fifty years of membership in The St. Andrew's Society, one who had come to be known everywhere affectionately, and without dissenting voice as the first citizen of Philadelphia, *Dr. S. Weir Mitchell*.

Dr. Mitchell, in a characteristic address, both pathetic,

Extracts from the Minutes

humorous and reminiscent, referred to old times in the Society's meetings, to the Scotch songs and Scotch characteristics which seem largely to have disappeared.

At the conclusion of Doctor Mitchell's interesting remarks, which were heard with marked attention by all present, Colonel Beath presented to him, on behalf of The St. Andrew's Society, the insignia of the Society in gold.

Accepting it, Doctor Mitchell said that he highly appreciated such a decoration, which he was glad to have placed beside the insignia of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Wilfred Powell, His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia, was then introduced by Mr. Gray. Mr. Powell concluded his remarks by presenting to the Society a gavel, made from the timbers of Admiral Nelson's favorite battleship, the "Foudroyant."

Mr. Gray then introduced Mr. Andrew Carnegie, a fellow-member and Lord Rector of St. Andrew's.

Mr. Carnegie made touching reference to Dr. Mitchell, and said it was "a great privilege to know that man and be able to put my hand on his shoulder" and say, "I believe you are my friend as I am yours."

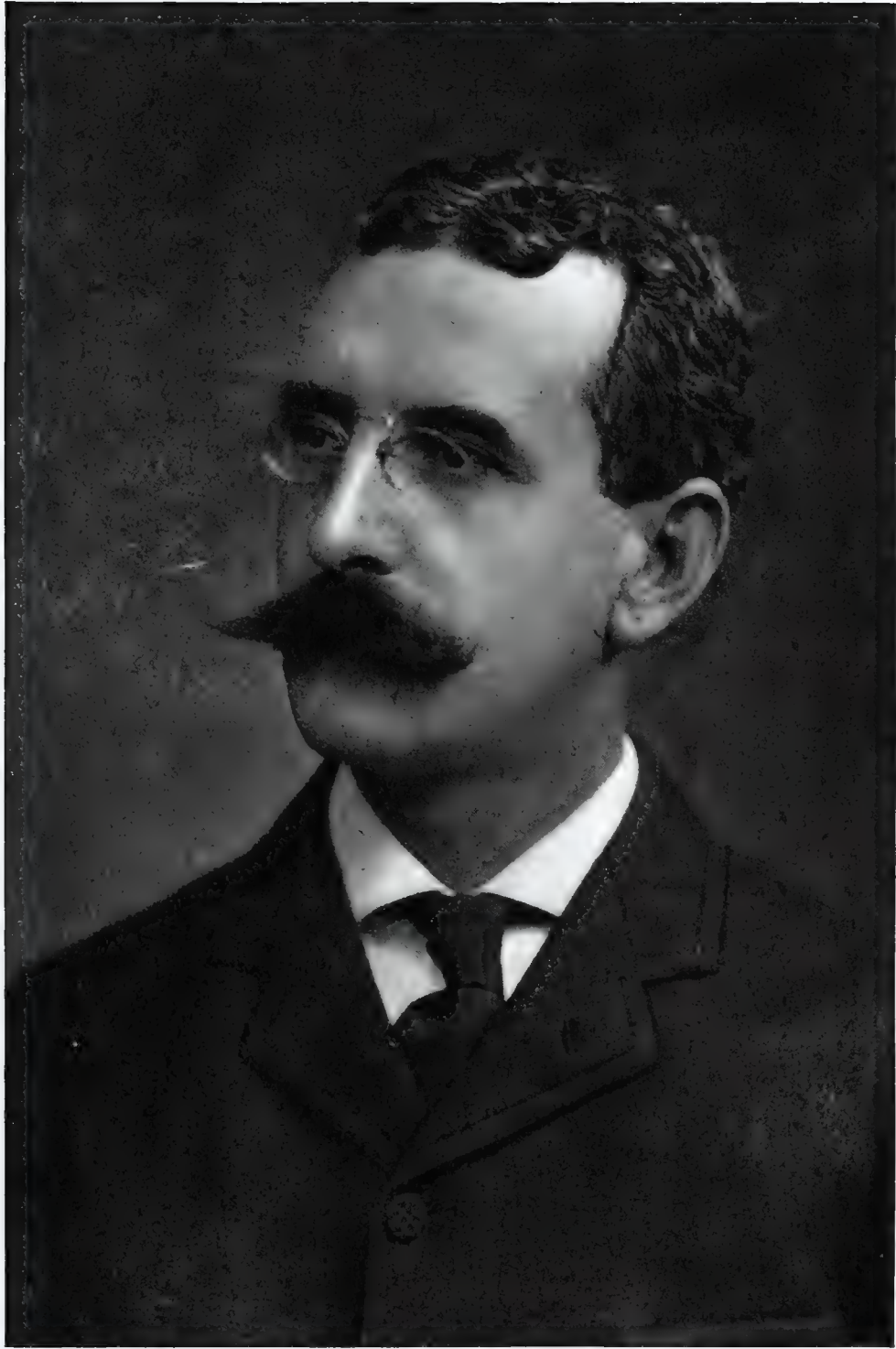
Mr. Carnegie referred feelingly to Philadelphia and Independence Hall, where stood Wilson, Witherspoon and Ross, and then there was Mercer, all honored sons of Scotland.

"Round the earth on St. Andrew's night there is an unbroken chain of societies meeting, and not with the drum-beat of war, but with songs of peace and brotherhood."

He paid a hearty tribute to the Scotch mother, whose home teaching had had such a marked influence for good in moulding Scottish character. He referred to her as the "nurse, governess, seamstress, cook, saint, angel, all in one."

The Hon. George B. Orlady, Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, was then introduced to speak to "*The Land We Live In.*"

In concluding an eloquent and interesting address, Judge Orlady referred to Dr. Mitchell as one whose name stands as a torch of kindness and sweetness to all the English-speaking



WILLIAM E. HELME,
PRESIDENT 1902-1903.

Extracts from the Minutes

people, who has been the Willum MacLure to all this Drumtochty and who stands in the front rank not only as a novelist, theorist and scientist, but as the good, kindly doctor who has left his personal imprint of kindness, purity and unselfish human nature in the hearts of more people than any man who has ever taken a city or founded a state.

Peter Boyd, Esq., past President of the Society, responded to "Philadelphia" in an excellent address, and in closing he referred to James Wilson, whose doctrines, expounded by Alexander Hamilton and practiced by George Washington, have been to Philadelphia as the breath of life. She has ever maintained the first duty of every citizen is not to the state in which he happens to live, but to the nation.

The closing address was by the Chaplain of the Society, the Rev. James H. Lamb, D.D., to "The Lassies."

Dr. Lamb, in an interesting address, referred, as Mr. Carnegie had done, to the influence of the Scotch mother, and presented, as one of the earliest named in Scottish history, Margaret, Queen of Malcolm III, as a pure, noble character, who visited the Scottish homes and taught the lassies their duties as faithful sisters, wives and mothers, and also how to become good and economical housekeepers. She was canonized by Innocent IV in 1251.

Dr. Lamb referred to the fact that Miss Emily Hollingsworth, a granddaughter of James Wilson, had built a beautiful chapel at the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, in memory of her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Bird Wilson (member 1800). In closing his reference to the lassies, he said: "And these Scotch lassies, the wives, mothers and sisters of the household, teach their boys independence. A Scotch boy will spurn the idea of getting something for nothing. He prefers to work his way through college, and will gladly do anything whereby he can help to defray his expenses. The high standard is held up before him by the lassies of his household to become a man among men. Thus the lassies of Scotland, through their influence as wives, mothers and sisters, make the strong-minded men which see the Scotchmen to have been

Extracts from the Minutes

and still are. I am sure we thank God for this home influence of our lassies, and we gladly attribute all we are and hope to be through the grace of God to the bonnie Scotch lassies."

During the evening the Orpheus Society rendered in excellent manner "Mary of Argyle," "Annie Laurie," "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms," "Dixie," "Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes," "America," and "God, Save the King."

1907, Oct. 31. At the quarterly meeting held this date at the rooms of the Penn Club, southeast corner of Eighth and Locust streets, with forty-one members present, the officers named on page 3 were unanimously re-elected to serve until November 30, 1908.

Mr. David Milne, recently returned from a trip to the Holy Land, presented to the Society a gavel made of woods collected in Palestine.

It was decided to use the design of the insignia of membership for the stationery of the Society in place of the crest formerly adopted, page 55.

At the supper following interesting addresses were made by Dr. Wharton Sinkler, D. Porter Leas on a trip through portions of China, and Joseph W. Swain on a recent tour through the Highlands of Scotland.

Scotch songs were sung by George Duncan and David A. MacGregor, and the meeting closed with "Auld Lang Syne."

In closing the long and honorable record of The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia for the present publication, the following, referred to briefly in the minutes, may be here noticed:

The most precious relic in the possession of the Society is

Extracts from the Minutes

the sword of Major General Hugh Mercer, presented November 30, 1841, page 47. This sword is preserved in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and is always presented, with honor, at the anniversary meetings.

The Ram's Head, with snuff-box attachment, presented by Drs. Nathaniel Chapman and John K. Mitchell, is referred to in the record of February 28, 1849, page 51.

The Loving Cup, presented at the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary, is referred to, page 58.

THE GAVELS OF THE SOCIETY

One gavel, with carving on the handle of a thistle leaf and at the end suggestive of the thistle blossom. Around the head of the gavel, acorns, typifying the oak. The inscription on the gavel is as follows: "This mallet was presented to The St. Andrew's Society by William Pirrie Sanderson on May 31, 1894. The mallet head is made of oak from Abbotsford, and the handle of cherry from Dryburgh Abbey, Scotland."

One other gavel is made of oak and mahogany, pieces of timber from Nelson's ship "Foudroyant." The nail that is applied to the handle was in the old wood, a part of the cabin. The copper plate on which the inscription is engraved was rolled out from a piece of one of the bolts of the ship. The engraving is as follows: "Made from timber of Nelson's favorite ship 'Foudroyant,' 1798-1897. Presented to The St. Andrew's Society by Wilfred Powell, H. B. M. Consul, St. Andrew's Day, 1906."

The gavel presented October 31, 1907, by Mr. David Milne is made from pieces of balsam, carob (husk), almond and olive woods collected by him for the purpose in Palestine.

Extracts from the Minutes

THE INSIGNIA OF THE SOCIETY

(Adopted May 31, 1904)

An oval badge, one and three-eighths inches long by one and one-eighth inches wide, made of silver gilded and also of solid gold. The badge is surrounded by the thistle, having the irregular edge and bringing out very clearly in detail the leaves and blooms. It is surmounted by the crown.

Around the centre is a band of green enamel, with the motto of the Society, "Nemo me impune lacessit," in gold letters thereon. This band is known heraldically as the garter. In the centre at the bottom is the figure of St. Andrew with the cross, which figure was taken from the badge of the Order of the Thistle. In the upper left is the American eagle, as shown in the coat of arms of the United States; in the upper right is the British lion, taken from the English coat of arms.

Upon the reverse of the badge on the band in gold is the lettering, "The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, founded 1749," the centre being left plain for the name and the date of admission of the member owning it. It was designed and made by J. E. Caldwell & Co.

THE FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY

When the fiscal year of the Society ended September 30, 1907, the investments and cash on hand were:

In General Fund	\$23,158.14
In Supper Fund.....	12,058.33
	<hr/>
	\$35,216.47

BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS

The following bequests and donations by deceased members are noted:

- 1829, William McKenzie, \$1000, General Fund.
- 1866, Charles Macalester, \$1000, Supper Fund.
- 1870, Charles Macalester, \$1000, Supper Fund.
- 1874, Charles Macalester, \$1000, General Fund.
- 1879, John L. Neill, \$500, General Fund.

Extracts from the Minutes

CHARITY

The Assistants of the Society, as prescribed in the By-Laws, have charge of all the sick and suffering poor who may apply for relief, and the Physicans are to render proper medical attendance without charge to those under the Society's care.

The Assistants are also required to exercise care and discrimination that no unworthy person shall become a recipient of the Society's bounty, and this has been closely followed.

Through the proper care of the funds in recent years, under the Finance Committee, the interest of the General Fund has more than met the needs of worthy applicants for relief.

Many applicants have been given temporary assistance until they found employment, and others, including a number of widows and children, have been returned to their homes and kindred in Scotland.

SUPPER FUND

The Supper Fund of the Society was created through the generous thought of former President Charles Macalester, who, in February, 1866, addressed a note to the Quarterly Meeting stating his inability to be present and his desire that the expense of the suppers served at the Quarterly Meetings should not be entirely paid from the General Fund of the Society. He enclosed a bond of the city of Pittsburg for \$1,000, the interest always to be used for such suppers. It was decided that evening to raise a like amount for the same purpose, and in a short time it was subscribed and paid in.

In August, 1870, Mr. Macalester offered to make another donation of \$1,000 to the fund, provided the members would subscribe \$2,000 additional, which sum was obtained after some effort.

It is also provided by the By-Laws that one-half of each admission fee, viz., \$7.50, shall be added to the Permanent Fund and the same amount to the Supper Fund. In 1906

Extracts from the Minutes

this fund was increased by further subscriptions, and now, 1907, amounts to \$12,058.33. The interest from its investments is sufficient to pay the expenses of entertainment at the Quarterly Meetings.

THE BURIAL LOT

As stated in the Minutes, Mr. Caleb J. Milne recently presented to the Society a large burial lot (Section F, Nos. 832 to 835 inclusive) in the beautiful and historic Woodlands Cemetery, formerly the country home of Andrew Hamilton, Esq., of Scottish birth, who was a distinguished lawyer and the father of the Hon. James Hamilton, President of The St. Andrew's Society, 1750-53, and again, 1759-63.

The remains of the first Chaplains of the Society, Rev. William Marshall and the Rev. Joseph Shaw, LL.D., will be removed probably from their present location to this burial lot. A handsome monument of dark Quincy granite has been erected at a cost of \$500, and to the Woodlands Cemetery Company has been given in trust \$350, the income from which is to be used for the perpetual care of the lot and monument. The inscription upon the monument is as follows:

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
FOUNDED 1749.

THIS LOT IS RESERVED AS A LAST RESTING-PLACE FOR
FRIENDLESS SCOTCHMEN DYING FAR FROM
HOME AND KINDRED.

MEMBERSHIP

On September 30, 1907, the active membership of The St. Andrew's Society numbered 204, with one honorary member.

Of these, thirty-four are life members, and there are eight minors elected as life members under the rules.



MONUMENT
in
Burial Lot of The St. Andrew's Society,
Woodlands Cemetery,
Philadelphia.

CHARTER AND BY-LAWS

AS AMENDED AND ACCEPTED MAY 31, 1871, GRANTED BY THE
COURT, 1872, AND UNDER WHICH THE SOCIETY
IS NOW ACTING

CHARTER

ARTICLE I

NAME AND POWERS

The name of the Society shall be THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, and by that name the Society shall have perpetual succession, and be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and may have, hold and take by gift, devise, bequest, purchase or otherwise, real and personal estate of as large clear yearly value as is allowed by the Laws of the State of Pennsylvania relating to the Incorporation of Charitable and Benevolent associations; and shall have full power and authority to make and use a common seal, with such device as may be deemed proper, and the same from time to time to alter and renew at pleasure; and generally shall have and enjoy all rights and privileges appertaining to such corporations.

ARTICLE II

OBJECT

The sole object of the Society shall be the relief of distressed Scotch emigrants after their arrival in Pennsylvania, and the widows and minor children of such emigrants. Such relief shall be given in such manner and form as shall be from time to time particularly set forth in the By-Laws of the Society.

Charter

ARTICLE III

OF MEMBERSHIP

The only persons qualified for membership in this Society shall be citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who shall have been born in Scotland or who shall be the descendants of persons born in Scotland. The Society shall have the right to elect honorary members, who shall not at any time exceed ten in number, but no honorary member shall have any right to take any part in the management of the business of the Society, nor shall such members be called upon to contribute to its support.

The members, regular and honorary, shall be elected under such regulations, and the regular members shall pay such yearly contribution for the support of the Society as the Society may from time to time prescribe by its By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV

OF OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, Chaplain, two Physicians, two Counsellors, and such number of Assistants and other officers as may from time to time be provided for by the By-Laws. The officers shall perform such duties as usually appertain to the respective offices and which shall be particularly set forth in the By-Laws.

They shall be elected annually by ballot at the October meeting, and shall hold office for the term of one year from the Thirtieth day of November of the year of their election; and if from any cause there should fail to be an election at the proper time, the officers then in office shall hold their respective places until their successors shall be duly chosen at a subsequent meeting.

At all elections for officers the candidates elected must have a majority of the whole number of votes cast.

In case any of the offices becoming vacant by death, resignation or otherwise during the current term, the vacancy shall

Charter

be filled by election by ballot at the next stated meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose.

ARTICLE V

OF MEETINGS

There shall be at least five stated meetings of the Society held every year, viz., on the last day of the months of February, May, August and October, and on St. Andrew's day, unless said meeting day shall happen on Sunday, when the meeting shall be held on the day next succeeding.

The order of business and the number necessary to form a quorum shall be prescribed by the By-Laws.

The President or either of the Vice-Presidents at any time may, and shall at the request of three members in writing, call a special meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE VI

OF BY-LAWS

The Society shall have power to make all needful By-Laws for the regulation of its affairs not contravening this Charter, or the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America, or of the State of Pennsylvania.

NOTE.—Discussions arose in the Society as to the exact meaning of the first sentence in Article III of the foregoing Charter, and at the meeting held September 1, 1884, it was agreed that the words "who shall be the descendants of persons born in Scotland," ought to be construed as meaning only descendants born in the United States of Scottish ancestry.

BY-LAWS

ADOPTED MAY 31, 1871, WITH AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE II,
SECTION 6, 1904, AND NOW, 1907, IN OPERATION
AS THE BY-LAWS OF THE SOCIETY

ARTICLE I

OF THE OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The President shall punctually at the hour for meeting take the chair at all meetings of the Society, and conduct its business in the order prescribed in Article III, Section 2.

He shall keep proper order, decide all points of order, subject to appeal, and shall in case of a tie vote on any subject have the privilege of voting, but in no other case; should he refuse to so vote the motion shall be lost.

He shall appoint all committees unless otherwise ordered, of which committees the first-named person shall be chairman, and shall himself be *ex-officio* a member thereof unless otherwise determined by the Society.

He shall perform any other duty assigned him from time to time by the Society.

SECTION 2. The Vice-Presidents shall, in order of seniority in office, perform the duties of the President in his absence, and in the same order succeed to his place in case of his death or resignation until his successor be duly chosen. When there shall exist a vacancy in the office of both Vice-Presidents of the Society, and both are to be elected, the one having the highest number of votes shall be the Senior Vice-President, and in case both have the same number of votes the two gentlemen elected shall draw lots for the seniority.

SECTION 3. The Treasurer shall have the custody of the

By-Laws

moneys and securities and other valuables of the Society. He shall collect all moneys due the Society, and pay all orders lawfully drawn upon him by the Assistants, and all moneys which, by any vote of the Society certified to him by the Secretary, he may be directed to do, and all bills which he may know to be correct and proper, and which may be presented for payment more than fifteen days preceding the next stated meeting of the Society. He shall keep a proper cash-book, a proper ledger account with each member, a ledger account of each security and of each special fund, and shall make a written report at every stated meeting showing his receipts and disbursements in detail since his last report. He shall at every February meeting report what members are in arrears for initiation fee for one year or for dues two years, and at every meeting all fines incurred by officers pursuant to Section 9 of this Article. He shall further give proper notice previous to the February meeting to any member who may be in danger of being dropped for unpaid dues that at said meeting he will cease to be a member unless said dues are paid, and shall notify all members stricken from the roll for this cause of the fact thereof. He may be required to give satisfactory security for the due performance of his duties.

SECTION 4. The Secretary shall keep in a proper book fair and correct minutes of all proceedings of the Society, and shall produce such book and read such minutes at every stated meeting of the Society. He shall give written or printed notice of election to every new member elected, and to every officer not present at the time of election, and a similar notice by post to every member in the city of Philadelphia of the time and place of the stated meetings in February, May, August and October; and of every adjourned and special meeting, unless prevented by shortness of time. Each notice of a stated meeting shall contain the names and residences of candidates for membership and the names of the proposers.

He shall notify the Treasurer of the name and address of each new member elected, and the chairman of each com-

By-Laws

mittee appointed of such appointment, with a list of the members of the committee.

He shall send an invitation in the name of the Society to the subscribers and invited guests for the annual dinner.

He shall lay before the chair at each meeting a written order of business, with the names of the committees who should report, and a statement of the unfinished business, if any. He shall keep a correct roll of all active and honorary members, and all reports, letters and other papers of the Society shall be properly filed and preserved by him.

SECTION 5. The Chaplain shall open each meeting, at which he is present, with prayer and shall invoke the blessing of God at each annual meeting, and shall render such spiritual advice and consolation to the sick and suffering objects of the Society's bounty, referred to him by the Assistants, as he may deem proper in the circumstances of the case, and shall, if requested by an officer so to do, perform proper funeral services for persons buried under the care of the Society. He shall be excused from the payment of any dues.

SECTION 6. The Counsellors, who shall be men learned in the law, shall give the Society such legal advice as may be required from time to time without charge.

SECTION 7. The Physicians, who shall be regular graduates of a respectable medical college, shall, under the direction of the Assistants, render proper medical attendance to the sick and suffering under the Society's care without charge.

SECTION 8. The Assistants, whose number shall be designated at each annual election, shall have charge and oversight of all the sick and suffering poor who may apply for the benefit of the charity funds of the Society.

The Assistants shall have liberty to expend in each month, from May to October inclusive, the sum of Fifty Dollars, and in each month from November to April inclusive the sum of One Hundred Dollars, and any amount unexpended in any month may be expended by them any time subsequently.

Relief shall only be extended to the objects named in Article IV of these By-Laws, and care and discrimination shall

By-Laws

be used to prevent any unworthy person from becoming a recipient of the Society's bounty.

It shall be the duty of the Assistants to keep a book wherein shall be entered in alphabetical order applications for relief, amount given (if any), the date of giving and every other particular which may be deemed useful to the Society. The Acting Assistant shall further have power to call for the professional services of the Society's physicians or counsellors, and to provide for all burials in the Society's lot.

SECTION 9. If either the President, Vice-Presidents, the Secretary or Treasurer be absent from any stated meeting of the Society he shall pay to the Supper Fund a fine of \$1.00, unless excused on good cause by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at the next meeting.

ARTICLE II

OF MEMBERS

SECTION 1. The name of every proposed member shall be handed in by a member of the Society in writing at a stated meeting of the Society, with his address, a statement of the business in which he is engaged, and whether he was born in Scotland or is descended from Scottish ancestors.

This statement shall be signed by the member proposing, and shall be read aloud by the Secretary at the close of the meeting immediately before adjournment. The proposals shall then lie over for action at the next stated meeting.

There shall be appointed at each annual election a committee of five members, who shall constitute an Elective Committee, to whom all propositions for membership shall be submitted at least thirty days previous to a regular meeting, at which the election shall be held as provided in this Section.

SECTION 2. All elections for members shall be by ballot, and three black balls in the box shall defeat the candidate. If his proposer thinks proper, he may request the ballot to be taken again before the transaction of other business; and the same shall be done, but such new ballot shall be final.

By-Laws

SECTION 3. Every new member shall pay an admission fee of \$15. All admission fees received subsequently to the adoption of this By-Law shall be invested at interest as part of the permanent funds of the Society; that is to say, one-half thereof to the permanent Charity Fund and one-half thereof to the Supper Fund. Every member shall pay an annual fee of \$5. Admission fees shall be payable upon election; annual fees on St. Andrew's day. Any member may commute his annual fees by the payment of \$50 in one sum; and all sums so received shall be invested at interest as part of the permanent funds of the Society. Any member of the Society of at least fifteen years' standing, and who shall have paid full dues for that time, may become a life member on the payment of \$25 in one sum.

SECTION 4. Any member who shall be found guilty of any breach of the Criminal Laws of the land, or who shall become intoxicated, or use profane, violent or obscene language at any meeting of the Society, or who shall by his acts or behavior show himself unfit to associate with gentlemen, shall be expelled from the Society.

In order to expel a member notice shall be given in writing, signed by three members, at one stated meeting, that a motion to expel will be made at the next stated meeting, and notice thereof shall be given to the offending member by the Secretary. Such motion when brought up at a subsequent meeting shall require the votes of two-thirds of the members present for adoption: *Provided*, however, that if the reasons for expulsion be open, notorious and uncontradicted, any stated meeting may by the unanimous vote of all the members present, except the offending member, dispense with notice and by such vote expel the offender.

Any member whose admission shall be unpaid for one year, or who shall be in arrear for his annual dues for two years, shall cease to be a member of the Society, unless retained upon the roll by an express vote when reported by the Treasurer.

By-Laws

SECTION 5. Honorary members shall be elected in the same manner as prescribed respecting other members.

SECTION 6. *Minor sons of members may be admitted to life membership upon the payment of the sum of \$50 for each member so elected, but such membership shall not entitle the minor to attend meetings or quarterly suppers of the Society, take part in its deliberations, vote or hold office until the minor shall reach the age of twenty-one years.

ARTICLE III

OF MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The hour for all meetings, stated, adjourned, and special, shall be eight o'clock in the evening, unless specifically ordered otherwise in the case of a special meeting, and except also on St. Andrew's day, when the Dinner Committee shall fix the hour. Twelve members shall constitute a quorum, but a less number may adjourn over to another time.

SECTION 2. At all stated meetings the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading and amendment and approval of the minutes.
2. Reports of Committees in the order of their appointment and action thereon.
3. Treasurer's Report and action thereon.
4. Unfinished business.
5. Election of members.
6. Election of officers.
7. New business.
8. Reading the names of candidates for membership, and adjournment.

At an adjourned meeting the business shall be commenced where the same was left off at the time of the adjournment of the previous meeting. At a special meeting no business shall be transacted other than that for which the meeting was called.

At any stated or adjourned meeting the order of business

*[Section 6 was adopted August 31, 1904.]

By-Laws

may be changed or suspended by a vote of three-fourths of those present.

SECTION 3. After the adjournment of every quarterly meeting the members present shall be entitled to partake of such collation as the income from the Supper Fund may justify.

ARTICLE IV

RELIEF

Relief shall be given by the Assistants as prescribed in Section 8 of Article I of these By-Laws. The only persons to whom it shall be given shall be destitute persons born in Scotland, their widows and minor children. No person habitually using intoxicating liquor to excess shall ever receive any relief.

ARTICLE V

OF EMOLUMENTS

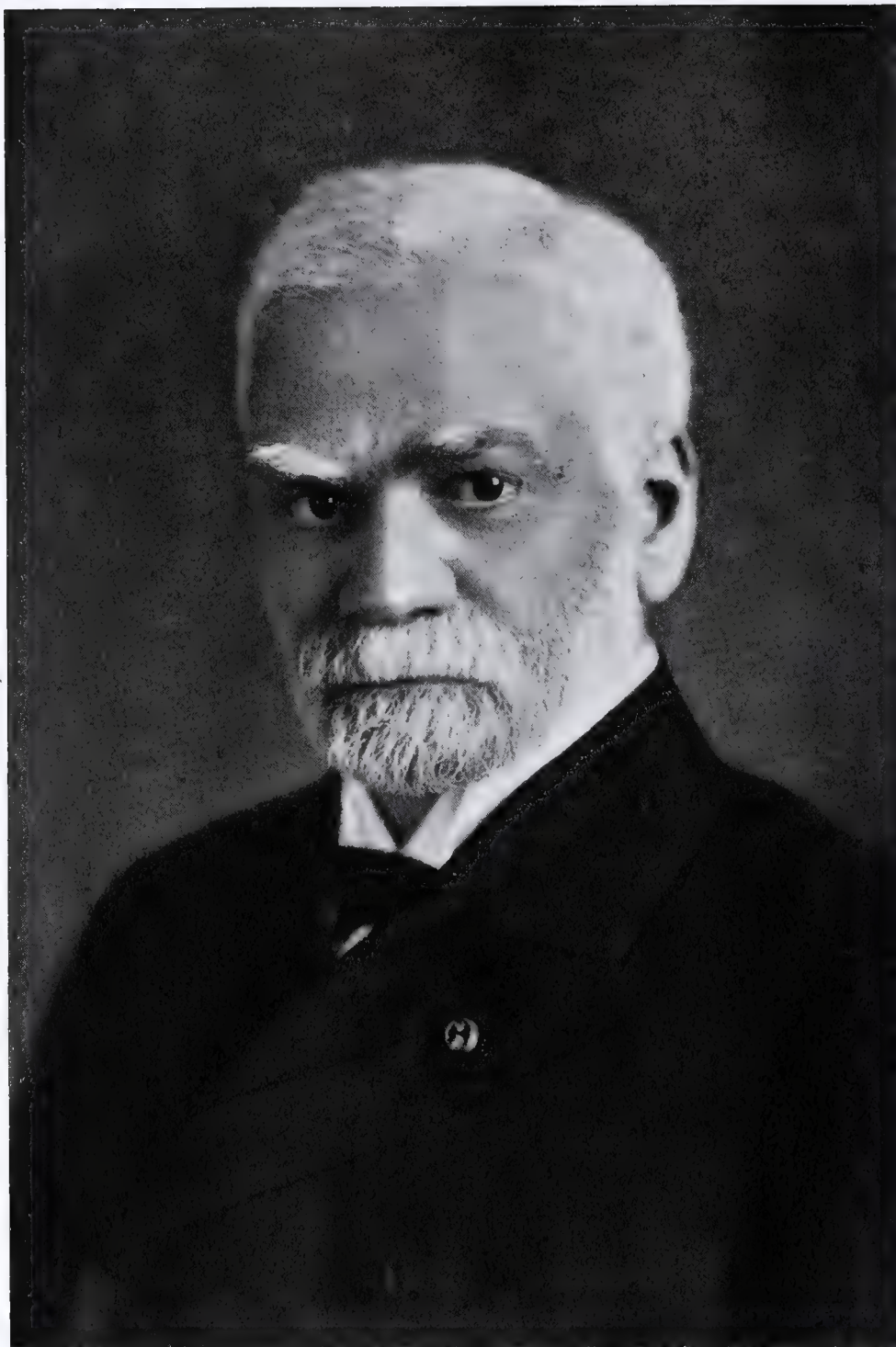
No officer shall receive any emolument whatever from the Society except the Treasurer, who shall be allowed ten per centum upon all annual dues collected, dues paid at the annual dinner always excepted.

ARTICLE VI

OF AMENDMENTS

All amendments or alterations of these By-Laws must first be proposed in writing at one stated meeting, and then laid over for action at the next stated meeting, and shall then require the votes of three-fourths of the members present for adoption; and in the notices issued for such next stated meeting the substance of such amendment or alteration shall be set forth.*

*The action of the Society in adopting the amendments incorporated in the above charter, after due notice to all the members, was duly signed and sealed. C. Macalester, President; Craig D. Ritchie, Secretary.



ROBERT B. BEATH,
PRESIDENT 1906-1908.

ROLL OF OFFICERS

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

OF PHILADELPHIA

1749-1907

[Term of Office Begins November 30th in Each Year]

PRESIDENTS

1749	DR. THOMAS GRAEME.	1862-63	DAVID MILNE.
1750-53	HON. JAMES HAMILTON.	1864-73	CHARLES MACALESTER.
1754-56	HON. ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.	1874-76	JOHN GIBSON.
1757-58	DR. THOMAS GRAEME.	1877-81	DANIEL HENDRIE.
1759-63	HON. JAMES HAMILTON.	1882-83	ALEXANDER C. FERGUSON.
1764-71	DR. THOMAS GRAEME.	1884-85	WILLIAM HELME.
1772-74	JOHN INGLIS.	1886-87	CALEB J. MILNE.
1775*	REV. WILLIAM SMITH, D.D.	1888-89	CRAIG D. RITCHIE.
1786-96	HON. JAMES WILSON.	1890-91	M. HAMPTON TODD.
1797-02	REV. WILLIAM SMITH, D.D.	1892-93	JAMES F. HOPE.
1803-13	GEN. WILLIAM MACPHERSON.	1894-95	JOHN FERGUSON.
1813-30	ROBERT SMITH.	1896-97	GEORGE W. HALL.
1831-39	JAMES MCALPIN.	1898-99	DAVID MILNE, 2D.
1840-44	QUINTIN CAMPBELL.	1900-01	WILLIAM RUDOLPH SMITH.
1845-48	DR. NATHANIEL CHAPMAN.	1902-03	WILLIAM E. HELME.
1849-50	DR. JOHN K. MITCHELL.	1904-05	PETER BOYD.
1851-57	THOMAS DUNLAP.	1906—	ROBERT B. BEATH.
1858-61	STEPHEN R. CRAWFORD.		

*The Minutes, 1776-1785, are missing, as elsewhere stated, but advertisements calling Anniversary Meetings on St. Andrew's Day, November 30th, appear in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for 1776, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, those for 1780-83 over the name of William Hall, Secretary. Thus it is reasonably certain that the organization was maintained during the period of the Revolutionary War.

Names of officers for other years, missing from previous catalogues, have been supplied from the advertisements and reports of annual meetings which appeared in the *United States Gazette* and *North American*.

Roll of Officers

VICE-PRESIDENTS

1749	James Burd.	1826-28	James McAlpin.
1750	John Inglis.	1829-30	James McAlpin.
1751	Dr. Adam Thomson.		James Ronaldson.
1752	Dr. Thomas Graeme.	1831-39	Quintin Campbell.
1753	John Inglis.		Peter Graham.
1754	Andrew Elliott.	1840-41	John Struthers.
1755	Charles Stedman.		Dr. John K. Mitchell.
1756	John Bell.	1842-44	John Struthers.
1757	John Inglis.		Robert Bald.
1758	John Bell.	1845	John Struthers.
1759	Andrew Elliott.		William Drysdale.
1760	Charles Stedman.	1846-49	John Struthers.
1761	John Elphinston.		Ed. D. Ingraham.
1762	James Young.	1851	Stephen R. Crawford.
1763	John Elphinston.	1855-56	Stephen R. Crawford.
1764-65	John Inglis.		John Gibson.
1766	Alexander Lunan.	1857	Stephen R. Crawford.
1767-69	Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith.		David Milne.
1770	Robert Ritchie.	1858-61	David Milne.
1771	Capt. Wm. Morrell.		Charles Macalester.
1772-73	David Sproat.	1862-63	Charles Macalester.
1774	John Ross.		D. C. McCammon.
1775*	James Craig.	1864-66	D. C. McCammon.
1786-88	James Craig, Sr.		George Young.
	James Craig, Jr.	1867-72	D. C. McCammon.
1789-96	William Smith, D.D.		John Gibson
	James Craig, Jr.	1873	John Gibson.
1797-99	James Craig.		Daniel Hendrie.
	Gen. Wm. Macpherson.	1874-76	Daniel Hendrie.
1800-02	Gen. Wm. Macpherson.		Thomas D. Smith.
	Hon. Thomas Smith.	1877-79	Thomas D. Smith.
1803-08	Hon. Thomas Smith.		Alex. C. Fergusson.
	Thomas Leiper.	1880-81	Alex. C. Fergusson.
1809-12	Thomas Leiper.		Dr. Robert Burns.
	Robert Smith.	1882	Dr. Robert Burns.
1813	Thomas Leiper.		B. K. Jamison.
	Charles Macalester.	1883	William Helme.
1814-22	Charles Macalester.		John T. McInnes.
	Gavin Hamilton.	1884-85	John T. McInnes.
1823-25	Charles Macalester.		Caleb J. Milne.
	William Young.	1886-87	Craig D. Ritchie.
1826-28	William Young.		Hunter Stedman.

Roll of Officers

1888-89	Robert G. Kennedy. M. Hampton Todd.	1898-99	Wm. Rudolph Smith. William E. Helme.
1890-91	James F. Hope. John Fergusson.	1900-01	William E. Helme. Peter Boyd.
1892-93	John Fergusson. George W. Hall.	1902-03	Peter Boyd. Robert B. Beath.
1894-95	George W. Hall. David Milne, 2d.	1904-05	Robert B. Beath. John B. McPherson.
1896-97	David Milne, 2d. Wm. Rudolph Smith.	1906-	John B. McPherson. John Gordon Gray.

SECRETARIES

1749	James Trotter.	1774-77	Aeneas Urquhart.
1750	John Bell.	1779-84	William Hall.
1751	Lewis Gordon.	1786-87	Thomas Ewing.
1752	David McIlvaine.	1788-89	Gavin Hamilton, Jr.
1753	Alexander Lunan.	1790-91	William Forbes.
1754	Thomas McJanett.	1792	Wm. Moore Smith.
1756	Alexander Hamilton.	1793-96	Richard Lake.
1757	John Gibson.	1797	William H. Tod.
1758	William Sword.	1798-1802	David Walker.
1759	Robert Ritchie.	1803-06	William Mitchell.
1760	William Miller.	1807-08	Robert Frazer.
1761	Gilbert Barkly.	1809	James McCurrach.
1762	James McGrougar.	1810-14	William Stothart.
1763	Thomas Duncan.	1815-36	James Imbrie.
1764	James Blair.	1837-38	Samuel H. Traquair.
1765	Thomas Duncan.	1839-43	Robert Glendinning.
1766	John Ross.	1847-63	George Young.
1767	William Murray.	1864-85	Craig D. Ritchie.
1768-69	David Sproat.	1886-94	Wm. Rudolph Smith.
1770	Robert Wilson.	1895-99	Peter Boyd.
1771	William Semple.	1900-02	Robert B. Beath.
1772	James Milligan.	1902-	Alex. C. Fergusson, Jr.
1773	Thomas Leiper.		

Roll of Officers

TREASURERS

1749	John Inglis.	1774	William Craig.
1750-56	William McIlvaine.	1786-87	Hugh Lennox.
1757	Alexander Hamilton.	1788-96	John Shields.
1758	Thomas McJanett.	1797-1809	Thomas Ewing.
1759-63	John Gibson.	1810-30	Quintin Campbell.
1764	Robert Ritchie.	1831-49	Adam Ramage.
1765	James Craig.	1850-58	William Struthers.
1766	Lewis Grant.	1859-60	George Bertram.
1767-69	Samuel Inglis.	1861-63	Thomas Sinclair.
1770	William Miller.	1864-67	Alexander Priestly.
1771	George Bartram.	1868-85	Hunter Stedman.
1772	William Semple.	1886-	Alexander Harding.
1773	Robert Wilson.		

COUNSELLORS

1793	Wm. Moore Smith. Richard Lake.	1864	John W. Wallace. M. J. Mitcheson.
1794	Wm. Moore Smith. Richard Lake.	1865	M. J. Mitcheson.
	William H. Tod.	1866	A. L. Snowden.
1798	William H. Tod.	1867	M. J. Mitcheson.
1808-20	John B. Wallace. Edward S. Burd.	1868	Thomas D. Smith.
1821-34	Edward S. Burd. Henry J. Williams.	1869-73	Thomas D. Smith. E. Coppée Mitchell.
1837-38	Edward S. Burd. Thomas Dunlap.	1874-76	E. Coppée Mitchell. James H. Campbell.
	Henry J. Williams.	1877-78	E. Coppée Mitchell. S. Gustine Thompson.
1839-46	Henry J. Williams. Edward D. Ingraham.	1879	E. Coppée Mitchell. George Bull.
1847-48	Henry J. Williams. John W. Wallace. Samuel H. Traquair.	1880-86	E. Coppée Mitchell. S. Gustine Thompson.
1855	Henry J. Williams.	1887-88	S. Gustine Thompson. M. Hampton Todd.
1856	John W. Wallace	1889	Joseph DeF. Junkin.
1857	John W. Wallace. Robert P. Kane.	1890-94	Joseph DeF. Junkin. Peter Boyd.
1858	Thomas Dunlap.	1895-1905	Joseph DeF. Junkin. M. Hampton Todd.
1859	John W. Wallace.	1906-	M. Hampton Todd. Peter Boyd.
1860	Robert P. Kane.		

Roll of Officers

PHYSICIANS

1794	Andrew Ross. William Currie. William McIlvaine.	1856	John F. Meigs.
1796	Andrew Ross. William Currie.	1857	Robert Burns. S. Weir Mitchell.
1808	James Proudfit. Nathaniel Chapman.	1860	Laurence Turnbull.
1813-17	Nathaniel Chapman.	1864	S. Weir Mitchell. Robert Burns. Laurence Turnbull.
1818-26	Nathaniel Chapman. William Aitken.	1865-69	Robert Burns. Laurence Turnbull.
1827-38	Nathaniel Chapman.	1870	Laurence Turnbull. George J. McLeod.
1830-38	Nathaniel Chapman. John K. Mitchell.	1871-77	Laurence Turnbull. Robert Burns.
1839-45	Nathaniel Chapman. Thomas D. Mütter.	1878	S. Weir Mitchell. Robert Burns.
1847-48	John K. Mitchell. Thomas D. Mütter. William R. Grant. Laurence Turnbull. Andrew H. Tucker.	1879	Laurence Turnbull. Robert Burns.
1855	John K. Mitchell.	1880-83	S. Weir Mitchell. Malcolm Macfarlan.
1856	Laurence Turnbull. Thomas D. Mütter.	1884-1906	Malcolm Macfarlan. Robert B. Burns.
		1906-	Malcolm Macfarlan. Wharton Sinkler.

CHAPLAINS

1788-93	William Marshall.	1847-48	Samuel B. Wylie, D.D.
1805	Joseph Shaw, LL.D.	1850	Wm. Blackwood, D.D.
1813-14	William C. Brownlee.	1851	Henry E. Montgomery, D.D.
1816-25	John Banks, D.D.	1855	Wm. Blackwood, D.D. Henry E. Montgomery, D.D.
1826	None elected.		J. McKim Duncan.
1827-32	Thomas Beveridge, D.D.	1856-57	Wm. Blackwood, D.D. J. McKim Duncan.
1834-37	John L. Grant.		Cameron F. MacRae.
1838-40	John L. Grant. Geo. W. Bethune, D.D. Archibald Tudehope.	1858-60	Wm. Blackwood, D.D. Cameron F. MacRae.
1841	John L. Grant. Geo. W. Bethune, D.D. Samuel B. Wylie, D.D.	1864-92	Wm. Blackwood, D.D.
1842-45	Archibald Tudehope.	1893-1906	James Roberts, D.D.
1847-48	John L. Grant. Archibald Tudehope.	1906-	James H. Lamb, D.D.

Roll of Officers

ASSISTANTS

1749	Dr. Adam Thomson. William McIlvaine.	1761	Robert Ritchie. William Sword.
1750	John Wallace. George Smith.		James Anderson. James McGrougar.
1751	Charles Stedman. Hugh Davey. John Neilson.	1762	Charles Stedman. Gilbert Barkly. William Sword.
1752	John Bell. Alexander Ray. Andrew Elliott. Samuel McCall, Jr.	1763	Robert Ritchie. William Sword. Robert Ritchie. Charles Stedman.
1753	John Wallace. Robert Ragg. James Craig. Thomas McJannett.	1764	John Bell. John Wallace. William Miller. Charles Stedman.
1754	Alexander Hamilton. James Trotter. John Nelson. Samuel McCall, Jr.	1765	John Bell. James Young. Charles Stedman. William Morrell.
1755	William Ritchie. James Trotter. Alexander Hamilton. James Craig.	1766	James Blair. Samuel Inglis. James Blair.
1756	John Inglis. William Ritchie. Alexander Stuart. John Wallace.	1767	David Sproat. John Malcolm.
1757	James Young. Alexander Lunan. John Bell. David McIlvaine.	1768	Robert Wilson.
1758	Andrew Elliott. Alexander Lunan. William McIlvaine. David McMurtrie.	1769	James Craig. John Wallace. Charles Stedman. George Bartram.
1759	William Sword. David McIlvaine. James Cannon. James McGrougar.	1770	James Craig. George Bartram. James Stewart. John Wallace.
1760	William McIlvaine. William Sword. James Young. Alexander Hamilton.	1771	Robert Tait. Francis Somerville. Alexander Bartram. William Forbes.
		1772	William Miller. Francis Somerville. George Bartram. William Forbes.
		1773	William Forbes. Magnus Miller.

Roll of Officers

1773	Alexander Bartram. Hugh Lennox.	1793	Thomas Ewing. Alexander Anderson.
1774	William Hall. James Milligan. Hugh Lennox. William Taylor.	1794	Thomas Leiper. James Henderson. Robert Henderson. Dr. Andrew Spence. Gavin Hamilton, Jr.
1775	William Miller. William Forbes. James Milligan. William Turnbull.	1795-96	Thomas Leiper. Robert Henderson. James Henderson. William H. Tod. Dr. Andrew Spence. Gavin Hamilton.
1786-87	John Shields. Robert Smith. Thomas Leiper. Magnus Miller. Emanuel Walker. William Turnbull.	1797	Robert Smith. William Young. Robert Campbell. James McAlpin. Dr. Andrew Spence. John McCauley.
1788	Magnus Miller. William Forbes. James Milligan. Thomas Mackie. Robert Smith. Thomas Leiper.	1798	Thomas Leiper. William Turnbull. William McLaws. John McCauley. James McAlpin. John Kincaid.
1789	William Forbes. Thomas Leiper. Emanuel Walker. James Henderson. Robert Henderson. Dr. Andrew Spence.	1799	Gavin Hamilton. James McCurrach. Charles Campbell. Thomas Leiper. John McAuley. John Kincaid.
1790-91	Thomas Ewing. Thomas Leiper. James Henderson. Robert Smith. Robert Henderson. James Milligan.	1800-02	Gavin Hamilton. Thomas Leiper. William Young. James McCurrach. John Kincaid. Charles Campbell.
1792	Robert Smith. Thomas Leiper. Alexander Anderson. Dr. Andrew Spence. Gavin Hamilton. Richard Lake.	1803-04	Robert Smith. James McCurrach. William Innis, Jr. Thomas Witherspoon. Dr. Andrew Spence. David Walker.
1793	Dr. Andrew Spence. Gavin Hamilton, Jr. Robert Smith. Thomas Leiper.	1805-06	Robert Smith.

Roll of Officers

1805-06	James McCurrach. David Walker. Thomas Witherspoon. James Arrott. John MacGregor.	1814	Peter Graham. John McCauley. Thomas McEuen.
1807	Robert Smith. James McCurrach. David Walker. James Arrott. John MacGregor. Dr. George Farquhar.	1815-16	John McCauley. Thomas McEuen. Robert Kid. Adam Ramage. George Morris. James Arrott.
1808	Robert Smith. David Walker. James McCurrach. James Arrott. Dr. George Farquhar. Charles Macalester.	1817	Thomas McEuen. John McCauley. Robert Kid. George Morris. Adam Ramage. Robert Swan.
1809	Thomas Witherspoon. Charles Macalester. John M. Shields. James Arrott. Robert Kid. James Imbrie.	1818-22	Thomas McEuen. Robert Kid. George Morris. Adam Ramage. Robert Swan. William Young.
1810-11	Thomas Witherspoon. Charles Macalester. James Arrott. James Imbrie. Robert Kid. Thomas McEuen.	1823-25	George Morris. Adam Ramage. John Rea. Robert Swan. Robert Kid. William Hood.
1812	James Arrott. James Imbrie. Thomas McEuen. Charles Macalester. Robert Kid. John McCauley.	1826	Robert Kid. Robert Swan. Adam Ramage. John Rea. John McAllister, Jr. Charles C. Watson, Jr.
1813	James Arrott. Robert Kid. John McCauley. James Imbrie. Gavin Hamilton. Thomas McEuen.	1827	George Morris. Adam Ramage. John Rea. John McAllister, Jr. Charles C. Watson, Jr. Robert Swan.
1814	James Arrott. James Imbrie. Robert Kid.	1828-29	Robert Kid. John Rea. Charles C. Watson, Jr. Durdan B. Carter. Andrew B. Spence.

Roll of Officers

1830	Adam Ramage. John Rea. Charles C. Watson, Jr. Durden B. Carter. Andrew B. Spence. John Struthers.	1847-48	John Reid. Dr. Gavin Watson. David Milne. Hugh Elliott. William Primrose.
1831-32	John Rea. Charles C. Watson, Jr. Durden B. Carter. Andrew B. Spence. John Struthers. James McIntyre.	1850	John Gibson.
		1855	Dr. Gavin Watson. William Primrose. George Bertram. David Milne. Walter Heugh. Hunter Stedman.
1832	John Rea. Charles C. Watson, Jr. Durden B. Carter. John Struthers. James McIntyre. Judah Dobson.	1856	Dr. Gavin Watson. Hunter Stedman. William Leslie. David Milne. George Bertram. Dr. Laurence Turnbull.
1834	John Rea. Durden B. Carter. John Struthers. Judah Dobson. John Menzies. Robert Bald.	1857	Dr. Gavin Watson. James B. Anderson. John Gibson. George Bertram. Adam Turnbull. Dr. L. Turnbull.
1837-39	John Rea. John Struthers. Judah Dobson. John Menzies. Robert Bald. William Drysdale.	1858	George Bertram. William Brown. John Gibson. William McLean. Adam Turnbull. Thomas Sinclair.
1840	William Drysdale. Robert Bald. Judah Dobson. John Notman. John Reid. John McArthur. David Milne.	1859	John Gibson. William McLean. Adam Turnbull. Thomas Sinclair. William Brown. Andrew Coates.
1842-43	Judah Dobson. William Drysdale. David Milne. John Reid. Hugh Elliot. Dr. Gavin Watson.	1860	John Gibson. Thomas Sinclair. Adam Turnbull. John Wallace. Andrew Coates. William Findlay.
1847-48	Judah Dobson.	1864-66	John Gibson. George R. Leslie.

Roll of Officers

1864-66	John Wallace. Francis F. Milne. Hunter Stedman. Daniel McIntyre.	1875	John Fergusson. William Fergusson.
1867	Daniel McIntyre. George R. Leslie. John Wallace. Francis F. Milne. Hunter Stedman. James B. Mageoch.	1876	Alex. C. Fergusson. John Fergusson. William Fergusson. William Grieve.
1868	Daniel McIntyre. James B. Mageoch. Alex. C. Fergusson. Peter Watson. Daniel Hendrie. John Booth.	1877	William Grieve. Peter Watson. John Fergusson. William Fergusson.
1869	Alex. C. Fergusson. John Fergusson. Alexander Crow. Albert B. Jarden. John Booth. William R. McAdam.	1878	John Fergusson. William Fergusson. William Grieve. James S. Martin.
1870	Alex. C. Fergusson. John Fergusson. William R. McAdam. Peter Watson. William Fergusson. William Grieve.	1879	William Grieve. John Fergusson. William Fergusson. W. Wallace Smith.
1871	Alex. C. Fergusson. John Fergusson. William Grieve. Peter Watson. William Fergusson. John M. Burns.	1880	John Fergusson. John F. Craig. James S. Martin. J. H. Catherwood.
1872	Alex. C. Fergusson. William Fergusson. John Fergusson. Daniel Hendrie.	1881-82	John Fergusson. James S. Martin. Walter May. John Mair.
1873-74	William Grieve. John Fergusson. Alex. C. Fergusson. William Fergusson.	1883	Walter May. John Fergusson. James S. Martin. Robert G. Kennedy.
1875	William Grieve. Peter Watson.	1884	Walter May. John Fergusson. Alex. A. Campbell. Alex. Harding.
		1885	Alex. A. Campbell. Thomas Duncan. John Fergusson. Alex. Harding.
		1886	Thomas Duncan. Alex. A. Campbell. John Fergusson. William P. Sanderson.
		1887-93	William P. Sanderson. John Fergusson.

Roll of Officers

1887-93 Thomas M. Kerr.
William E. Helme.
1894 William P. Sanderson.
William E. Helme.
Samuel C. Kerr.
John J. S. Rodgers.
1895-97 William P. Sanderson.
William M. Kerr.
William E. Helme.

1895-97 John J. S. Rodgers.
1898-1902 William P. Sanderson.
William M. Kerr.
John J. S. Rodgers.
John Fergusson.
1903- John Fergusson.
William M. Kerr.
John J. S. Rodgers.
Alex. Harding.

BIOGRAPHIES
OF
DECEASED MEMBERS
OF
THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
OF PHILADELPHIA

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

HON. ALEXANDER ADDISON, Honorary Roll of 1791. Born in Scotland, 1759. Died in Pittsburgh, Penna., November 27, 1807.

Mr. Addison received a thorough English and classical education in the College of Aberdeen, and then studied for the ministry in Edinburgh and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Aberlowe. He then emigrated to America, settled in western Pennsylvania, and on December 20, 1785, applied to the Presbytery of Redstone (Brownsville, Washington County, Penna.) to be admitted. He was not regularly received into the Presbytery, but was authorized to preach within its bounds. He preached a short time at Washington, Penna., but also read law, and was admitted to the Bar in that county in 1787. In Burton Alva Konkle's "Life and Times of Hon. Thomas Smith" (page 209), Judge Smith states that Addison was refused ordination because of his liberal sentiments.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Mr. Addison "was a man of culture, erudition, correct principles and thoroughly imbued with love for good society. These characteristics are seen in his letters, essays, charges to grand juries and reports of his judicial decisions. They embrace a scope and strength of logic marking a fine intellect and exhaustive knowledge, and they exhibit a patriotism of the purest lustre, set in a bright constellation of virtues."

"Judge Addison lived and executed his functions among a sturdy people amid the troubles, excitements, dangers and factions which followed the adoption of the Federal Constitution of 1787, and attended the enforcement of excise law of the United States, which culminated in the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794."

"His patriotic instincts and love of the public welfare led him, by means of charges to the grand juries, to discuss frequently the underlying principles of government, the supremacy of the laws and the necessity of the subordination to rightful authority, a duty which he felt justly incumbent upon him in the disturbed state of affairs."

Judge Addison was appointed President Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of 1790, his commission bearing date August 17, 1791. He was the first person to receive an appointment as President Law Judge in western Pennsylvania. He was removed from office under impeachment proceedings instituted before the State Senate, the sentence being pronounced January 27, 1803.

In an essay on "The Judiciary of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania," by Judge J. W. F. White, from which the above is quoted (Vol. vii, *Pennsylvania Magazine*), he said: "No person can read the reports of the trial without feeling that it was a legal farce; that gross injustice was done Judge Addison from the beginning to the end, and the whole proceeding was a disgrace to the State."

"It resulted in deposing one of the purest, best and ablest Judges that ever sat on the Bench in Pennsylvania."

"Judge Addison had presided over the courts for twelve

Biographies of Deceased Members

years. The volume of reports he published in 1800 shows his legal ability and the great variety and number of new, intricate and important causes tried before him."

ROBERT AITKEN, member 1774, Honorary Roll of 1789. Born in Dalkeith, Scotland, in 1734. Died in Philadelphia, July, 1802. He came to Philadelphia in 1769, and after a brief visit to Scotland returned to Philadelphia and began business as a bookseller and later as a publisher. He published the first number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine* (in 1775), the first magazine in Philadelphia containing illustrations, most of which were engraved by Aitken himself.

On account of conditions due to the war for independence, he was compelled to suspend publication. The last number of the magazine was issued in July, 1776, and it contained the first publication of the Declaration of Independence. Being an avowed patriot, on the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, Aitken was thrown into prison, and on the evacuation of the city he was selected with others to be taken to the prison ships at New York, but he managed to escape.

He resumed business as a printer and bookseller, and on September 26, 1776, Congress, by resolution, directed a committee to arrange with him for reprinting their proceedings, and he also printed a number of public documents and State papers.

Some of his books—of which copies are in the Philadelphia Library and Historical Society—bear the imprint "Philadelphia, printed by R. Aitken, Book-seller, opposite the London Coffee-House, Front Street."

Mr. Aitken added engraving to his business, and he engraved a number of set-pieces and maps, among these are, "The Battle of Bunker Hill," "Gen. Gage's Line on Boston Neck," "Map of the Seat of War in Canada."

In 1782 he published, at his own expense, the first English Bible printed in America. This is the rarest of all the early Bibles printed in this country, only a few copies now being known to exist.

Biographies of Deceased Members

The advertisement relative to the sale of the Bible gives his place of business as "The Pope's Head on Market Street near the Coffee-House."

Upon a petition presented to Congress reciting the fact of this publication, the Rev. William White, D.D., afterwards Bishop, and the Rev. George Duffield were directed as a committee to critically examine the work, and upon their report the following was adopted:

Whereas, Resolved, That the United States in Congress assembled, highly approves the pious and laudable undertaking of Mr. Aitken, as subservient to the interest of religion, as well as an instance of the progress of the arts in this country; and, being satisfied from the above report of his care and accuracy in the execution of the work, they recommend this edition of the Bible to the inhabitants of the United States, and hereby authorize him to publish this recommendation in the manner he shall think proper.

(Signed) CHARLES THOMSON,
Secretary.

[Appleton's Encyc. of Am. Biog.; Penna. Gazette, November 13, 1782. *Am. Engravers*, Stauffer, 1907.]

ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, member 1749, was a tutor in the College of Philadelphia, (later University of Pennsylvania) under Provost Smith, January, 1764, and was admitted a "full tutor in the English school," April, 1764. The following year he was appointed tutor in the Latin school.

[Montgomery's History of the University of Pennsylvania.]

COSMO ALEXANDER, member 1766, was a skilled portrait painter, who came to this country from Edinburgh for the benefit of his health. Dunlap, in his "History of the Arts of Design," states that Alexander first settled in Rhode Island, where he painted the portraits of leading Scotch gentlemen. Scharf-Westcott's "History of Philadelphia" states that he settled in Philadelphia in 1770-71, where he painted a portrait of John Ross, but the records of The St. Andrew's Society show his membership in 1766. Doctor Waterhouse, in his memoir of Gilbert Stuart, refers to portraits by Alexander, "of the Keiths, the Fergusons, the Grants and the Hamiltons," all familiar names in those days in Philadelphia.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Gilbert Stuart, whose fame as a portrait painter is well known, was born of Scotch parents in Rhode Island, and there, when a young lad, he was presented to Alexander, who, noting "signs of genius in Stuart," "gave him lessons in the grammar of the art-, drawing- and the ground-work of the palette."

Mr. Alexander took Stuart with him on his travels in America, and they went to South Carolina and then to Edinburgh, where Alexander, soon after reaching his native city, died. Before his death, Mr. Alexander committed Stuart to the care of Sir George Chambers, and he, too, soon after died, and Stuart, thus thrown on his own resources, suffered many hardships in reaching this country. The groundwork of his education, so well begun under Alexander and continued until the latter's death, contributed largely to Stuart's later fame.

JOHN BAIRD, member 1852. Born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1820. Died in Philadelphia, February 13, 1894.

He was brought to this country when an infant by his parents and received a common school education. He was apprenticed to a marble-cutter and thoroughly learned the trade. When twenty-one years of age he was able to start in business in a small way, and by careful study he enlarged his business, and was the first to employ steam-power in cutting marble slabs.

His trade in marble monuments grew to large proportions and extended to all parts of the country. In 1852 his brother Matthew joined him as a partner, but two years later he withdrew to enter into partnership with M. W. Baldwin in his locomotive works, and John Baird then continued the marble business alone.

Mr. Baird bought a marble quarry in New England, and after furnishing marble for the Capitol at Washington he was able to dispose of the quarry at a handsome profit.

Mr. Baird served ten years as president of the City National Bank. Was president of the Cambria Mining and Manufacturing Company and of the Continental Hotel Company.

Biographies of Deceased Members

During his whole life Mr. Baird took an active interest in public affairs. Was one of the organizers and an active supporter of the Spring Garden Institute. He was active in the furtherance of the Centennial Exposition and was the designer of the Agricultural Building.

He presented to the city an accurate model of the Centennial grounds and buildings, which cost over \$25,000.

In the death of Mr. Baird, Philadelphia lost one of its foremost citizens, one who took an active part in everything that concerned its welfare, and who freely gave money, time and thought to the advancement of its interests.

[Makers of Philadelphia, by Charles Morris.]

MATTHEW BAIRD, member 1865. Born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1817. Died in Philadelphia, May 19, 1877.

His parents emigrated to Philadelphia when he was four years of age, and he was educated in the public schools.

He was first employed in a brickyard, but soon secured a position as assistant to a professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1834 he was employed by the New Castle (Del.) Manufacturing Company, and while there he was made superintendent of the railroad shops in that place.

In June, 1838, he was made foreman of the sheet-iron and boiler department of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, and he remained in that position until 1850. In 1852 he joined his brother John in the marble business, but two years later he became partner with Matthias W. Baldwin in the locomotive works. On the death of Mr. Baldwin, in September, 1865, Mr. Baird became sole proprietor of the works.

In 1867 he associated with him George Burnham and Charles T. Parry as partners in that business, under the firm name of "The Baldwin Locomotive Works." In 1873 Mr. Baird withdrew from active business, but retained his interest in numerous public and private enterprises.

For a number of years he was a director of the Central National Bank, and at the time of his death was a director of

Biographies of Deceased Members

the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company and other corporations.

He was a manager of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and contributed largely to that and to other benevolent institutions.

He was eminently a public-spirited citizen, and was prominent in many enterprises for the general benefit and of a charitable character.

A son, Matthew Baird, Jr., joined the Society, 1906.

[Scharf & Westcott's "Philadelphia."]

DR. WASHINGTON HOPKINS BAKER, member 1900. Born in Philadelphia, June 8, 1852. Died April 1, 1904. Buried in Woodlands Cemetery.

He was educated first in the select schools of Mr. Hallowell and Mr. Davidson in Philadelphia, and entered Lehigh University, Class of 1873, where he received the degree of A.C. After graduating at Lehigh University, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M.D., 1874.

He served as resident physician of the German Hospital, being the only resident at that time. Later he was assistant to Professor Penrose, University of Pennsylvania, in the obstetrical department. He was visiting physician to St. Joseph's Hospital for over ten years, and visiting obstetrician on the staff of the Maternity Hospital; visiting physician of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church Industrial School; member of County Medical Society, the College of Physicians, and the Obstetrical Society; trustee of Lehigh University; president of Lehigh Club; member of the "Old Guard" of the National Guard of Pennsylvania; member Sons of the Revolution; medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company for many years and for other companies.

Doctor Baker displayed wonderful control and nerve in physical accidents. Although handicapped by having both kneecaps broken, he went into service as surgeon (major),

Biographies of Deceased Members

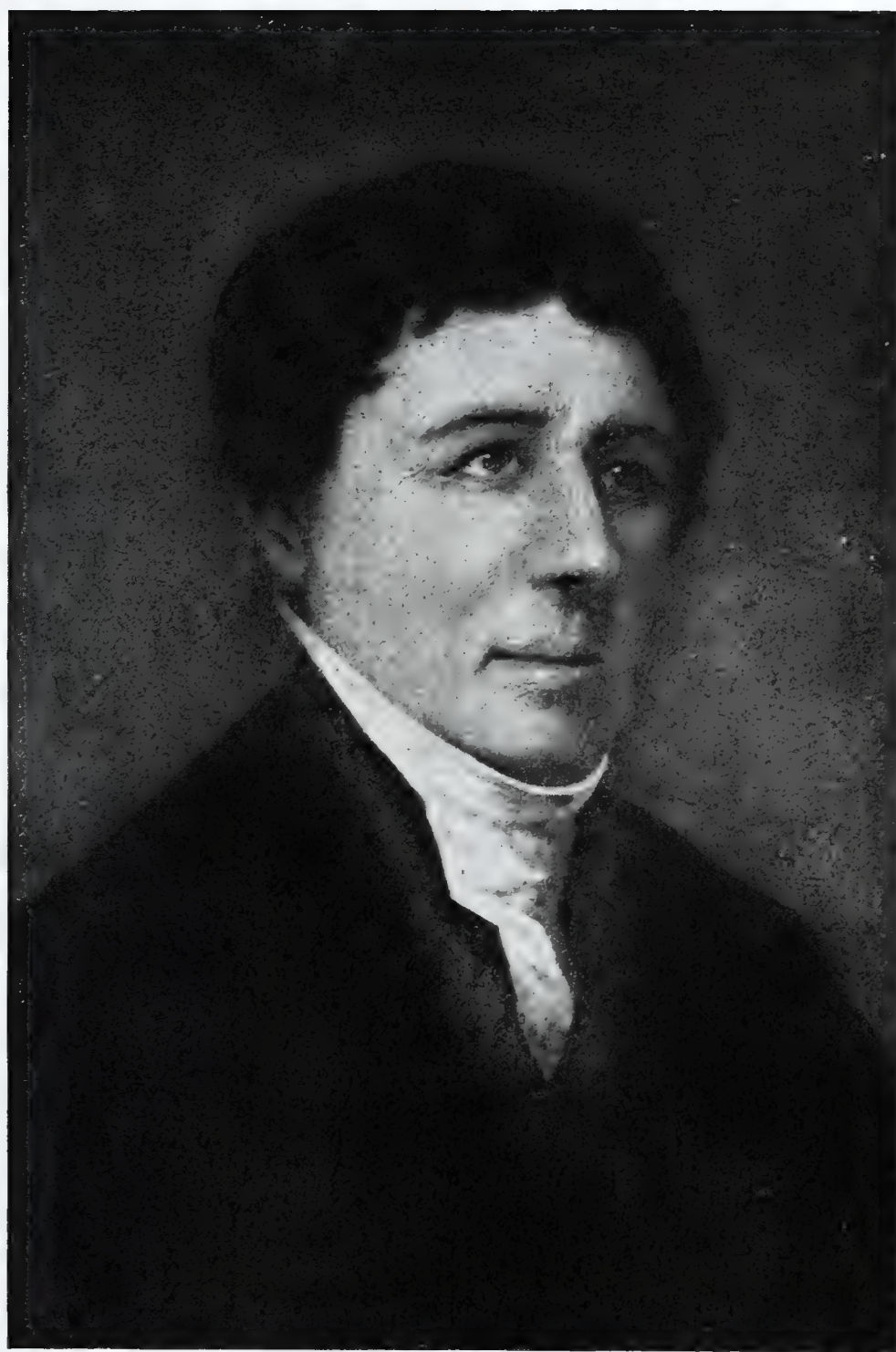
Second Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, with the troops at the time of the riots at Homestead and at other points in the fall of 1892 on the call of the Governor.

Of refined tastes and culture, he had an affectionate and genial disposition and was a steadfast friend. His acts of charity were numerous and unostentatious.

Doctor Baker was a lineal descendant of George Emlen, who accompanied William Penn in the ship *Welcome* to this country; of Samuel Rhoads, who was a founder of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philosophical Society, Philadelphia Library, and Mayor of Philadelphia; and of the Hon. George Ross (member 1752), a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

REV. JOHN BANKS, D.D., member 1816, Chaplain of the Society 1816 until his death. Born in Stirling, Scotland, about 1763. Died in Philadelphia, April 10, 1826.

He was located for some time as minister in the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and just before he left Scotland was an assistant to the Rev. Adam Gib. He crossed the ocean in 1796. During the winter of 1796-97 he was engaged in preaching to the Associate Congregation in the city of New York and received a call to become their pastor, which, however, he declined in 1798. He was installed pastor of the Associate Congregation of Cambridge, N. Y., in September, 1799, where he remained until June, 1802, when he accepted the pastorship of a church in Florida, N. Y. During the fourteen years that he continued there, he united with the office of a minister of the Gospel that of a teacher. He came to Philadelphia in May, 1816, as pastor of the Associate Church on Walnut Street west of Fourth, thus succeeding the former pastors of that church and Chaplains of The St. Andrew's Society, Rev. William Marshall, Dr. Joseph Shaw and Dr. William C. Brownlee. He at the same time opened a select school for instruction in Greek and Latin, and afterwards took charge of the grammar school connected with the University of Pennsylvania. He also had quite a number of private pupils in Hebrew, among whom were several clergy-



REV. JOHN BANKS, D.D.,
CHAPLAIN 1816-1825.

Biographies of Deceased Members

men. In May, 1820, the Associate Synod elected him professor of theology in the Eastern Theological Seminary, situated in Philadelphia, and he retained his relations both to the church and to the seminary till the close of his life.

In 1808 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Union College. In 1818 he was Moderator of the Associate Synod.

He published a sermon on the "Unsearchable Riches of Christ," preached at the ordination of the Rev. Thomas Hamilton, in 1802.

[Records of Pres. Hist. Society.]

ALEXANDER BARCLAY, member 1756. The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, January 17, 1771, thus records the death of this member: "Last Saturday morning died Alexander Barclay, Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs of this Port, who was greatly esteemed by the trading part of this City as a good officer and by all his private acquaintances as a benevolent and honest man. He was the son of the late David Barclay, of London, and grandson of the celebrated apologist, Robert Barclay, of Ury."

This title "apologist" was due to a work by him in Latin, published in 1676, entitled "An Apology for the True Christian Divinity." Robert Barclay was born in Gordonstown, Morayshire, Scotland, in 1648, and in early life joined the Society of Friends, upholding their tenets in a number of publications.

Alexander Barclay is recorded as Deputy Collector of Customs in 1748 and as Comptroller of the Customs under the Crown in 1749, and again in 1762, so serving until he died.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM, member 1765, was an Assistant of the Society 1771 and 1773. An advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, 1775, shows that he was then located on Market Street "next door to the Indian King," with a general assortment of merchandise.

Biographies of Deceased Members

COLONEL GEORGE BARTRAM, member 1765, Assistant 1769-70, Treasurer 1771, is referred to in Scharf-Westcott's "Philadelphia" as very active in public affairs in Philadelphia—civil, political and military. He was for a short time in 1814 colonel of the City Brigade. Prior to that, he joined Thomas Leiper and others in the promotion of the Whig Society of Pennsylvania. One of its stated objects was "the cultivation of virtue in politics."

He was located in business in 1775 as a cloth merchant at the Sign of the Golden Fleece's Head.

GEORGE BARTRAM, JR., member 1788, was a son of Colonel George Bartram, briefly referred to above.

He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1783, and later served as one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, and in 1809-11 was President of Select Council.

He died May 8, 1840, aged 73 years.

HON. THOMAS SLOAN BELL, member 1847. Born in Philadelphia, October 22, 1800. Died in West Chester, Penna., June 6, 1861. He was the son of William and Jane (Sloan) Bell, and was admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia, April 14, 1821, and the next month settled in West Chester to practice his profession.

On the election of Governor Shulze in 1823, he was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Chester County, and held that office from December, 1823, until August, 1828. In 1829 he was appointed one of the visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and in that capacity acted as chairman of one of the committees to report on the state of that institution. He continued in the uninterrupted pursuit of his profession until May, 1837, when he became a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania as a delegate from the senatorial district composed of the counties of Chester and Montgomery. In October, 1838, he was returned as a member-elect to the

Biographies of Deceased Members

State Senate from the same district, and took a leading part in the difficulties which distinguished the beginning of that session, commonly called the "Buckshot War." Owing to alleged errors in the returns, his seat was contested and awarded to his competitor, Nathaniel Brooke.

May 16, 1839, he was appointed by Governor Porter to succeed Judge Darlington as President Judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, the duties of which he discharged with ability and impartiality until November 18, 1846, when he was appointed by Governor Shunk a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. This position he held until December 1, 1851, when the tenure of office was changed by the Constitution.

He was also from March, 1855, until December of the same year President Judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Carbon and Monroe, to which position he was appointed by Governor Pollock.

He represented Chester and Delaware Counties in the State Senate in 1858, 1859 and 1860.

GEORGE BERTRAM, member 1848, served several years as an Assistant of The St. Andrew's Society and as Treasurer 1859-60.

He was born in Cranshaw, Berwickshire, Scotland, December 2, 1803, and died in Philadelphia, April 21, 1887.

Mr. Bertram was deeply interested in the Order of Odd Fellows, and served as Secretary of Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 190, from January 19, 1852, until July, 1861, when he resigned that position to enter the Union army.

He returned from military service in October, 1862, and was then re-elected Secretary of the Lodge, and so served until he died.

He was a representative to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for twenty-five years, and after his death he was buried in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, where his Lodge and the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania united in erecting

Biographies of Deceased Members

over his remains a marble monument in recognition of his long and valuable services.

REV. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D.D., member 1838, Chaplain 1838-41. Born in New York City in March, 1805. Died in Florence, Italy, April 27, 1862. His father, Divie Bethune, of a family originally French, was born in Dingwall, Ross-shire, Scotland, in 1771, and settled in New York in 1792, where he became a prosperous merchant and was highly honored for his beneficent life and works; he was one of the managers of The St. Andrew's Society of New York, and as such personally attended to the distribution of its charities. In July, 1795, he married Joanna, the daughter of Mrs. Margaret Graham, who, in 1789, at the solicitation of Doctor Wither- spoon and others, had removed from Edinburgh after some years spent there in active charitable work and settled in New York.

She was the originator of a penny bank in Edinburgh, out of which grew the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Sick. Her daughter, as the wife of Mr. Bethune, was equally devoted to good works, and with her mother and husband organized in New York the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children. They were equally efficient co-workers in other charities, to which they devoted one-tenth of their income. Mrs. Bethune fairly earned the title of "Mother of Sabbath Schools in America."

The son, George W., was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penna., in 1832, studied theology at Princeton and was later ordained as a minister of the Presbyterian Church. He afterwards transferred to the Reformed Dutch Church and became pastor of the First Church of that name in Utica, N. Y., and in 1834 pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church located at the northeast corner of Tenth and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, where he remained until 1848, when he removed to Brooklyn. A sister of Doctor Bethune was married to the Rev. George Duffield.



REV. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D.D.,

Orator at the 100th Anniversary of the Society.

CHAPLAIN 1838-1841.

Biographies of Deceased Members

In 1859, impaired health led Doctor Bethune to resign and visit Italy. He returned in 1860 much improved, but was again compelled to abandon his work and return to Italy, where he died of apoplexy in 1862. He was eloquent as a preacher, faithful in his pastoral work, and won the love of every congregation to which he ministered.

His last public address before leaving for Europe was delivered at a great mass-meeting in Union Square, New York, in which, with extraordinary fire and eloquence, he urged the duty of patriotism in the trying crisis that then threatened the nation. Doctor Bethune was the orator for the centenary observance of The St. Andrew's Society, Philadelphia, in 1848, elsewhere referred to.

He was an accomplished student of English literature, and was distinguished as a writer and editor.

He was the author of several works, among them "Orators and Discourses," 1850, besides many miscellaneous contributions. A volume of poems, entitled "Lays of Love and Faith," was published by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, 1848. A stanza of one of the "lays" not infrequently sung at The St. Andrew's quarterly meetings is as follows:

Oh! Sing to me the auld Scotch sangs,
I' the braid Scottish tongue;
The sangs my father loved to hear,
The sangs my mither sung
When she sat beside my cradle,
Or croon'd me on her knee;
And I wadna' sleep, she sang so sweet
The auld Scotch sangs to me.

[Nat. Cyclo. of American Biog. Dr. Peter Ross; The Scot in America, *et al.*]

JOHN BEVERIDGE, A.M., member 1766, who was a teacher in a grammar school in Edinburgh, came to this country bearing the highest testimonials as to his learning. He first settled in New England and then came to Philadelphia, where he secured employment as a teacher in the College of Philadelphia under Provost Smith, being elected

Biographies of Deceased Members

to the professorship of languages in 1759 and master of the grammar school.

Doctor Smith, provost of the college, said of him: "He will undoubtedly be acknowledged one of the ablest masters of the Latin tongue on this continent . . . his accession to this position will be the means of increasing the number of students desirous of attaining the Latin tongue in all its native purity and beauty."

He died in June, 1767, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and the trustees assumed the expenses of his funeral, which was attended by about one hundred and fifty of the pupils, the provost, vice-provost, professors and trustees, with a number of private citizens.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* for July 2, 1767, in noting the death of Mr. Beveridge, said he was justly esteemed by men of learning in both countries for his critical and profound knowledge as well as his elegant compositions in the Latin tongue. "His death is a considerable loss to the republic of letters, and a very particular one to the seminary whereof he was a member."

[Montgomery's Hist. U. of P. Scharf & Westcott's Hist. Phila., Penna. Gazette, July 2, 1767.]

REV. THOMAS BEVERIDGE, D.D., member 1827, Chaplain of the Society 1827-32, was the son of Rev. Thomas and Janet (Frothingham) Beveridge. Born in Cambridge, N. Y., October 9, 1796. Died in Xenia, Ohio, May 30, 1873.

He graduated at Union College in 1814, studied theology in Service Seminary, was licensed by the Presbytery of Charters, August 18, 1819, and ordained by the Associate Presbytery of Kentucky, January 9, 1821. He was pastor of the congregations of Xenia and Sugar Creek, Ohio, from January 9, 1821, to February 18, 1824, and resigned because of ill health in February, 1824. He then itinerated for three years, and was connected with the Philadelphia Associate Church from February 8, 1827, to November 11, 1835; professor in the Canonsburg (Penna.) Associate Theological Seminary, 1835-55, and at the same time pastor of a church in Washington, Penna., from 1835 to 1849, and co-pastor at

Biographies of Deceased Members

Miller's Run (Venice) from 1849-55; also professor in Jefferson (now Washington and Jefferson) College at Washington, Penna., from 1846-55; was professor of church history and biblical criticism at Xenia (Ohio) Theological Seminary from 1855-71, when he resigned his professorship and was retired on a pension.

In 1838 Union College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He was moderator of the Synod of the Associate Church in 1827 and again in 1841, and a member of the Board of Home Missions from 1861-68.

He published "Promiscuous Communion," and contributed to the *Religious Monitor*.

He was the father of Rev. Thomas Hanna Beveridge.

[Presbyterian Historical Society.]

COLONEL ALEXANDER BIDDLE, member 1870. Born in Philadelphia, April 29, 1819. Died in that city, May 2, 1899.

He was one of five sons of Thomas Biddle, member 1814, who became members of the St. Andrew's Society, and a grandson of Colonel Clement Biddle, of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Biddle graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, 1838, and afterwards entered the office of a large shipping firm, when, after five years of service, he was sent as supercargo to Australia, China and Manila. On his return he entered the banking house of his father, devoting himself to that business until soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was chosen major of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which his cousin, Chapman Biddle, was colonel.

He participated with his command in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, commanding the regiment in the latter engagement, and he won promotions as lieutenant colonel and colonel by conspicuous bravery, skill and fitness to command, earning the commendations of his superior officers.

Biographies of Deceased Members

After an active service of eighteen months Colonel Biddle resigned and devoted himself to the interests of a number of benevolent institutions and to corporations with which he was connected.

He married on October 11, 1855, Julia Williams Rush, a daughter of Samuel Rush, once Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, and a granddaughter of Dr. Benjamin Rush. A son, Alexander Williams Biddle, survives.

“Colonel Biddle was always a useful citizen, recognizing that part of his talents and time was due to his city and State, and after his return from the field he held many positions of trust and honor in our charitable and financial institutions, all of which he filled with the highest honor and credit to himself. He was a director of the Board of City Trusts of this city; was for many years a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a manager of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, and a prominent director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, holding these positions at the date of his death. In all these positions his business acumen, fidelity and wise counsel were much sought and valued. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of The Sons of the Revolution, and a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

“Colonel Biddle was a most genial and hospitable gentleman, fond of athletic and open-air exercise, and maintained the vigor of his manhood even in his advanced years to within a short time of his demise. Few men in our community, by their acts and example, have done more to sustain the national government, to honor our city and State, and there are none whose lives are more worthy of respect, admiration and emulation.”

A brother of Colonel Biddle, Major Henry J. Biddle, member 1846, adjutant general Pennsylvania Reserves, who died of wounds received in battle, is elsewhere referred to.

[Records, Commandery of Pennsylvania; Military Order Loyal Legion, *et al.*]

Biographies of Deceased Members

COLONEL CHARLES JOHN BIDDLE, member 1850, a son of Nicholas and Jane Margaret Craig Biddle. Born in Philadelphia, April 30, 1819. Died September 28, 1873.

He graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, then studied law with John Cadwalader, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, November 21, 1840. He entered early into a good practice, but on the declaration of war with Mexico he promptly recruited a company for that service and was commissioned captain. He was specially named by General Scott as "one of the first in the assault" on Chapultepec, leaving a sick-bed against the earnest remonstrances of his fellow officers and the positive orders of the surgeon. Knowing that the battle was on he seized a horse that, already saddled and bridled, stood near the house where he was confined, and without spurs or weapon he succeeded in joining his companions. He was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services, and then served on the staff of General S. W. Kearney as aide-de-camp.

After the Mexican War he resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he became a member of the Committee of Safety and was very efficient in raising troops, organizing and drilling them. He became colonel of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, so well known as the "Bucktail Regiment." He was elected to Congress from the Second District of Philadelphia but as he was then serving in the field he did not take his seat in the session called in July, 1861, but at the opening of the session in December, being then in camp, with no immediate prospect of hostilities, he resigned his commission, which was accepted December 12, 1861. At various times during the war he went into service with militia regiments under calls from Governor Curtin. While in Congress and opposed to the Administration on questions of policy, he favored all the measures for carrying the war to a successful issue.

Colonel Biddle was an able writer, and one of his productions was a critical review of the case of Major André, in

Biographies of Deceased Members

reply to strictures upon General Washington by an English historian.

In March, 1871, he became responsible editor of the *Philadelphia Age*, which he conducted until his death in 1873.

[Biog. Encyclo. of Penna.]

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Esq., member 1845, the oldest son of Thomas Biddle, member 1841, and Christine Williams, his wife.

He was born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1810, and died in that city, March 16, 1879. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1829, and after studying for the Bar entered into practice. He died unmarried. He was a gentleman of cultured taste, a good painter, and was possessed of considerable literary ability. He was highly esteemed for his social qualities and his kind and benevolent disposition.

MAJOR HENRY JONATHAN BIDDLE, member 1846, was born in Philadelphia, May 16, 1817, the third son of Thomas Biddle, member 1841.

He was well educated; a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, with the degree of A.M., and a graduate also of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., where he was in the class with General U. S. Grant.

He married, on January 1, 1854, Mary Deborah, daughter of Samuel Baird, of Reading, Penna. They had issue, three sons, Jonathan Williams, born August 1, 1855, died September 30, 1877; Spencer Fullerton Baird, born January 12, 1859, and Henry Jonathan, born May 14, 1862; and two daughters, Lydia McFunn, who married Moncure Robinson, Jr., of Philadelphia; and Christine Williams.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Major Biddle entered the Union service, and was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the division of Pennsylvania Reserves, then commanded by General George A. McCall. In the engagement at New Market Cross Roads, Va., June 30, 1862, Major

Biographies of Deceased Members

Biddle was severely wounded, and in that condition was made a prisoner of war and conveyed to Richmond, Va., where he died July 30, 1862.

It is related as a peculiar incident that as he was being conveyed to Richmond he noticed on the road a former classmate at West Point, General Beauregard, and in the familiarity of West Point life he called out the nickname by which the general was then known, "Hello, Beau." General Beauregard stepped over to the ambulance, recognized his fellow-cadet and directed that all possible attention should be shown him, but the wounds soon proved to be fatal.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS BIDDLE, member 1850, the fifth son of Thomas Biddle, member 1841, was born in Philadelphia, August 12, 1821, and died in that city, April 21, 1856. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1839.

He married, April 16, 1846, Emily, a daughter of Dr. Charles D. Meigs, Professor in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

He was educated for the legal profession, and when he died, at a meeting of the members of the Bar, held April 23, 1856, Hon. William M. Meredith in the chair, the Hon. William B. Reed referred to Mr. Biddle as a young man of high promise in his profession, distinguished for his kind and gentlemanly disposition and his sterling integrity.

HON. NICHOLAS BIDDLE, member 1837. Born in Philadelphia, January 8, 1786. Died February 27, 1844. He was the son of Charles Biddle, a Revolutionary patriot.

At the age of thirteen he had completed a course of study at the University of Pennsylvania and then entered Princeton, where he took his degree in his fifteenth year. He studied law for three years, and being then too young to be admitted to the Bar he went abroad in 1804 as secretary to General John Armstrong, Minister to France, and was present at the coronation of Napoleon.

Biographies of Deceased Members

The propositions for the purchase of Louisiana Territory and the indemnification for injuries to the American commerce were under discussion, and young Biddle managed the details with veterans of the French bureau in a manner that excited surprise because of his juvenile appearance and precocious ability.

Leaving the Legation, he traveled over a large part of Europe, and thus strengthened a thorough mastery of modern languages, which he retained through life.

In 1807, Mr. Biddle returned to Philadelphia, and entered into practice of the law; and in 1810 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to which he made suggestions for a system of public education that in later years were adopted by the State. He engaged also in literary work, practically writing the first two volumes of the reports of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition to Oregon. During the War of 1812 he was a member of the State Senate, and gave powerful support to the measures of the National Administration for carrying on the contest. He was appointed by President Monroe as government director of the Bank of the United States, of which he later became president. The "bank war," inaugurated by President Jackson, weakened the credit of the bank, and the withdrawal of the United States deposits precipitated its failure. Although in poor health, Mr. Biddle took an active part in public affairs, and was an ardent advocate of many measures for the benefit of the State, and notwithstanding the failure of the bank, he stood high in public estimation in his native city. He was a leading spirit in the establishment of Girard College.

Governor William F. Packer said that Mr. Biddle on all questions of internal improvements and commerce was one of the most sagacious and farseeing statesmen of the Union.

He was a leading member of many societies and public institutions for useful and benevolent purposes, and his private charities were as liberal as they were unostentatious.

Mr. Biddle married, in 1811, Jane Mayaret, the only

Biographies of Deceased Members

daughter of John Craig, member 1782, one of the old merchants of Philadelphia.

They were married at the country home of Mr. Craig, named "Andalusia," situated on the Delaware River, above Torresdale, Pa.

There were three sons by this marriage, Edward, Colonel Charles J., member 1850, and Craig, member 1852. The latter served many years as Judge, Court of Common Pleas, in Philadelphia.

MAJOR THOMAS BIDDLE, member 1814. A brother of Nicholas Biddle, referred to above. He was born in Philadelphia, 1790, and died in St. Louis, Mo., August 29, 1831. He married Ann, daughter of John Mullanphy, and died without issue. He entered the army during the war with Great Britain in 1812 and served with distinction as captain in Ninth United States Infantry on the Canadian frontier. He was afterwards transferred to the artillery arm of the service, and was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane and again in defense of Fort Erie. He was brevetted Major August 15, 1814, for gallant service in the latter engagement. General Winfield Scott referred to Captain Biddle's conduct in action under him in terms of affectionate enthusiasm.

In 1820 he was appointed paymaster, United States Army, with the rank of Major, and was stationed at St. Louis. In 1831 he was mortally wounded in a duel with Spencer Pettis, a member of Congress, in a quarrel arising out of a violent political contest, and died as stated, August 29th. His opponent died the following day.

[Simpson's Eminent Philadelphians, *et al.*]

THOMAS BIDDLE, member 1841, was the second son of Colonel Clement Biddle and his wife, Rebekah Cornell, and was a cousin of Nicholas Biddle, member 1837.

He was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1776, and died at

Biographies of Deceased Members

his country residence at Paoli, Chester County, Penna., June 3, 1857.

Mr. Biddle graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1791, and entered into business as a banker in Philadelphia, and in this he was eminently successful and established a high reputation for probity and ability.

On February 12, 1806, Mr. Biddle married Christine, a daughter of General Jonathan Williams, a Revolutionary patriot, who was born in Massachusetts, and after the War for Independence settled in Philadelphia, where he was later elected a Representative in Congress, and he also served several years as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. General Williams died in 1815 in the mansion, Mount Pleasant, now in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, which was built by Captain John Macpherson, member 1751.

Five sons of Thomas Biddle joined The St. Andrew's Society, namely, Clement, 1845; Henry Jonathan, 1846; Thomas Alexander, 1856; Jonathan Williams, 1852, and Colonel Alexander, 1870.

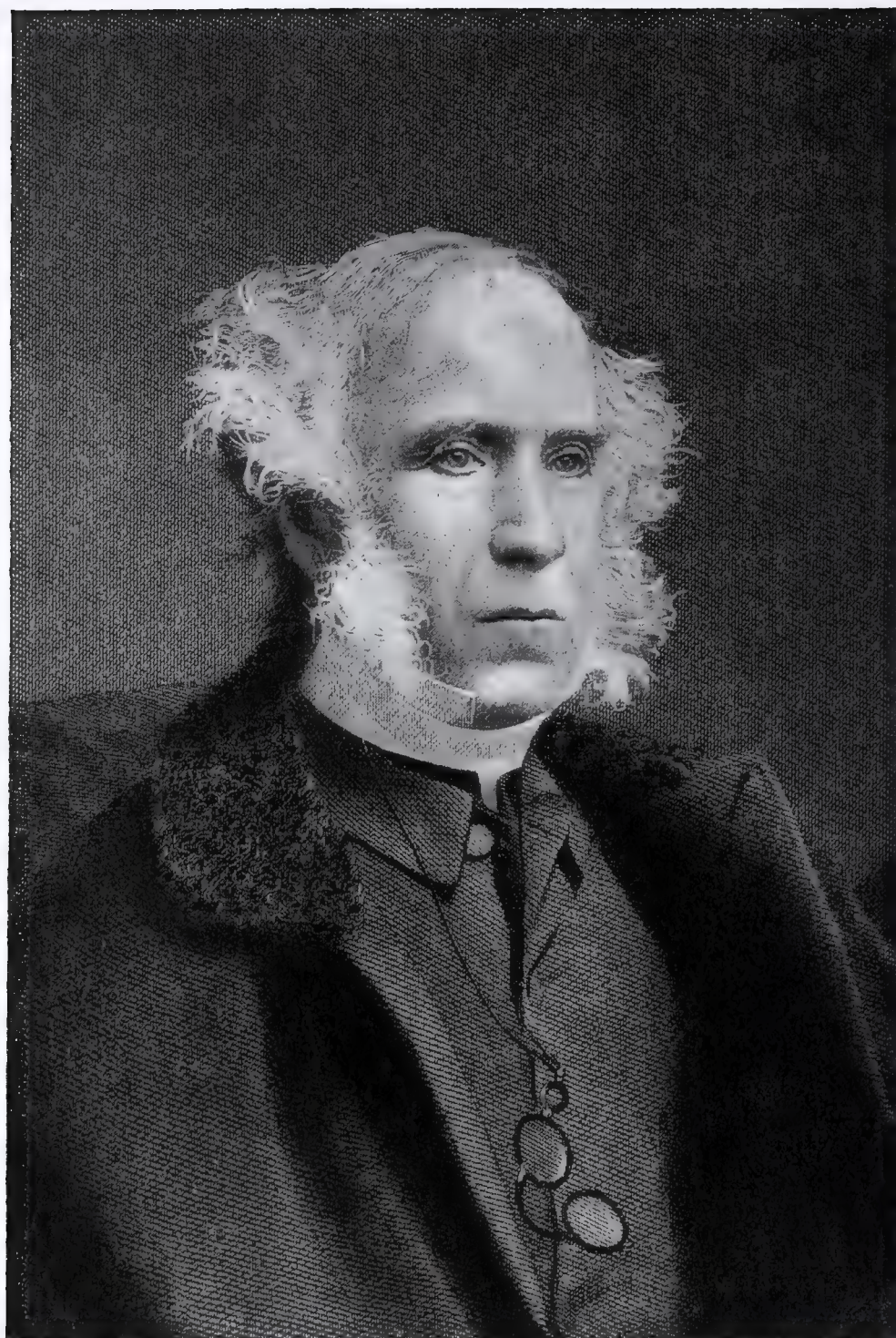
THOMAS ALEXANDER BIDDLE, member 1856, was the second son of Thomas Biddle, referred to above.

He was born in Philadelphia, August 22, 1814, and died in that city, February 1, 1888.

He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, and afterwards entered the banking house of his father, and at the time of his death had been in that business for over fifty years. The present firm is that of Thomas A. Biddle & Co.

As a director and in other capacities, Mr. Biddle was identified with a number of leading corporations, such as the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, the Allentown Iron Company, the Mutual Assurance Company of Philadelphia, and the Equitable Life Insurance Company, New York.

ROBERT GAGE BLACK, member 1879. Born Sep-



REV. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, D.D.,
CHAPLAIN 1850-1892.

Biographies of Deceased Members

tember 14, 1837, at Beally Castle, Rathlin Island, off the Scottish coast. Died in Philadelphia, December 11, 1900. He was the only son of Daniel Black, captain of a merchant ship, and his wife Jean (Loughlin) Black.

He was apprenticed on his father's vessel up to the time of his maturity, when he came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. He served for several years with William Denny, an extensive builder and architect, who erected the Continental Hotel, Girard House and other buildings. Subsequently, he engaged in business for himself, and was so successful that he was enabled to retire about five years before his death.

He married Mrs. Kate A. MacNeill, and was survived by a daughter, Mrs. Robert F. Carse.

REV. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, D.D., LL.D., member 1850, served as one of the Chaplains of the Society from that date until 1892. Born June 1, 1804, near Dromara, County Down, Ireland. Died in Baltimore, Md., November 13, 1893.

His family was originally from Lanark, near the Falls of Clyde, Scotland. He was graduated from the Royal College of Belfast, May, 1832, and was licensed to preach May, 1834. His first church was at Holywood, near Belfast, and he was ordained and installed pastor of that church February 17, 1835. He was later called to the Presbyterian Church at New Castle-on-Tyne, in England, where he secured the erection of a beautiful church, which remains a monument to his high ideal of ecclesiastical architecture. He was chosen moderator of the synod in recognition of his work at New Castle.

He accepted a call from the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and preached his first sermon in that pulpit April 14, 1850, and with great zeal and ability occupied that position until 1890, when on account of advanced years he was made pastor emeritus. He was the author of a number of works on religious and doctrinal subjects; among these he edited a "Complete Bible Encyclopedia," published 1873-76.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Mr. Blackwood received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Lafayette College in 1855, and in 1870 the University of New York conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

The "Presbyterian Encyclopedia" said: "Doctor Blackwood has a fine clerical appearance, is dignified in manner, and is a very courteous, genial and gentlemanly spirit. He is a hard worker in his profession, has much influence, and has achieved a reputation such as only real worth can gain."

Doctor Blackwood was twice married, first in 1835, to Victoria Douglass, and after her death, in 1865, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. K. Macklin. One son, James D., is a member of this Society.

Doctor Blackwood was always a welcome attendant at the meetings of The St. Andrew's Society, and contributed largely to their interest by informal addresses.

HENRY C. BLAIR, member 1877, was born in the building at the southwest corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, in which he carried on for many years a large drug and prescription business.

He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1866, and afterwards acquired an extended reputation as a careful and skillful pharmacist.

He was greatly respected also for his consistent Christian life. He died at his home in Edgewater Park, N. J., January 7, 1901, after a long illness, and was buried from the Princeton Presbyterian Church in West Philadelphia.

The resolutions adopted by The St. Andrew's Society when his death was announced referred to him as one who had endeared himself through his integrity of character and a lovable disposition from which flowed so generously the affable, genial, frank and hospitable promptings of a warm heart. These estimable qualities ripened with the years of his fellowship, inspiring a love and regard for him, who after many years of suffering parted at last from his friends, leaving a cherished legacy of delightful memories.

Biographies of Deceased Members

REV. JAMES BONNAR, B.D., member 1852. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, September 2, 1810. Graduating with honors from schools in that city, he at first became a teacher of languages. In the early thirties he went to England, where he met the then Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, Rt. Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, under whose influence he came to the United States in 1835. Going to Gambier, Ohio, he was a teacher in the grammar school of Kenyon College, and studied for Holy Orders in Bexley Hall, the theological department of that institution. From this he graduated in 1838 with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, a member of the first and only class receiving that degree for about half a century. August 11, 1840, he married Eliza, a daughter of Archibald Douglass, who was associated very intimately with Bishop Chase in the founding of Kenyon College.

After filling some missionary appointments in the Diocese of Ohio, he became, in 1840, rector of St. Luke's Church, Marietta, Penna., from which he removed to Hollidaysburg, Penna., and in the fall of 1843 located in Philadelphia as assistant minister in St. James's parish, of which the Rev. Henry J. Morton was rector. Here he had charge of the boys' school, having as his pupils many who have been prominent in the social, political, professional and business life of the city.

About 1850 (it may have been a little later) he became assistant to Rev. William H. Odenheimer, rector of St. Peter's Church. In 1850 the school of St. James's Church was given up, and he became Latin master in the Protestant Episcopal Academy, where he continued till the spring of 1856. In the fall of 1857 he removed to New York City to become priest-in-charge of the Madison Street Mission Chapel, the first attempt to carry the church's work right into the poorest sections.

In 1858, owing to apparently insurmountable difficulties, he resigned from this work, in which he was greatly interested, and became rector of the parish at Ashtabula, Ohio—St. Peter's. Here he remained until 1872, when he accepted a

Biographies of Deceased Members

call to the rectorship of one of the original parishes of Maryland, All Hallows, Anne Arundel County, where he fulfilled the duties of his office for about eight years, until he died on St. Peter's Day, June 29, 1880, a little less than seventy years of age.

His wife survived him almost twenty years, passing away on Christmas Eve, 1899, at the ripe old age of eighty-one.

There were ten children born to Doctor Bonnar, five sons and five daughters. Three of the former and one—the second—of the latter are still living.

“Doctor Bonnar was a lover of books, a faithful student, an earnest, indefatigable parish priest, revered by his people, a loving father.”

COLONEL AUGUSTUS BOYD, member 1867. Born January 10, 1826, in Harford County, Md. Died in Philadelphia, October 5, 1896.

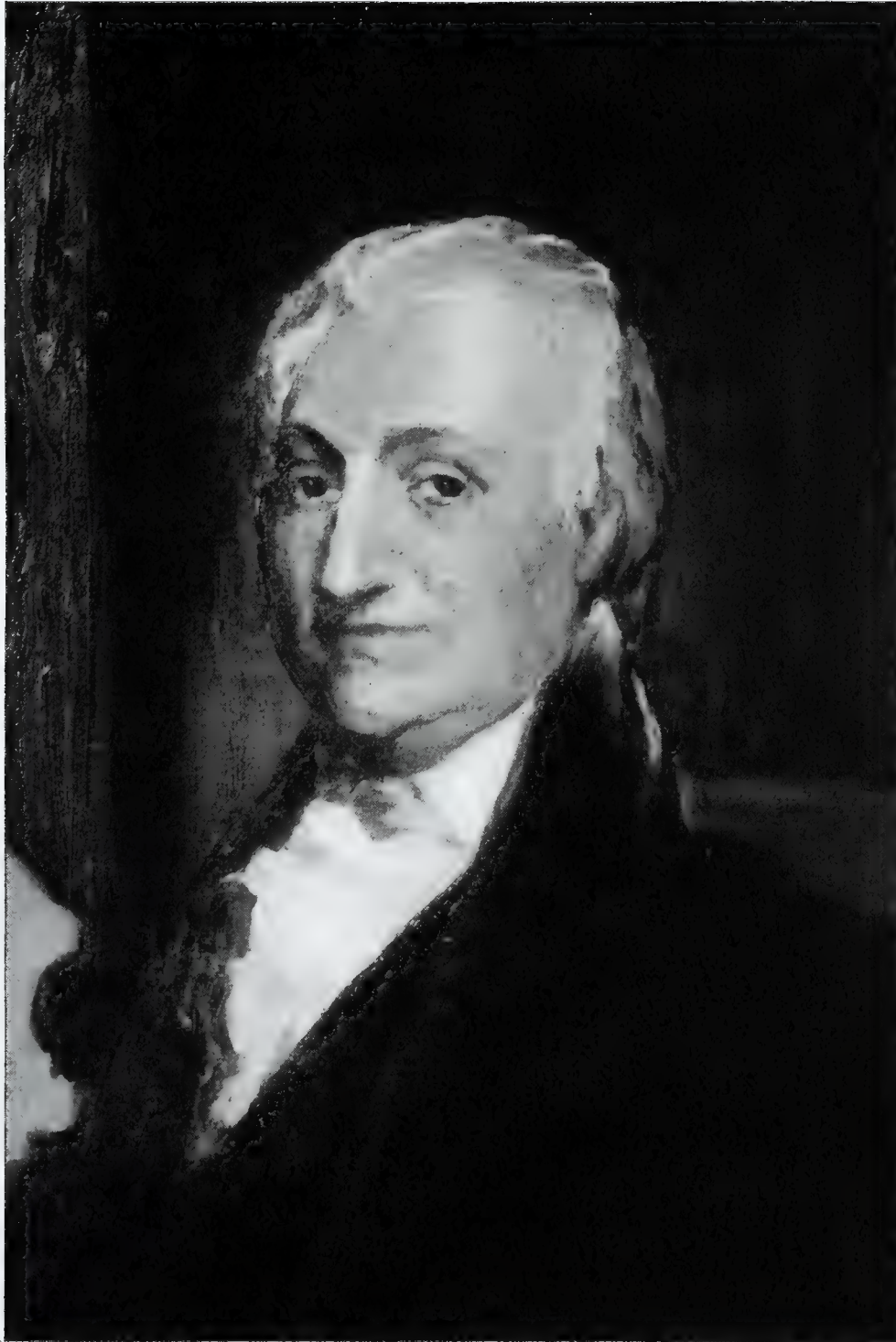
At the outbreak of the Civil War, Colonel Boyd was appointed first lieutenant Nineteenth United States Infantry, his commission dating May 14, 1861. On May 30, 1861, he was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Army, and so served in various commands until he resigned, October 15, 1864.

He was brevetted major and lieutenant colonel “for faithful and valuable services during the war.”

He was later president of the Central National Bank, Philadelphia, and of the Hestonville Street Railway.

HON. HUGH HENRY BRACKENRIDGE,* member 1786, Honorary Roll of 1788. Born in Campbelton, Scotland, in 1748. Died in Carlisle, Penna., June 25, 1816. His father was a farmer who, on reaching this country in 1753, settled in York County, Penna., and there the son supported himself by farming and teaching while preparing for college. By

*NOTE.—Authorities differ on the spelling of the name, Brackenridge or Breckinridge. That adopted is on our own rolls and is used by Professor McMaster in “Penna. and the Federal Constitution.”



HON. HUGH H. BRACKENRIDGE,
Associate Justice Supreme Court of Pennsylvania 1799-1816.
MEMBER 1786.

Biographies of Deceased Members

rigid economy he earned enough to pay his way through Nassau Hall and Princeton College. Was graduated from Princeton in 1771 in the same class with James Madison. He conducted an academy in Maryland for several years, and in 1776 came to Philadelphia, where he was the editor of the *United States Magazine*. He studied divinity and served for some time in the Revolutionary army as chaplain. In 1778 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1780. He located in Pittsburgh and soon attained prominence in his profession.

In 1786 he was sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature to secure the passage of the "Act for the Establishment of Allegheny County." He was appointed by Governor McKean in 1799 to the Supreme Bench of the State, and so served until his death.

He was a man of genius, eccentric in dress and manner, but deeply learned in the law. Judge Brackenridge is referred to at some length in David Paul Brown's book, "The Forum."

He wrote several books and issued a number of pamphlets. A political satire, said to be his best work, was entitled "Modern Chivalry; or, The Adventures of Captain Farrago and Teague O'Regan, His Servant." On July 4, 1778, he delivered an oration in Independence Square, Philadelphia, entitled a "Eulogium on the Brave who Fell in the Contest with Great Britain."

WILLIAM BROCKIE, member 1869. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 23, 1834. Died in Philadelphia, September 12, 1890, and was buried in Northwood Cemetery.

He was educated in the Royal High School, Edinburgh, and in 1849 entered a mercantile house in Leith. In 1856 he entered the house of Richardson, Spence & Co., shippers, Liverpool and Philadelphia, and in 1865, on the death of the senior member of that firm, was sent to Philadelphia as agent of the Dominion Line and later of the Allan Line Steamship Company.

His extensive knowledge of mercantile transactions, and

Biographies of Deceased Members

the sound judgment with which he was naturally gifted, enabled him to prosecute the business of the firm with satisfactory results to all interested, and he rapidly took a prominent position in the commercial circles of Philadelphia.

At the time of his death, Mr. Brockie was president of the Investment Company of Philadelphia. He was president of the Maritime Exchange from its organization in 1875, and a director of the Philadelphia National Bank, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Insurance Company of North America, Commercial Exchange, and the Savings Fund Society of Germantown.

He was a leading member of the Second Presbyterian Church, Germantown, and an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association of that place, and served as its president many years.

Mr. Brockie married Jane Laing Tod in Edinburgh, July 3, 1861, who died February 14, 1865. Two children were born of this marriage. He again married, on September 18, 1867, Anna P. Howell, of Philadelphia, and they had five children. One son, William Brockie, became a member of the Society in 1900.

MAJOR ANDREW BROWN, member 1788. Born about 1744 in the north of Ireland, of a Scottish family. Died in Philadelphia, February 4, 1797.

He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and came to the United States in 1773 as an officer in the British service, but soon resigned his commission, and, on the outbreak of war with the mother-country, he fought on the side of the Colonies at Lexington and Bunker Hill. He was appointed muster-general with the rank of major, and served under Generals Greene and Gates. He commanded the garrison of Boston after the British had evacuated that city.

After the close of the war he opened an academy for girls in Lancaster, Penna., and subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he established a classical school at the academy on Fourth Street between Market and Chestnut. An ad-

Biographies of Deceased Members

vertisement, giving terms, etc., appears in the *Gazette*, July 20, 1785.

In October, 1788, he took charge of the *Federal Gazette*, the title of which was changed in 1793 to the *Philadelphia Gazette*.

Major Brown is credited with being the first newspaper man to employ a reporter for the debates in Congress. The profits of his journal were large, and he was in the midst of prosperity when, on the night of January 27, 1797, the office of the *Gazette* took fire. Brown and his family were residing in the upper part of the building, and though he made every effort to save his family he was unsuccessful, and his wife, three children and two of the servants lost their lives.

A brave colored lad succeeded in leading Mr. Brown on a ladder from the third story to the ground, and it was thought at first that he was not badly injured, but he died from his burns on February 4, 1797. The interment of his wife and children in St. Paul's churchyard was attended by all the clergy of Philadelphia, as well as an immense concourse of people.

[Appleton's Ency. of Am. Biog. *et al.*]

"A Discourse occasioned by the Mournful Catastrophe, through fire, which overwhelmed and destroyed Mr. Andrew Brown, his Wife and three Children," was delivered in St. Paul's Church, February 5, 1797, by the Rev. Samuel Magaw. Printed in Philadelphia, 1797.

ANDREW BROWN, JR., member 1800. Born in Philadelphia, 1774. Died in WOLFORD SQUARE, London, England, December 7, 1847. Son of Andrew Brown above noted. He was absent from home at the time of the fire which resulted fatally to his father, mother and three of his sisters. After his father's death he continued the publication of the *Philadelphia Gazette* until 1802, and regularly issued his paper during the frightful ravages of yellow fever in Philadelphia, when the city was practically deserted.

He established a system of boat expresses to board foreign vessels before their arrival at the wharves, and thus out-

Biographies of Deceased Members

stripped his rivals in obtaining news. He editorially favored the side of the British on a number of questions in dispute, and the prejudice caused by the printing of his opinions made him so unpopular that he deemed it best to dispose of the *Gazette* and settle permanently in England, where he died.

HON. DAVID PAUL BROWN, member 1839. Born in Philadelphia, September 28, 1795. Died July 11, 1872. His ancestors belonged to the Society of Friends. His father, Paul Brown, settled in Philadelphia in 1790. The son was first educated under private tutors, and was then sent to Massachusetts, where he completed a term of classical studies.

In his 17th year he entered the office of Dr. Benjamin Rush for the study of medicine, but upon the death of his preceptor he took up legal studies under William Rawle, Esq., and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, September, 1816.

He was married, December 24, 1826, to Emmeline Catharine Handy, daughter of Sewell Handy, United States Navy.

During his active life as a lawyer, Mr. Brown appeared in almost every important criminal case in Philadelphia, and was considered a most powerful advocate before a jury. He possessed great skill and power in the examination of witnesses, and his easy and flowing oratory, classic style and readiness of retort and repartee frequently gained more than his most impassioned eloquence. As an orator on public occasions upon public questions he had few, if any, superiors in his time. He was the orator on the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Washington, celebrated in Philadelphia by the laying of the corner-stone of a monument in Washington Square. The location was later changed to the entrance to Fairmount Park, where the Washington Monument now stands.

His practice was so generally successful that it secured for him a large income, but his manner of living absorbed it all.

He was the author of several plays, and his book entitled "The Forum; or, Forty Years' Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar," was issued in two octavo volumes.



REV. WILLIAM C. BROWNLEE, D.D.,
CHAPLAIN 1813-1814.

Biographies of Deceased Members

REV. WILLIAM CRAIG BROWNLEE, D.D., member 1813, Chaplain of the Society 1813-14. Fourth son of the Laird of Torfoot and Margaret (Craig) Brownlee. Born at Torfoot, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1783. Died in New York City, February 10, 1860, and was buried in the cemetery in Second Street, New York.

Doctor Brownlee was graduated from the University of Glasgow and received the degree of M.A. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Stirling, Scotland, in 1808. About this time he removed to the United States and settled as pastor of the Associate Church at Mt. Pleasant, Washington County, Penna. In 1813 he was called to the Associate Scotch Church in Philadelphia, and in 1819 became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Baskinbridge, N. J. Appointed professor of languages in Rutgers College in 1825, and on June 18, 1826, was installed colleague pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in the city of New York.

He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Glasgow, December 6, 1824.

He was the author of a number of books on religious and controversial subjects, among these one on "St. Patrick; or, The Ancient Religion of the Irish," and of several pamphlets and premium tracts. He edited the *Magazine of the Reformed Dutch Church* through four consecutive volumes. He also wrote and had published a romance, "The Whigs of Scotland."

[Appleton's Cyclo. Am. Biog.]

ROBERT BUIST, member 1836. Born at Cupar, near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1805. Died at his residence, "Rose-dale," Philadelphia, July 13, 1880.

After serving an apprenticeship at gardening he began the study of scientific horticulture in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, and was afterward foreman at Elvaston Castle. He came to Philadelphia in 1828, and was gardener for Henry Pratt, at Lemon Hill, now part of Fairmount Park. Subsequently he went into business for himself at Twelfth and

Biographies of Deceased Members

Lombard streets, and met with marked success. His business increased from year to year until his name and reputation as a horticulturist and seedman became known all over the country. Mr. Buist made horticulture his entire study, and wrote a number of works on that subject, among them "Buist's Rose Manual," and "Buist's Flower Garden Directory," all of which are still popular works.

Mr. Buist's business was so successful that he purchased a plot of ground covering 119 acres at Sixty-seventh and Elmwood avenue, West Philadelphia. There he erected twenty-one large hothouses, and "Rosedale" became a Mecca of lovers of plants and trees in America, and it was almost as well known in Europe.

Mr. Buist was especially helpful and friendly to young gardeners arriving from Europe, and he gave many of them employment until they could be located elsewhere.

Mr. Buist gradually retired from the seed business, and the management was undertaken by his only son, Robert Buist, Jr., member 1875, but he retained his interest in the garden and nursery at his home, "Rosedale." He was for many years vice-president of the Horticultural Society, and one of the owners of Mount Vernon Cemetery.

Mr. Buist was noted for his perseverance, energy, and strict integrity. He was made the executor of several large estates and entrusted with other fiduciary responsibilities, all of which he discharged with faithful exactness.

"Rosedale," as a nursery of trees, plants, and flowers, was the earliest establishment of its kind in all the district south of Philadelphia, and probably the largest known in that part of the State. He was survived by his wife, one son, and two daughters.

HON. EDWARD BURD, member 1788. Born in Philadelphia, February 5, 1750. Died July 24, 1833. Son of James (one of the founders of the Society) and Sarah (Shippen) Burd.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He received a collegiate education and studied law, entering into practice in Reading, Penna.

When the war with Great Britain broke out in 1812, he was given command of a volunteer corps, and while so serving in the field was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island. After being exchanged as a prisoner-of-war, ill health prevented his continuing in the military service.

In 1801 he was appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and so faithfully discharged the duties of that office that he was retained through various changes of administration.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Margaret Shippen. A son, Edward Shippen Burd (member 1803), is referred to in the article following.

[Keith's Prov. Councillors *et al.*]

EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD, member 1803, Councillor 1808-21-37. Grandson of Colonel James Burd, one of the founders of the Society, and a son of Edward Burd, above named. Born in Philadelphia, December 25, 1779. Died September 17, 1849.

He studied law and received the degree of A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1794. Later he faithfully served that institution as a trustee 1831-39 and 1842-44.

The care of his family estates prevented his pursuing his legal practice to any extent, but he interested himself in various measures for the well-being of Philadelphia.

He married, on August 20, 1810, Eliza Howard, daughter of Joseph Sims, and they had seven children, several of whom died in infancy and none survived their mother.

Mr. Burd was one of the founders and a liberal contributor to St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church and a member of its vestry until his death.

A very beautiful monument in pure white marble, cut by the celebrated sculptor, Steinhäuser, was erected by Mr. Burd in St. Stephen's Church as a memorial to his deceased children.

Biographies of Deceased Members

His widow survived until 1860, and all her children having died previously, she devoted herself to religious duties and to works of charity, and at her death bequeathed a large estate to establish and maintain the Burd Orphan Asylum of St. Stephen's Church for the education of orphan girls, located at Sixty-third and Market Streets, Philadelphia. It was so named in honor of her husband.

COLONEL JAMES BURD, one of the founders and the first Vice-President of The St. Andrew's Society. Born at Ormiston, near Edinburgh, Scotland, March 10, 1726. Died at his home, "Tinion," below Harrisburg, Penna., October 5, 1793. He was the son of Edward Burd and his wife, Jane Haliburton, who was a daughter of the then Lord-Provost of Edinburgh.

On arriving in this country Mr. Burd settled in Philadelphia, and early manifested an active interest in public affairs, especially those of a military character.

In April, 1755, when preparations were being made for an advance of the British and Provincial forces to drive the French from their possessions in western Pennsylvania, Burd was appointed with George Croghan, William Buchanan and Adam Hoopes to lay out a road from Harris's Ferry (Harrisburg) to the Ohio River, and although it was reported that in this they encountered "the hot temper and high manners" of Sir John St. Clair, second in command under General Braddock, the work was completed to the full satisfaction of the Secretary of the Province, and this gave Mr. Burd a good reputation as a judicious and skilful engineer.

In February, 1756, Burd, then a captain in the Provincial forces, was sent to select a site for a fort at Mahoning. In July of that year he was promoted to be major, and in February and March, 1757, was in command at Fort Augusta, near Sunbury, Penna., with a small garrison "unpaid and out of provisions." He was promoted to be lieutenant colonel, and on December 3, 1757, was commissioned colonel.

In 1758, Colonel Burd made his home on a farm of over

Biographies of Deceased Members

five hundred acres below Harrisburg, Penna., and there built a stone residence which he named "Tinion." The residence is yet in a good state of preservation.

In the second advance to Fort Duquesne in 1758, under Generals Forbes and Bouquet, to redeem the previous failure of Braddock, Colonel Burd was in command of one of the battalions. Colonel Hugh Mercer commanded another. On August 5 and 6, 1758, a two days' battle was fought with the French, and in this Colonel Burd bore an honorable part.

Colonel Burd was later located at Fort Augusta, near Sunbury, Penna., and his very interesting journal, recording each day's events at that place, is printed in the *Pennsylvania Archives*, Vol. ii, second series, pages 745-820.

On May 14, 1748, Mr. Burd married Sarah, a daughter of Edward and Sarah (Plumley) Shippen—a runaway match. Mr. Shippen was at that time Prothonotary of Lancaster County under the Proprietary Government. There were ten children by this marriage. A son, Edward, became a member of The St. Andrew's Society in 1788, and a grandson, Edward Shippen Burd, a member in 1803, as elsewhere stated.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Colonel Burd's sympathies were strongly with the Colonists, but the Shippen family, some of whom held comfortable and lucrative positions, were naturally averse to any movements tending to a war with the mother-country. An intense feeling, probably on a slight foundation, was excited against them, and two brothers-in-law of Colonel Burd, Edward and Joseph Shippen, were arrested on charges of disloyalty; yet Edward was afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and Joseph a colonel in the Continental Army.

These discussions reflected unfairly upon Colonel Burd, whose military experience and rank entitled him to promotion as brigadier general, to which he aspired, but the Executive Council chose others for the two positions then to be filled. On September 28, 1775, he was appointed colonel of a battalion of Pennsylvania troops, and was doing his best to raise and equip soldiers for the war, but the new levies, being with-

Biographies of Deceased Members

out proper organization or camp comforts, protested against marching in the inclement December weather, and this feeling so spread among the officers that Colonel Burd became disheartened, resigned his command and retired to private life on his farm.

Colonel Burd is described as a man of rugged frame, about six feet in height, active and brisk in his movements, a fearless rider and of polished address. Colonel Burd died, as stated, October 5, 1793, and was buried in the cemetery at Middletown, Dauphin County, Penna.

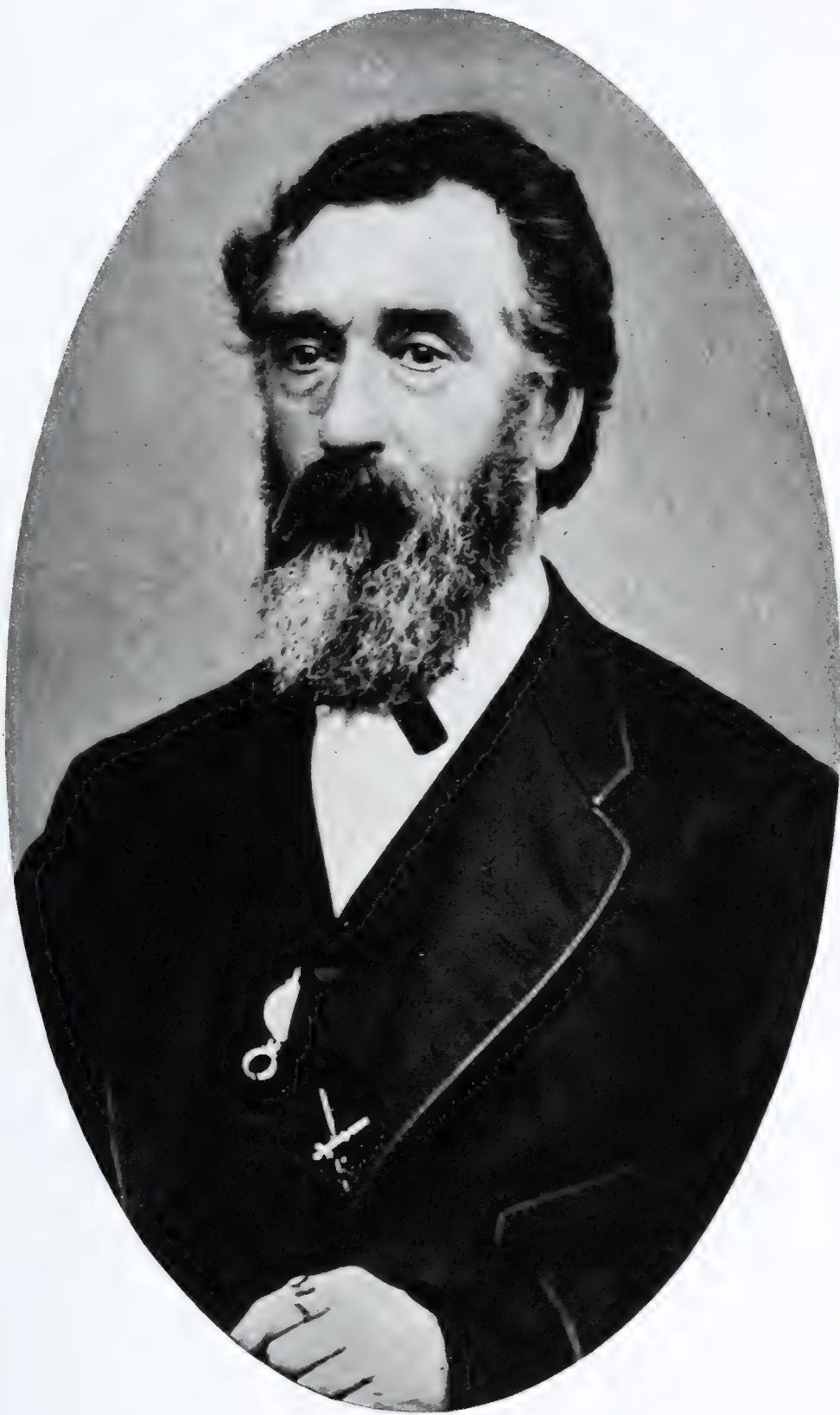
[A. Boyd Hamilton, in Egle's Historical Register, Sept., 1884, Vol. ii, No. 3.]

DR. ROBERT BURNS, member 1856, Physician of the Society for many years and Vice-President 1880-82. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 9, 1809. Died at his home in Frankford, Philadelphia, March 12, 1883.

In early life it was his desire to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but other influences turned his mind to the medical profession. As a preparation he was indentured to a pharmacist for seven years, and in 1828 entered the University of Glasgow, and in connection with his studies there, had practical experience in the infirmary. In April, 1830, his father determined to come to America, and the son was necessarily compelled to leave his course unfinished to accompany him. They sailed May 5, 1830, young Burns serving on the voyage as surgeon. For his kind and faithful services he received from the captain and passengers a gold-lined silver box. Dr. Burns' first position after his arrival in Philadelphia was in charge of the drug-store of Doctor Pickering in Frankford.

In July, 1831, the Frankford Library was placed in his care, and he attended to that work for several years.

About this time he received from his cousin, Dr. Richard Smith, physician to Lord Melville, an invitation to return to Scotland, complete his medical course and become a member of his family, which he declined. He was married on April



DR. ROBERT BURNS,
PHYSICIAN 1857. 1871-1879.
VICE-PRESIDENT 1880-1882.

Biographies of Deceased Members

3, 1833, to Elizabeth L. Yarnall, a member of the Society of Friends. In 1838 he entered the University of Pennsylvania to complete his course, and was graduated as Doctor of Medicine April 5, 1839. He then entered with renewed zest upon his lifework and soon attained a large practice. Doctor Burns was acting assistant surgeon at the Frankford Arsenal about forty years. In addition to attending faithfully to his practice, he devoted considerable time to matters of public interest. He was the originator of the Frankford Institute of Science, and delivered a number of lectures on different subjects at the Lyceum. As the duties of his profession prevented his attendance at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Oxford, he connected himself with the Methodist Church in Frankford, and became a popular class leader and eloquent local preacher. Later, when St. Mark's parish was established, he returned to his own denomination.

He served as one of the burgesses of Frankford, and during the Civil War warmly espoused the cause of the Union, and as an orator on Memorial Day paid eloquent tribute to the men who gave their lives for their country. As early as 1838 he had taken strong ground against slavery, and verses expressing his opinions on that subject were published in the *Huntingdon, Penna., Journal*.

Doctor Burns, immediately on his entrance in The St. Andrew's Society, evinced a warm interest in its meetings and membership, as his long service as Physician of the Society proved. He loved his native land, and at one of the meetings he read the following acrostic on Scotland:

Scotia, land of patriots, land of story,
Country famed for deeds of glory;
O'er her hills, her mountains, dells,
The voice of Freedom's echo swells.
Let her sons her memory treasure
Around their board of festive pleasure,
Nor e'er forget the poor, distressed,
Downcast, afflicted or oppressed.

His ministrations among the sick and suffering were marked by a kind and gentle sympathy, making his name

Biographies of Deceased Members

truly a household word. He was a member of the leading medical societies and of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. His wife, six daughters and one son survive him. This son, Dr. Robert Bruce Burns, became a member of the Society in 1882, and served as Physician, 1884-1906.

ROBERT ALEXANDER CALDCLEUGH, member 1815. Born in Annapolis, Md., 1775. Died in Philadelphia, June 23, 1858. His father, born in Scotland, was an officer in the British service who came to America before the Revolution.

The son, Robert A., was sent to Edinburgh to be educated, but completed his education in this country, coming to Philadelphia about the year 1798, where he entered into business as an importer of stationery. In 1806 he was senior member of the firm of Caldcleugh & Thomas, at 66-68 Chestnut Street, removing later to the former mansion at Third and Chestnut Streets, known as "Fort Wilson," once the residence of Hon. James Wilson. At this place the manufacture of paperhangings was added to their business as stationers. In 1805, Mr. Caldcleugh was married, in Christ Church, to Rebecca, daughter of William Poyntell, a wealthy merchant. He had a large family. The sons, all graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, never married. The three daughters married—one to Willis Gaylord Clark, writer and poet, elsewhere referred to; one married Z. Barton Stout, and another married Andrew Staley. Mr. Stout joined the Society in 1827.

Mr. Caldcleugh made a large fortune in real estate investments. He had a country-seat at Thirty-seventh and Walnut Streets, and owned the entire block, Broad to Fifteenth Streets and Chestnut to Sansom Streets, said to have been purchased for \$16,000. He also owned the Broad Street front of the ground on which the present Masonic Temple was erected and also the property on Chestnut Street near Broad on which the Mint of the United States was built. He was interested in a number of corporations, and was one of the

Biographies of Deceased Members

organizers and the first president of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, serving as such until 1835, when he resigned. Quintin Campbell, member 1804, followed Mr. Caldcleugh as president of that company four years later.

The family were all buried in the vault in St. Peter's churchyard, and the monument there also contains the names of the two sons-in-law of Mr. Caldcleugh—Andrew Staley, died January 30, 1866, and Willis Gaylord Clark, June 14, 1841.

DR. ROBERT CALDCLEUGH, member 1837. Born in Philadelphia, 1810. Died January 23, 1873. He was a son of Robert A. Caldcleugh and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied medicine, but never practiced.

WILLIAM GEORGE CALDCLEUGH, member 1836, another son of the above-named Robert A., was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, read law, but never practiced.

He made an English translation of Homer's "Iliad," published in 1870. He also wrote "Eastern Tales," a book of fairy stories for children, published in 1865, and a book of poetry under the title "The Branch and Other Poems." He died November 22, 1872.

HON. SIMON CAMERON, member 1853. Born in Mayton, Lancaster County, Penna., March 8, 1799. Died at Donegal, Lancaster County, Penna., June 26, 1889. His great-grandfather, one of the famous Cameron clan, fought under the banner of Prince Charles Edward Stuart at Culloden, and soon after emigrated to America, afterwards fighting under General Wolfe against the French at Quebec.

Senator Cameron, early left an orphan, was apprenticed to the printing trade, which he learned thoroughly. In 1821 he located at Doylestown, Penna., and published the *Bucks County Messenger*. Later he went to Harrisburg and published a paper in that city, and soon became active in a number of public enterprises.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He was appointed adjutant general of the State by Governor Shulze, August 19, 1829. In 1832 he established the Middletown (Penna.) Bank. He became deeply interested in politics, and in 1845, through a combination in the Legislature opposed to the caucus nominee of the dominant party, he was elected United States Senator. His term ended in 1849, when he devoted his energies to business pursuits until again elected United States Senator in 1857, so serving until appointed Secretary of War by President Lincoln in 1861. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1860. In January, 1862, he resigned as Secretary of War and accepted the post of Minister to Russia, where his influence in a large measure contributed to secure the friendship of that nation. He resigned as Minister in November of that year and remained at home until 1866, when he was again elected to the United States Senate, and was re-elected for a fourth term in 1872, but in 1877, desiring to secure the comforts of private life for his remaining years, he resigned the position, and his son, J. Donald, was elected Senator in his stead.

The residence of Senator Cameron in Harrisburg was named "Lochiel," and he was proud of his Scotch ancestry. His brother, James, at the outbreak of the Civil War was living in retirement on the banks of the Susquehanna, when he yielded to the urgent call that he accept the colonelcy of the Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, known as the "Seventy-ninth Highlanders," the regiment first wearing the Highland dress. At the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, Colonel Cameron, while gallantly leading his men into action, was killed. The son of Senator Simon Cameron, James Donald Cameron (member 1900), was appointed Secretary of War by President Grant, and served until March 3, 1877, when he was elected United States Senator to succeed his father. He so served until 1891.

ALEXANDER A. CAMPBELL, member 1882. Born in Auchterarder, Perthshire, Scotland, February 16, 1823. Died

Biographies of Deceased Members

in Philadelphia, August 26, 1903. He was married in Glasgow to Agnes Deacon, September 5, 1859.

Mr. Campbell came to Philadelphia in May, 1861, and followed the occupation of a carpenter and builder.

He was a life member of the Caledonian Club and a member of the Scots' Thistle Society. He was a member of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second and Mt. Vernon Streets.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, member 1867. Born December 31, 1824. Came to Philadelphia about 1842, and engaged in manufacturing cotton goods with Mr. William Somerset, at Manayunk, Philadelphia. Afterwards became sole proprietor of the A. Campbell Mills (at that place), in which he carried on a very extensive and prosperous business, and accumulated a large fortune. On March 6, 1855, he married Anna Thompson, of Philadelphia, by whom he had seven children. He died at his country place, "Quilly," School House Lane, Germantown, on October 23, 1874.

DR. ARCHIBALD BARRINGTON CAMPBELL, member 1846. Born in Philadelphia about 1810. Died in Chicago, Ill., October 10, 1878, and was buried there.

He was a son of John Campbell, member 1817, who was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland.

Dr. Campbell served as a surgeon in the war with Mexico and also in the Civil War, and was the author of various articles in the medical journals.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., member 1841. Born in Philadelphia, March 28, 1783. Died June 11, 1855.

After his admission to the Philadelphia Bar in 1803 he was elected a member of Common Councils, but he soon withdrew from politics in order to indulge his literary and musical tastes. He assisted in the formation of the Musical Fund Society, of which he was for a long time secretary. The catalogue of 1854 of the Library Company of Phila-

Biographies of Deceased Members

delphia was compiled by him, and he was an active member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Campbell was a director of several financial institutions, notably the Commercial Bank and the Philadelphia Savings Fund. His accomplishments and culture made him a delightful companion.

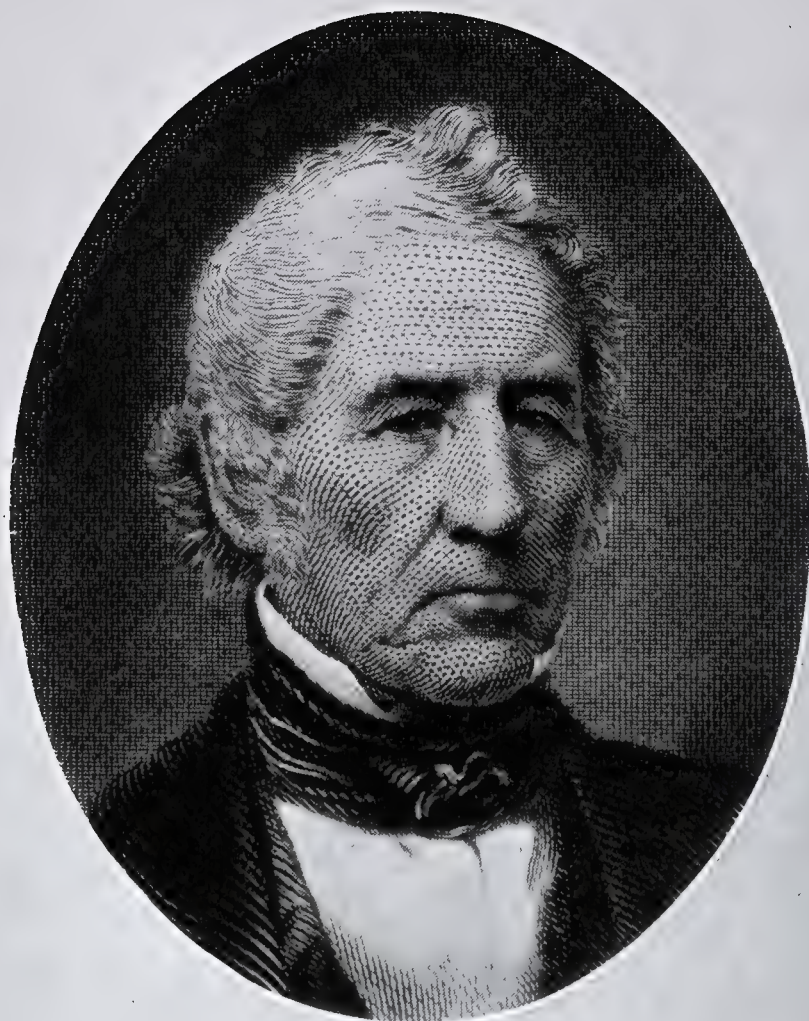
HON. JAMES HEPBURN CAMPBELL, member 1869. Born in Williamsport, Penna., February 8, 1820. A son of Francis C. Campbell, for many years a leading member of the Bar in that town, and a grandson of the Rev. John Campbell, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church in Carlisle for many years. His mother was the daughter of Judge Hepburn, formerly of Northumberland, Penna.

After graduating from Dickinson College, Mr. Campbell located in Pottsville and secured a lucrative law practice. In 1854, though the district was largely Democratic, he was elected to Congress as a Whig, and though a new member was assigned to the Committee on Way and Means. He was re-elected in 1858 and again in 1860.

On April 17, 1861, he enlisted in Washington, D. C., in the "Clay Guards," but was immediately appointed major of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, composed of the "First Defenders," for the first three months' service.

In December, 1861, he resumed his seat in Congress, and as chairman of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad he reported a bill complete in all details for the middle route to the Pacific coast by way of Ogden, and by his tact, ability and personal popularity carried that measure to a successful conclusion.

In 1863 he was tendered an appointment on a court for the suppression of the African slave trade under a treaty with Great Britain, but as this involved residence at Cape Town, Africa, he declined acceptance. In 1864 he was appointed Minister to Sweden and Norway, and made his residence in Stockholm, remaining there three years. He acquired the



(Courtesy of Wm. F. Fell Co.)

QUINTIN CAMPBELL,
PRESIDENT 1840-1844.

Biographies of Deceased Members

language of the country and made himself familiar with its laws, customs, traditions and commerce.

He returned to the United States in the autumn of 1867 and settled in Philadelphia for the practice of his profession. He married, in 1843, Juliet H. L., a daughter of Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, a woman of rare intellectual culture. He died April 12, 1895, at his home in Wayne, Penna.

[Biog. Encyclopedia of Penna.]

QUINTIN CAMPBELL, member 1804, Treasurer 1810-30, Vice-President 1831-38, President 1840-44. Born at his father's manse, Glenfairn, Gallowayshire, Scotland, in November, 1774. Died in Philadelphia, April 6, 1863. His father was a Presbyterian minister at Glenfairn, and when he died, leaving three children, the widowed mother removed to St. Johnstown, where she received an annuity of £21 per year from the Widows and Ministers' Fund at Edinburgh.

On this and with some earnings of her own she managed to secure good schooling for her children. At the age of sixteen Quintin, seeing no chance for suitable employment at home, left that place with another boy for Liverpool. There he obtained a place as apprentice on a small vessel bound for Baltimore, which port was reached after a passage of forty-nine days. Brutal treatment and a rough passage sickened the boy for a life at sea, and he arranged to escape from his master on arrival at their destination, which he did with the aid of one of the men whom he had helped to save from drowning.

He reached Philadelphia in September, 1790, presenting a most forlorn appearance. He inquired for a cousin, Ives Porteous (member about 1786), and finally learned that he had died some months before in Norfolk, Va. He received a kind reception from Thomas Mackie, member 1786, and his brother Peter, member 1789, to whom he told his simple story, fortified by a certificate of character from the minister at Dalry, and on this he secured a position with Mr. Levi Hollingsworth, a prominent merchant, for his board and clothes and became an

Biographies of Deceased Members

inmate of the family. After five years of faithful service with Mr. Hollingsworth, Quintin secured a clerkship in the Bank of Pennsylvania at \$600 per year. He so served for five or six years, when he resigned to act as supercargo at Havana for several shiploads of flour; and while at that place determined to enter into business for himself, but the peace of Amiens, 1802, closed that port against foreigners and he returned to Philadelphia.

On the organization of the Philadelphia Bank, in 1803, Mr. Campbell was appointed its first teller. In 1806 the cashier resigned and Mr. Campbell was elected to that position, which he retained for thirty-five years, when he resigned. He was then elected a director, which position he resigned in 1859, having thus been connected officially with that bank for over fifty-six years. On his retirement the Board of Directors presented him with a handsome silver service in appreciation of his long and faithful services with that bank.

"Penn," in one of his recent letters in the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, recalled the fact that when the bank was located at the southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets Mr. Campbell, then cashier, lived in an adjoining building. It was his custom to go over to the bank in the evening to see if everything was right. One evening, when several clerks had been called in for some purpose, a noise was heard of some one evidently filing or sawing in one of the rooms of the bank. Mr. Campbell, the watchman and clerks quickly entered the room where the noise was located, and there found two men arranging to rob the bank. The robbers, however, made their escape, and it was discovered they had effected an entrance by cutting through from the sewer which ran into Dock Creek. The clerks followed the course of the sewer, and one of the robbers was detected and arrested.

Mr. Campbell was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company in January, 1825, was elected a director September 5, 1826, and on December 10, 1839, was elected president, and so served until he resigned to retire to private life, June 6, 1853.

Biographies of Deceased Members

"No one could be more forlorn than the runaway sailor-boy who entered Philadelphia in 1790. No one could be more respected in consequence of his worth and a long life of probity and usefulness than the citizen who departed this life in 1863."

[Col. Stephen N. Winslow's "Successful Merchants of Philadelphia," *et al.*]

ST. GEORGE TUCKER CAMPBELL, member 1847, was the son of Alexander and Maria Dallas Campbell. Born in Philadelphia, August 30, 1814. Died March 20, 1874. He was graduated in 1832 from the University of Pennsylvania and then studied law in the office of his uncle, Hon. George M. Dallas, and was admitted to the Bar July 6, 1835, in his twenty-first year.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Mason.

By his natural, brilliant talents and scholarly habits he soon became a leading lawyer and ranked among the most distinguished of his day. His constant application to his profession soon caused his health to fail, and in 1850 he went abroad and returned much improved, when he instantly embarked upon his duties with the same energy and vigor. In 1862 he was again compelled to go abroad in search of health.

His personal and professional integrity was acknowledged by all who knew him. He was considered one of the best managers of a jury case at the bar. His arguments were enriched by the choicest illustrations, enforced by an inexorable logic. He was well versed in the science of jurisprudence. His course of reading had been broad and varied. By his keen intellect and profound study he was able to solve the most intricate and perplexing problems that arose in his profession. His retirement from active practice several years before his death was due to overwork.

[Condensed from *The Evening Bulletin*, March 23, 1874.]

JAMES CANNON, A.M., member 1757, Assistant 1759. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland. Died in Philadelphia, January 28, 1782, and was buried in Christ churchyard.

Biographies of Deceased Members

His early education was received in Edinburgh, and coming to America in 1763, he graduated from the College of Philadelphia, class of 1767. When the Revolution broke out he was professor of mathematics in the college, and he took an active position on the patriot side. He was a leading spirit in private meetings held to select candidates to be placed before the people in opposition to those representing more conservative sentiment.

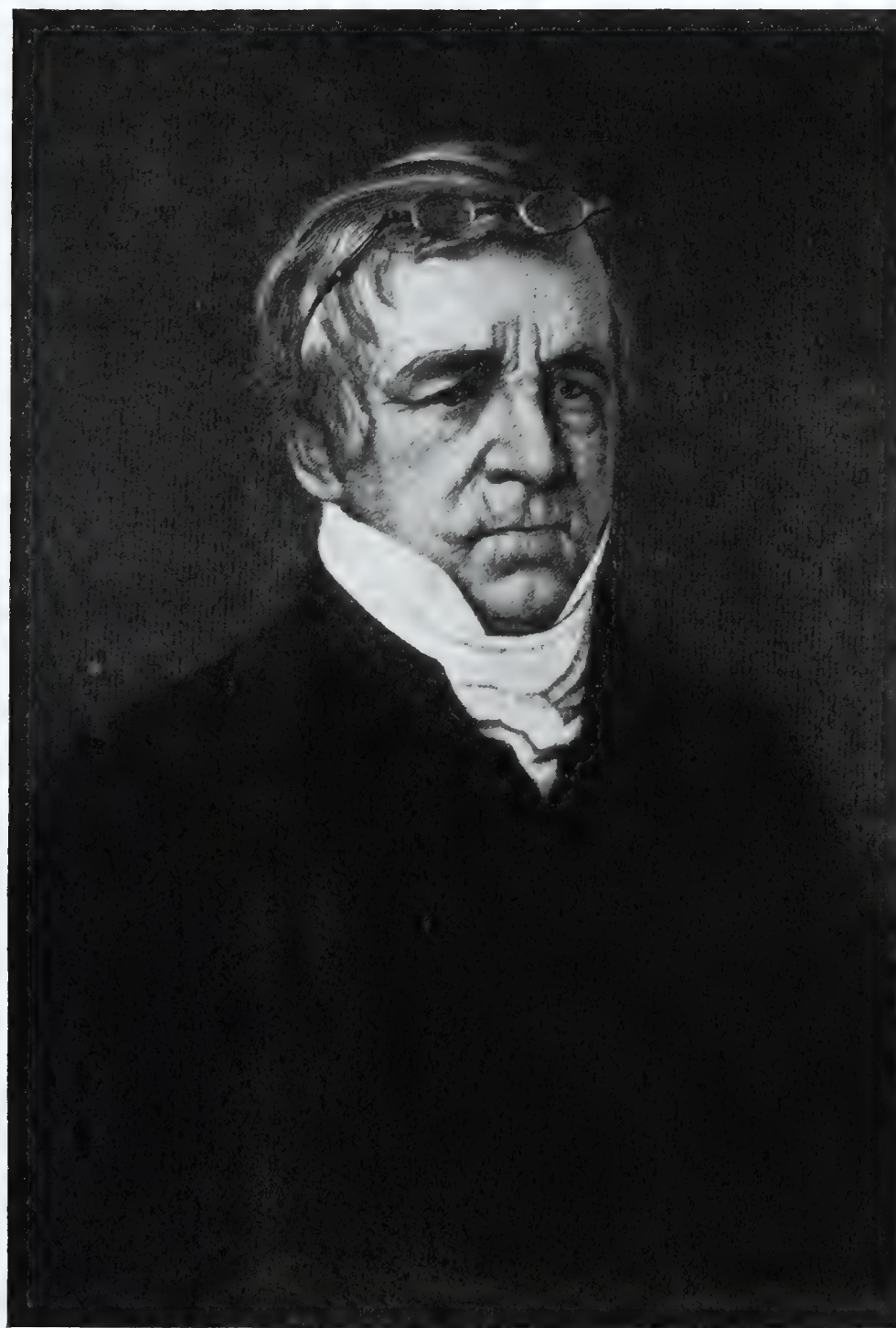
He was very active in forming and organizing the Association of Philadelphia, and was secretary of the American Manufactory, formed by citizens of Philadelphia at the suggestion of Congress to manufacture woolen, linen and cotton fabrics. He was the author of the Cassandra Letters, which elevated him in the esteem of the patriots. He became a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, July 15, 1776, and being placed on the committee appointed to draw up instructions to the delegates of Pennsylvania, became the author of that instrument.

The convention made him a justice of the peace. He served as a member of the Council of Safety from July 24, 1776, to December 4, 1777, one of the few who were not members of the Supreme Executive Council.

[University of Pennsylvania. Dr. E. P. Oberholtzer.]

DR. NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, member 1806, served as Physician of the Society 1808-37, and probably until elected President in 1846, serving as such 1847-48. Born in Fairfax County, Va., May 28, 1780. Died in Philadelphia, July 1, 1853. His mother, Amelia Macrae, was a daughter of Allan Macrae, of Scotch descent, who early settled in Dumfries, Va., and engaged in mercantile pursuits.

He studied medicine in Georgetown and in Alexandria, and came to Philadelphia in 1797, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1801. Dr. Benjamin Rush, his preceptor, predicted for him a brilliant career, and this prediction was fully justified, as shown in the many responsible



DR. NATHANIEL CHAPMAN,
PRESIDENT 1845-1848.

Biographies of Deceased Members

positions to which Doctor Chapman was elevated by his professional brethren.

After graduation Doctor Chapman went to Europe to complete his studies, and spent the first year as a pupil of the celebrated Doctor Abernethy. He then attended University lectures in Edinburgh, at that time the medical metropolis of the world, and he again took a degree. During his stay in Edinburgh he became intimate with many of the eminent persons of those days, among them Dugald Stewart, the Earl of Buchan, and Mr. Brougham, afterwards Lord Chancellor. Before leaving Edinburgh Lord Buchan entertained Doctor Chapman at a public breakfast on the birthday of Washington, at which a number of distinguished persons were present. Lord Buchan had previously sent to Washington a box made of the oak that sheltered Sir William Wallace after the battle of Falkirk.

General Washington had in his will directed the return of this box to Lord Buchan, and the earl now committed it to Doctor Chapman to present to Doctor Rush.

"At seventeen, a stranger, without fortune, connections or influence, Chapman launched his bark in the crowded metropolis of the United States. At thirty-three he had reached the front rank of his profession. Seated in a leading chair of the renowned American school of medicine, with the most desirable practice of a great city at his command, an eminent social favorite, distinguished as a wit and conversationalist, he enjoyed a position which left him nothing to be desired."

Doctor Chapman began his career in Philadelphia in 1804. He held professorships in the University of Pennsylvania continuously from 1810 to 1850, that of theory and practice of medicine from 1816 to 1850.

He was president of the Philadelphia Medical Society 1816, president Academy of Medicine 1821, president American Medical Association 1848. In the American Philosophical Society he served as councillor 1817-28, vice-president 1828-46, president 1846-49. He was one of the organizers and a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Doctor Chapman was in reputation considered equal to any physician then living.

"Of winning manners, eloquent in tongue, courageous in spirit, he soon made his way to a large practice."

"Instead of being a mere physician, his tastes and talents had been cultivated in other branches of erudition. His reputation came soon enough, and was great enough, for him to enjoy during a long period the consciousness of its value among all classes without producing that vanity which renders reluctant the bestowal of abundant adulation." "The highest honors were given him while he was in full possession of ability to discharge, appreciate and enjoy them."

Doctor Jackson said of him, "His name is inscribed on the pages of the medical history of our country with those of the distinguished and memorable men whose cultivation and labors have advanced and illustrated our science." "Thus his memory is embalmed, cherished and revered in the grateful bosoms of thousands who loved him as a man, valued him as an instructor and blessed him as a physician."

Doctor Chapman was specially noted for his services in the yellow fever epidemic of 1820 and the cholera epidemic of 1832, and the City Councils appropriately recognized his devoted service.

Doctor Chapman, in 1808, was married to Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Clement Biddle, and they lived in the greatest harmony and domestic felicity for over forty years, until separated by death.

The minutes of The St. Andrew's Society show that Doctor Chapman, while engrossed in his professional duties, was continually interested in its meetings. "He was delightful as a companion, and enjoying company, for a long period he occupied a position unrivaled in the society of Philadelphia."

A portrait of Doctor Chapman painted by his friend the artist, Thomas Sully, is in the museum of the university, and another painted by Nagle is in the museum of the medical department, Pennsylvania College.

Biographies of Deceased Members

While serving as Physician of The St. Andrew's Society Doctor Chapman was associated with a favorite pupil, Dr. John Kearsly Mitchell (member 1830), and the following verses from the pen of Doctor Mitchell were addressed to Doctor Chapman:

"Dear Doctor, though I hae the will,
I fear I want poetic skill
To do ye muckle credit;
But yet I'll imp my youthful wing,
And o' my guid preceptor sing,
Though ye yersel' may dread it.

* * * * *

I've often wished for Burns's pen
And thochts from Ramsay's fairy glen
To do ye fitting honor.
But tak' the will and no the deed,
My muse, the jade, awa' will speed,
Sae I maun e'en get at her."

* * * * *

[Dr. J. B. Biddle's memoir of Doctor Chapman, in Doctor Gross's Am. Med. Biography. Simpson's Lives of Eminent Philadelphians Deceased. Biog. Encyc. of Philadelphia, *et al.*]

GEORGE WILLIAM CHILDS, member 1866. Born in Baltimore, May 12, 1829. Died in Philadelphia, February 3, 1894.

At the age of thirteen he entered the United States Navy, but after spending fifteen months in the service he resigned and removed to Philadelphia, where he first secured employment in a bookstore. When but eighteen years of age he invested his savings in business for himself, and was so successful that two years later he was offered a partnership in the publishing firm of R. E. Peterson & Co., subsequently better known as Childs & Peterson. This firm, during his connection with it, published some of the most valuable contributions to the literature of this country. Prominent among them were Dr. Elisha Kent Kane's "Arctic Explorations," Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors" and others. The "Arctic Explorations" reached an enormous sale, and Doctor Kane's profits

Biographies of Deceased Members

from the sales of the book reached \$65,000, and it practically laid the foundation for Mr. Childs's fortune.

In December, 1864, Mr. Childs attained the summit of his ambition in the purchase of the *Public Ledger*, and under his management it became the most prominent newspaper in Philadelphia. His career may be summed up in the tribute paid him by Chief Justice Ellis Lewis: "Mr. Childs has planted himself on the affections of the human heart. He has laid the foundations of his monument upon universal benevolence. Its superstructure is composed of good and noble deeds. Its spire is the love of God which ascends to heaven." He was noted as one of the most benevolent men in Philadelphia, his charities during his life were widespread.

Mr. Childs was repeatedly offered places of political preferment, but he declined them all, feeling that he could better serve the public as a private citizen.

[Biog. Encycl. of Penna. Literary History of Phila., Oberholtzer.]

WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK, member 1837. Born in Otisco, N. Y., March 5, 1810. Died in Philadelphia, June 12, 1841. He married a daughter of Robert Caldcleugh, member 1815.

He gave early indications of literary talent; established a weekly journal in 1830 in Philadelphia, which was soon abandoned. He became co-editor of the *Columbian Star*, a religious and literary weekly, and was subsequently, until his death, editor and proprietor of the *Philadelphia Gazette*. He contributed to the *Knickerbocker Magazine* and other magazines and papers.

His longest poem is the "Spirit of Life," dated 1833. A complete edition of his poems, edited by his brother, Lewis Gaylord Clark, appeared in 1847. The prose of Willis G. Clark is rollicking and humorous, while his poetry is subdued, with an undercurrent of religious feeling.

At the annual meeting of The St. Andrew's Society, held November 30, 1841, Mr. William Drysdale, in referring to the decease of Mr. Clark, who had been present at the last

Biographies of Deceased Members

anniversary, said of him: "He was not less an ornament of every festive circle which he honored with his presence than endeared to all who knew him by the loveliness of his character and the disinterestedness of his virtues."

"Alas! for the clod that is resting now
On those slumbering eyes, on that faded brow;
For the cheek that has ceased to bloom,
For the lips that are dumb in the noisome tomb."

[Appleton's Cyclo. of Am. Biog. *et al.*]

E. BRADFORD CLARKE, member 1883. Born in Somers, Connecticut, July 7, 1834. Died in Philadelphia, July 2, 1890.

His family can be traced back to Governor William Bradford and his wife, Alice Southworth, of the Puritans. Mr. Clarke's boyhood days were spent on his father's farm in Somers. He spent several years in a silversmith shop in Longmeadow, Mass., and then came to Philadelphia about 1855 and entered the employment of Simon Colton, a grocer.

He finally became a partner of Mr. Colton, and in October, 1859, married Mary Bradford, a daughter of Mr. Colton. Two children are living—a daughter, residing in New York, and a son, Frederick Colton Clarke, Schenectady, N. Y.

Mr. Clarke, on arriving in Philadelphia, first joined the Presbyterian Church, then located at Broad Street and Penn Square, and later transferred to the church at Tenth and Arch Streets, and, again, to that at Eighteenth and Arch Streets.

Mr. Clarke took an active part in business almost to the day of his death and stood high in reputation among the business men of Philadelphia.

ANDREW COATES, member 1852. Honorary Roll 1865. Born at Paisley, Scotland, June 22, 1814, in a house adjoining the Ferguslie Thread Mills. He was one of a family of eleven. His father, James Coats, was the founder of the firm of J. P. Coats, and his mother was Catherine Mitchell, also a native of Paisley.

Biographies of Deceased Members

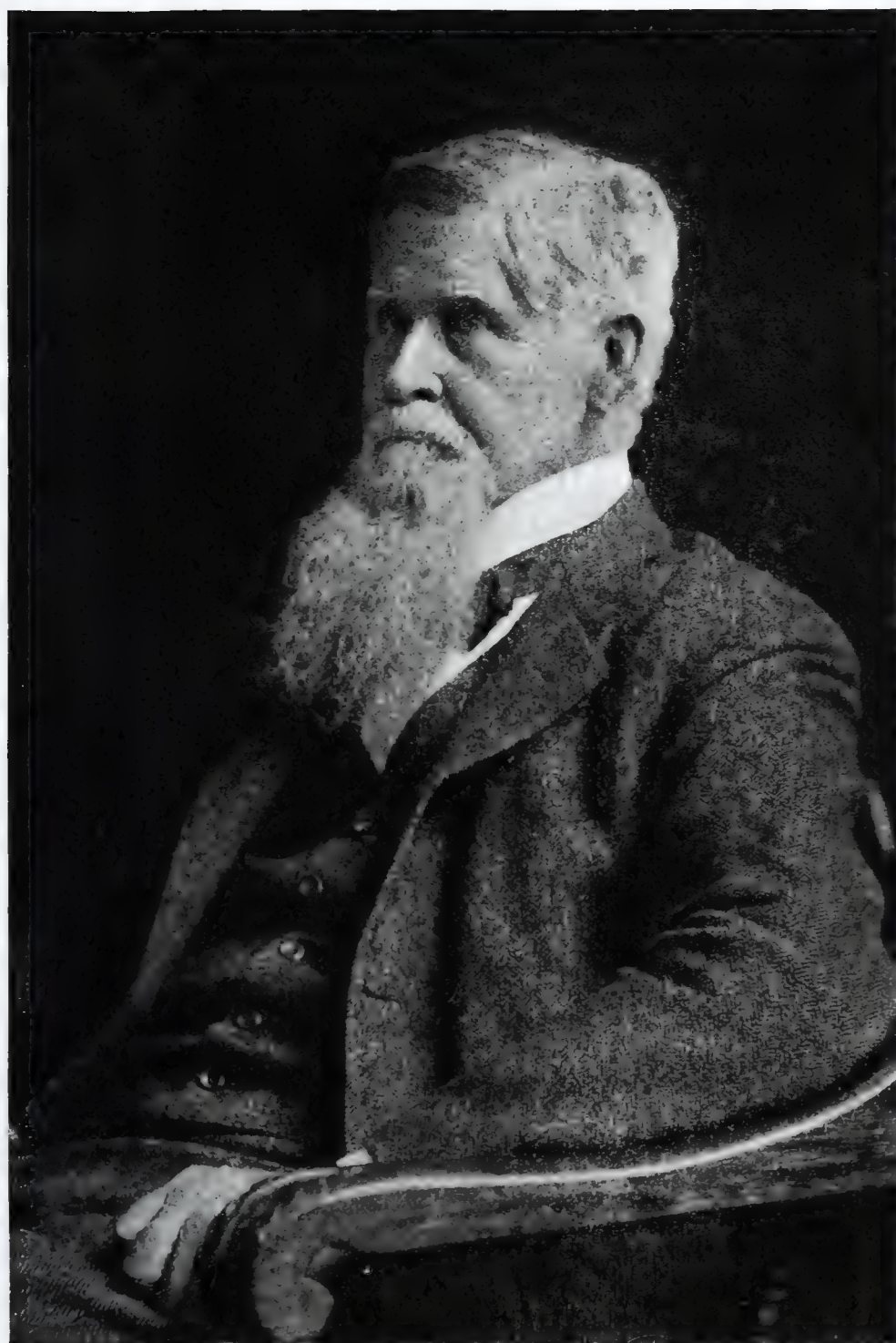
He was educated first at the Paisley Grammar School and afterwards at Edinburgh University. He began his career as a solicitor, after having served his apprenticeship to the law partly in Edinburgh and partly in Paisley.

After ten years' connection with the legal profession, he sailed for the United States in August, 1839, and arrived in New York early in October. The next twenty years were spent in the United States, during which time he was engaged in building up the American branch of the business of J. P. Coats. During this period he resided first in New York and afterwards in Philadelphia. He was married in 1854, during a visit to Scotland, and finally left America in 1860. The next five years were spent in Glasgow, and in April, 1865, he removed to Perth, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He died at Pitcullen House, Perth, on February 10, 1900.

Much of his time during these latter years was given to charitable work and to the assistance of those requiring a helping hand. In this way he was closely connected with most of the benevolent institutions of the city and county of Perth, and he brought to their management the organizing ability which he had formerly displayed in his own business. When he passed away his loss was mourned by all sections of the community. He is survived by a daughter and two sons, his widow having died on May 2, 1906.

JAY COOKE, member 1853. Born in Sandusky, Ohio, August 10, 1821. Died at Ogontz, Penna., February 6, 1905.

He entered the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co. in Philadelphia in 1839, and three years later was admitted to the firm, continuing a member until 1858, when he retired, to devote himself to the negotiation of railway securities. In January, 1861, he resumed the banking business with William G. Moorhead, under the name of Jay Cooke & Co., and as such, through the friendship of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cooke was appointed fiscal agent of the government to negotiate loans needed for the prosecution



JAY COOKE,

Financier.

MEMBER 1853.

Biographies of Deceased Members

of the war. His services in this respect were invaluable. His enthusiastic, confident, persistent and skilful appeals to the patriotism of the people to sustain the government by the purchase of bonds produced the enormous sum of two thousand million dollars, and made the name of Jay Cooke familiar throughout the world. Later the firm financed the building of the Northern Pacific Railway, and in 1873 the failure of the house resulted in widespread financial panic. Notwithstanding this failure, Mr. Cooke strongly urged investors not to sacrifice their securities, as they would eventually prove a good investment. This proved to be the case, and Mr. Cooke, by a few years of financial activity, completely restored his fortune, to the gratification of all who knew him.

Both before and after this failure, Mr. Cooke was recognized as one of Philadelphia's foremost citizens, who proved his usefulness in his day and generation by works of kindness and benevolence. He died full of years and honors.

[Encyc. American. John Russell Young's "Men of Mark in Philadelphia."]

ANDREW C. CRAIG, member 1874. Born near Coleraine, Ireland, January 8, 1810. Died in Philadelphia, June 3, 1882.

He came to the United States in 1826, settled in Philadelphia, and there founded the firm of Andrew C. Craig & Co.

Through an active participation in municipal politics he was appointed a trustee of the Philadelphia Gas Works, and for a time served as president of the board.

His brother, Joseph B. Craig, joined The St. Andrew's Society in 1852, and is referred to below.

JOSEPH BUTLER CRAIG, member 1852, was a brother of Andrew C. Craig, above mentioned.

He was born near Coleraine, Ireland, in 1801, and died in New York, July 8, 1865.

He came to the United States in 1846 and engaged in business, subsequently becoming a member of the firm of

Biographies of Deceased Members

Andrew C. Craig & Co., of Philadelphia, of which his brother was senior partner. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was also a Mason. He was buried in Woodlands Cemetery.

JAMES CRAIG, SR., member 1750, Treasurer 1765, Vice-President 1775 and again 1786-88. Born in Scotland. Died in Philadelphia, October 9, 1793, in his 76th year. He was one of the leading merchants of his time in Philadelphia. His wife, Janet, died September 5, 1807, in her eighty-fifth year.

His son, John, member 1786, was the father-in-law of Nicholas Biddle.

JOHN CRAIG, member 1786. Born in Philadelphia, where he died May 29, 1807, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was the son of James Craig, Sr., member 1750, above referred to, and was in business with his father. In 1879 he was a member of the Common Councils of Philadelphia, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce.

He married, in the Island of Tobago, a Miss Craig.

Mr. Craig bought a fine estate on the Delaware River, in Bucks County, Penna., and there built a commodious country seat, which he named "Andalusia." In this mansion a daughter, Jane M., was married to Nicholas Biddle, member 1837, the eminent financier, whose record is elsewhere referred to.

After the death of Mr. Craig, Nicholas Biddle occupied the mansion, and the property still remains and is occupied as the summer home of members of the Biddle family.

"His abilities and integrity as a merchant procured for him the general respect of his fellow-citizens. His love of justice and humanity; his tenderness as a husband and as a parent, as a son and as a brother; his kindness as a master, and his sincerity as a friend, justly entitled him to be regarded as a good man."

Biographies of Deceased Members

On the Saturday and Sunday after his death the vessels in the port displayed their colors at half-mast, in token of mourning for the death of Mr. Craig.

JAMES CRAIG, JR., member 1786, Vice-President 1786-99. Born in 1735, and died in Philadelphia, September 29, 1800. On July 30, 1764, he married, at Christ Church, Elizabeth, daughter of Brian Wilkinson, a merchant in the Old Mulberry Ward. She died in April, 1781, and is buried in Christ churchyard with her husband.

In 1762 he was registered as master and owner of the sloop *Chance*, under letters of marque issued to him on December 9th of that year, for reprisals on French vessels.

In the War of the Revolution he is first noted in 1778 as commanding the schooner *Addition*, and, in 1779, the schooner *Tartar*, Pennsylvania State Navy, each of which took several prizes. He also associated with others in fitting out several additional vessels as privateers.

After the war he was interested in public affairs, and was one of the organizers of the Republican Society, formed in 1778 to work for Constitutional revision, which was finally brought about in 1790.

CAPTAIN JAMES CRAIG, member 1773. He was in command of vessels sailing from the port of Philadelphia as early as 1762, when he is given as master of the sloop *Discovery*. In 1772 he was captain of the 120-ton ship *The Charming Nancy*. In June, 1776, he was one of three men chosen by the Committee of Safety to supervise the building of small boats on the Delaware for river defense.

The Pennsylvania Archives also name him as captain of the sloop *Hetty* in river defense on the Delaware in March, 1777.

WILLIAM CRAIG, member 1773, Treasurer 1774. *The General Advertiser* of April 14, 1795, thus records the death of William Craig, merchant, on April 11, 1795, aged 69:

Biographies of Deceased Members

“from a mortification of the foot; thus from a cause apparently trivial, society has lost a worthy member, who in the exercise of social virtues had few equals, and in the discharge of his moral duties no superior.”

GENERAL SAMUEL WYLIE CRAWFORD, member 1878. Born at Alandale, Franklin County, Penna., November 8, 1829. Died in Philadelphia, November 3, 1892. He was the son of Rev. Doctor Crawford, formerly of Philadelphia, professor and a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, whose family was from Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, Scotland. General Crawford was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1846 with the degree of A.B., after which he studied medicine and was appointed assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 10, 1851. He was in service at several posts in the Southwest until 1860, when he was stationed in Fort Moultrie, S. C., and was with Major Anderson when the garrison was transferred to Fort Sumter. During the bombardment at the outbreak of the Civil War, Doctor Crawford was in charge of a battery. He was transferred from the medical department as major, Thirteenth United States Infantry, May 14, 1861, and was promoted through the various grades to brigadier general, United States Army, and finally brevetted major general, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1864, “for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Jericho Mills, Bethesda Church, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and for faithful service in the campaign.” He had previously been brevetted colonel, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg, and brigadier general for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Five Forks.

He was severely wounded in the battle of Antietam. He served practically in all the operations of the Army of the Potomac until the end of the war. He commanded the division of the Pennsylvania Reserves in the closing campaign at Appomattox.



STEPHEN R. CRAWFORD,
PRESIDENT 1858-1861.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He was retired in 1873 on account of disability from wounds with the rank of brigadier general, United States Army.

He was the author of the "Genesis of the Civil War," published by Charles L. Webster & Co., 1887.

[Appleton's Cyclo. Am. Biog.; Register Mil. Order, Loyal Legion.]

STEPHEN R. CRAWFORD, member 1850, Vice-President 1851-1857, President 1858-1861. Born at Port Glasgow, Scotland, January 22, 1798. Died at his country place, "Ury," Fox Chase, Philadelphia, April 28, 1864.

Much of his early life before coming to Philadelphia was spent in Calcutta, India, where he was in business as a merchant and manufacturer. He married Jane Wilson in Scotland in 1838, and located in Philadelphia about 1840.

A son, Joseph Ury Crawford, joined The St. Andrew's Society in 1900.

HENRY CROSKEY, member 1837, son of George Duncan and Eliza Ashmead Croskey. Born in Philadelphia, November 15, 1815. Died October 1, 1899.

His father, George Duncan Croskey, was descended from Stephen and Elisabeth Croskey, of London.

The old family burial-lot in Dedford, near Greenwich, shows the Croskeys had been living in England for many years, but the names on the tombstones, now almost destroyed by time, would indicate a strong vein of Scotch blood mingled with the English.

Eliza Ashmead Croskey was the daughter of Captain John Ashmead, a name early written in our Colonial history.

Upon the death of his father, August 29, 1829, Mr. Croskey, though only in his fourteenth year, continued the lumber business at Broad and Race Streets, Philadelphia, until 1833, in which year it was removed to the square of ground between Arch and Filbert and Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets.

In 1842 he adopted a new business method which added greatly to his success; procuring the first and second wharves

Biographies of Deceased Members

below Green Street on the Delaware, he received wholesale consignments of lumber and attended to all the details of its sale as agent for its owners.

He early became interested in the street railways of Philadelphia, and in 1858 was elected president of the Ridge Avenue Railway Company, which position he held for two years.

In 1859 he organized what was known as the board of presidents of the city passenger railways of Philadelphia, and was elected secretary and treasurer, which position he held at the time of his death.

He was one of the organizers of the Consolidation Bank and a member of its board of directors; also for a number of years a trustee of the University of Lewisburg, Penna. (now Bucknell).

He was an active and influential member of the Baptist Church and contributed largely to the building of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, first located at Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets, and the Beth Eden Church, at Broad and Spruce Streets.

He was generous in private as well as public charities, and the poor and needy found in him a sympathetic friend. A man of kind manner, keen intellect, gentle character and of affectionate disposition, he made friends in every station of life.

ALEXANDER CROW, member 1865. Born in Campbelltown, Argylshire, Scotland, April 8, 1812. Died in Philadelphia, October 1, 1889.

He came to America in 1840. He married Miss Martha Worrell, and settled in the old district of Fairmount, Philadelphia, in 1844, where he engaged at once in the manufacture of textiles and began the erection of the Caledonia Carpet Mills, which at the time of his death gave employment to 1,000 persons.

He united himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redemption, of which he was the church warden for nearly thirty years.

Biographies of Deceased Members

A man of engaging manners but modest and retiring nature, he was greatly beloved by the people in his employ.

A son, Alexander, Jr., joined the Society in 1875.

DANIEL BELL CUMMINS, member 1865. Born on a farm, near Smyrna, Del., on March 1, 1810. Died in Philadelphia on May 6, 1892. He was the son of Timothy Cummins.

In early life he was employed by his uncle, John Cummins, a prominent citizen of Smyrna, who kept a general store and who was also a leading shipper of grain during the time Smyrna was conspicuous as a centre for the receipt and shipment of grain from the State of Delaware.

On leaving Delaware as a young man, Daniel went to Philadelphia and entered the employ of his uncle, Daniel Cummins, a commission merchant, with whom he remained a short time, leaving his service to accept a position in a retail dry goods store, and subsequently he entered into the wholesale dry goods business with John Oliver Boyd, under the firm name of Boyd & Cummins, who conducted business on Market Street, from which firm Mr. Cummins retired in 1850.

In the year 1858 Mr. Cummins was elected president of the Girard Bank (afterwards the Girard National Bank), and remained as its official head until the time of his death.

Mr. Cummins was a director and manager of the following corporations and institutions: Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad and chairman of its finance committee; director of State Bank, Camden, N. J.; director of the American Steamship Company; director of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company; manager of the Western Savings Fund Society; prison inspector; sole executor of the estate of I. V. Williamson; vestryman of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia.

DR. WILLIAM CURRIE, member 1792, Physician of the Society 1794-96. Born in Chester County, Penna., in

Biographies of Deceased Members

1754. Died in Philadelphia, June 13, 1823. He was the son of Rev. William Currie, mentioned below.

Doctor Currie in his youth acquired a profound knowledge of Latin and Greek, and it was intended he should enter the ministry, but he relinquished theology for medicine and became a pupil of Dr. John Kearsley in Philadelphia. He attended lectures in the Academy of Medicine, which was subsequently united with the University of Pennsylvania. After being admitted to practice, he settled in Chester, later returning to Philadelphia.

Against the earnest protest of his father, he entered the American army early in the Revolutionary War, and in 1776 was attached to the military hospital on Long Island and subsequently at Albany. He became a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1787; member of the Board of Health and senior physician of the Magdalen Society; member of the American Philosophical Society, July, 1792.

Doctor Currie is reputed to have been one of the most gifted men of his time, and through his writings he became widely known in this country and in Europe. In 1792 he published "An Historical Account of the Climate and Diseases of the United States," and soon after "A Treatise on the Endemic Bilious Fevers." In 1796 he published in Philadelphia "A Description of the Malignant Infectious Fevers Prevailing at Present in Philadelphia, with an Account of the Means to Prevent Infection, etc."

Upon the discovery of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox, Doctor Currie exerted himself strenuously to extend its advantages and remove the prejudices by which it was opposed.

"As a classical scholar, an experienced physician and an extensive and successful practitioner, Doctor Currie commanded a high standing among his contemporaries. Few men were more deeply read, and none evinced more industry in keeping pace with all the improvements daily made in all the different branches of his profession."

Biographies of Deceased Members

"Doctor Currie had intended, before his death, to publish a more extensive and carefully elaborated work on the theory of fever, but his labors had been so arduous, and several domestic afflictions so grievous, that for some years before his death he was incapacitated for intellectual labor."

"Though he had amassed a considerable fortune, he was extremely plain in dress and manners and strictly temperate in all things. To the deserving poor his charity was always extended, both by professional services and by pecuniary donations."

[In part Scharf & Westcott's "Philadelphia"; Records College of Physicians, "Hazard's Register," Nov., 1830, page 204.]

REV. WILLIAM CURRIE, member 1751. Born in Glasgow, Scotland. Died at the home of a granddaughter in Chester Valley, Penna., October 26, 1803.

Mr. Currie was educated in the University of Glasgow, and, on the recommendation of the faculty, he came to this country as tutor of a son of a Mr. Carter, of Virginia, in whose family he remained some years. He then removed to New Castle, Del., and in September, 1734, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of that place. Here he became intimately acquainted with the Rev. George Ross (father of the Hon. George Ross, elsewhere referred to), and under his influence Mr. Currie decided to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and so proceeded to London for ordination.

After his ordination Mr. Currie was engaged by the London Missionary Society, and then returned to this country, and in May, 1837, became rector of St. David's, at Radnor, and St. James's Church, at Perkiomen, Penna. He settled near Perkiomen, and in 1739 married Mrs. Margaret Hackett, the widowed daughter of his friend, the Rev. George Ross. In June, 1767, at the instance of Mr. Currie, a meeting was held at St. David's, Radnor, to organize a home guard which should protect the families in that section from an apprehended attack by Indians under Pontiac. He preached from

Biographies of Deceased Members

the text Ecclesiastes vii, 14: "In the day of prosperity be joyful; but in the day of adversity consider."

In May, 1776, Mr. Currie resigned his charge. His letter reads:

"Age and infirmity have rendered me unable to officiate in publick at this time, and you must not expect me at church any more till circumstances are altered and when it shall please God to a better state and I can with safety return to ye exercise of my functions.

"I will confine myself to ye church if ye congregation will make me a glebe house fit for me to live in. FROM YOUR LOVING PASTOR."

Students of divinity for a time supplied the church, but the old pastor baptized, visited the sick and buried the dead, and by these means kept the congregation together. During these years and until his death he resided with his granddaughter, Margaret Walker, wife of Thomas Walker, of Chester Valley.

Three of Doctor Currie's sons took part in the War of the Revolution in the American Army. His son Ross served as first lieutenant Second Pennsylvania Battalion under General St. Clair; Doctor William (member 1792) served as surgeon, and Richard enlisted, but was compelled to give up on account of ill health, and he died in 1778.

Mr. Currie was buried near the chancel of old St. David's. The present rector (Rev. James H. Lamb, D.D.) of that church is Chaplain of The St. Andrew's Society.

DR. THOMAS MURRAY DRYSDALE, member 1869. Born in Philadelphia, August 31, 1831. Died May 26, 1904. His ancestors were Scotch Covenanters; his uncle, Rev. Alexander Duff, was a distinguished missionary of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. Under the tuition of the Rev. Jos. P. Engles and the Rev. Samuel Crawford, he was prepared for the University of Pennsylvania. Failing health, however, prevented the completion of his studies, and he was sent into the country until his health was re-established.

He later entered upon a course of instruction under Dr. Washington L. Atlee, and became assistant preceptor in

Biographies of Deceased Members

the laboratory, of which he had full charge during the last two years of his college life.

In 1861 he performed successfully his first operation of ovariectomy, an operation which at that time was generally regarded with disfavor by the medical profession.

The study of the microscope early claimed his careful attention, and notwithstanding the variety of his professional duties, he continued to pursue microscopical investigations, adding important facts to the knowledge of the profession upon subtle points in discussion among physicians.

"He was a deep thinker and an earnest worker. Exact as a microscopist, skilful as a surgeon, and able as a writer. His medical tact, readiness and exactness in diagnosis, and skill in selecting remedies won him a wide reputation."

In 1855 he was elected to fill the chair of chemistry in the Wagner Institute of Science, where he attracted large audiences, but was later compelled to resign this position and devote himself exclusively to the duties of a rapidly increasing practice. In 1862 he delivered in the Franklin Institute a course of lectures on the microscope which reflected much credit on his abilities as a lecturer and microscopist.

Doctor Drysdale married in October, 1857, Mary L., the second daughter of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, his preceptor.

Doctor Drysdale at the age of seventeen joined the Presbyterian Church in West Philadelphia, of which his brother, Rev. Walter Drysdale, was then pastor.

[Biog. Encyclo. Penna.]

REV. JOHN McKIM DUNCAN, member 1855, Chaplain 1855-57. Born in Baltimore, Md., March 1, 1819. His father, John Mason Duncan, nephew of Rev. John Mason, was for many years pastor of the Fayette Street Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Baltimore. Graduating at the University of Virginia, he studied law with Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and commenced practice in the courts of Maryland. While a resident of Baltimore he became active in politics and was nominated for Congress by the Native American party,

Biographies of Deceased Members

was defeated, and afterward took up his abode in St. Louis, Mo., continuing the practice of his profession.

With the expectation of entering the ministry, he commenced studying with the Rev. Stuart Robinson, St. Louis, finishing with the Rev. M. A. Jewett, of Terre Haute, Ind.

He was licensed by the Association of Vigo, Ind., and preached his first sermon at Indianapolis, March 6, 1853. Subsequently he was called by the church in that city, long in charge of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; but retaining some of his early feelings with regard to Presbyterianism, he declined. Returning to Baltimore, and while engaged in preaching to an Independent congregation, he was called to the Second Independent Church, Philadelphia, and was installed by the Rev. John Chambers, March, 1854. Owing to pecuniary trouble existing prior to his connection with that church his stay was brief, and he resigned at the close of the year, the church dissolving immediately afterward. He was induced to take the initiative in a new movement, and he commenced to preach in Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden Streets, on January 14, 1855. He resigned November, 1856. In December, 1856, he took charge of the Presbyterian Church at East Whiteland, Penna., and of a congregation in Downingtown. He was received into connection with the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, October, 1857. He accepted a call to the church at Elkton, Md., April, 1858, and continued to preach there until the close of 1859. He died March 28, 1860. He married Miss Elizabeth D. Lawrence, of Exeter, N. H., in 1854, who with three children survived him.

THOMAS DUNCAN, member 1882. Born September 2, 1828, at Foveran, near Aberdeen, Scotland. Died at Philadelphia, Penna., January 19, 1887. His father, George Duncan, and mother, Elspet Webster, were natives of Foveran. Mr. Duncan married Margaret Smart, of Aberdeen, May 1, 1858.

Coming to America, May 23, 1860, Mr. Duncan, after his arrival in Philadelphia, associated himself with the firm of Campbell, Knowles & Co., manufacturers of gingham, cotton goods, etc. He was a lover of music and a good



THOMAS DUNLAP, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT 1851-1857.

Biographies of Deceased Members

vocalist, his favorite song being "Caller Herrin." For several years prior to his death he was one of the Assistants, and had charge of the office for the distribution of charity for The St. Andrew's Society.

Mr. Duncan was survived by his widow and five children. One son, George, is a life member of the Society.

THOMAS DUNLAP, member 1831, Counsellor 1837-38, 1858, President 1851-57. Born on Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia, August 10, 1793. Died at his home on Washington Square, Philadelphia, July 11, 1864, and was buried at the Church of St. James the Less, of which he was one of the founders.

Mr. Dunlap was the son of Dr. James Dunlap, a prominent physician, and Juliana (Cummings) Dunlap, his wife. He was educated at private schools in Philadelphia and at a noted boarding-school at the Gap, Penna., and then entered Yale College, being graduated about 1812.

He studied law with Charles Chauncey, Esq., and had as a fellow-student John Kent Kane, member 1836.

In June, 1822, Mr. Dunlap married Ann Wilkinson Biddle, a daughter of Col. Clement Biddle, prominent in the Revolutionary Army, and with General Washington's staff during the winter at Valley Forge. Colonel Biddle's wife, Mrs. Rebecca Cornell Biddle, together with the wives of General Greene, of Vermont, and General (Light Horse Harry) Lee, of Virginia, were the only ladies allowed at Washington's headquarters during that memorable winter.

Another daughter of Colonel Biddle married Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, who preceded Mr. Dunlap as President of the Society.

The *North American and United States Gazette*, July 14, 1864, in an editorial referring to the death of Thomas Dunlap, said:

"He was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar in the year 1816, on the same day with David Paul Brown, Esq. During the course of a long and active career as a lawyer he

Biographies of Deceased Members

sustained a very high reputation for learning, astuteness and ready resources. Mr. Dunlap also took a share in public affairs and sustained his part with honor to himself and usefulness to the community.

"He was the last president of the United States Bank after the resignation of Nicholas Biddle, the board having chosen him, on account of his great ability and high character, in the hope of rescuing the institution from the impending ruin. But the wreck was far past saving. He also, with more success, took an active part in the public school system of Philadelphia, having been for many years a member of the Board of Control and the promoter of many of the worthiest improvements in the system.

"He belonged to a class of men for which Philadelphia has long been distinguished, who have devoted a large share of their attention freely to the interests of the community solely from the love of welldoing."

Franklin S. Edmonds, Esq., in his "History of the Central High School," states that Mr. Dunlap became a member of the Board of Directors of Public Schools in 1824. A brief synopsis of Mr. Dunlap's views on the condition of the system of public education then in operation is given on page 26 of that history.

Mr. Dunlap's deep interest in public education may be inferred from his report as president of the board in 1837, when he referred to the improvements in the school system "since a few public-spirited and philanthropic individuals, disgusted with the miserable provisions and fraudulent execution of the existing laws for the gratuitous education, determined to attain amelioration of the system.

. . . "All this (improvement) had been effected by the noiseless, unobtrusive but unceasing constancy of men content to gain a great good for themselves by foregoing notoriety or emolument."

Under his administration the Central High School, on Juniper Street east of Penn Square, was opened, October 21,

Biographies of Deceased Members

1838. Mr. Dunlap's ten years as president closed January 1, 1840.

President Dunlap also recommended the establishment of a similar high school for girls, but the controllers of that time were slow to take action, and it was not until 1848 that such a school was established.

In 1831 he reported "that in 1824 I found (and for several years saw nothing better) seven school houses, containing fourteen schools, in each of which about two hundred children were to be educated; that is, imbued with valuable learning and trained to future usefulness, on a patent scheme, the visionary hallucination of a wild though, perhaps, benevolent enthusiast. And what were its requirements, its promises, its hopeful machinery?

"It formed schools—pardon the misnomer—where the young idea was to be developed into penmanship by scratching with sticks in a sand bath and showing educational agility by quickly erasing the crow tracks; developed into arithmetic by the doleful simultaneous chant of the multiplication table, in which neither scholar, monitor nor master could detect one intelligible sound; . . . developed into poetry and morals by howling in horrid chorus certain doggerel ballads or Lancasterian (not Pierian) hymns," and so on.

In concluding a reference to the "Lancasterian" method of public education Mr. Dunlap said: "The only true argument advanced in its favor was its cheapness. It was cheap—very cheap. Sand and rattan were its chief outlays, and on every principle sand and rattan were its chief returns."

Mr. Dunlap was a linguist of great ability, especially in the Spanish language. He acted as counsel for the Spanish Government in the United States and frequently represented that legation, as well as having in charge the large real estate investments of the elder Isabella when Queen of Spain.

Mr. Dunlap was a strong Whig in politics during the life of that party, and a Republican from the formation of that party until he died. He was one of the earlier members of the Union League.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Mr. Dunlap left a widow and four daughters and one son, two of the daughters and the son still surviving.

[Scharf & Westcott's "Philadelphia," page 594, Vol. I, *et al.*]

HONORABLE ANDREW ELLIOTT, Honorary Roll 1749, member 1750, Assistant 1752, 1758, Vice-President 1754 and 1759.

Mr. Elliott was the third son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland and bearing the title of Lord Minto. He was born in Edinburgh in 1728 and received his early education at the Dalkeith School and subsequently at the High School of Edinburgh.

At the age of eighteen he left home, and with a capital of £700 furnished by his father he arrived in Philadelphia in 1747. His graceful manners and high social standing insured his early entrance into the best society of the city, and on October 1, 1754, he married Eleanor, daughter of George McCall and his wife, Anne (Yeates) McCall. Mrs. Elliott died May 20, 1756, and late in 1759 or early in 1760 Mr. Elliott married Elizabeth, daughter of William Plumsted, a rich merchant, who served three terms as Mayor of Philadelphia.

By his first wife Mr. Elliott had one daughter, and by the second eight children, only two of whom survived their parents. A daughter, Elizabeth, was married in New York to William Schaw, first Earl of Cathcart; another daughter, Agnes Murray, married in Edinburgh Sir David Carnegie.

During the latter part of his residence in Philadelphia Mr. Elliott occupied a city dwelling situate on Front street and a summer home north of the city, called "Gleneva."

Mr. Elliott had engaged in mercantile business and was in this, as in other matters, quite successful.

In 1755 he was chosen a member of the City Councils of Philadelphia, and in 1756, with his brothers-in-law, George McCall, member 1751, and Gilbert Barkly, member 1761, joined Captain Kidd's First Company of Foot. In 1762 he



HON. ANDREW ELLIOTT,
VICE-PRESIDENT 1754 AND 1759.

Biographies of Deceased Members

became a member of the Board of Trustees, College of Philadelphia, under Provost Smith, but retired the same year.

In 1763 he visited Scotland with his family, and at his father's residence in Greyfriars Parish, Edinburgh, his daughter Agnes Murray was born.

He returned to America in 1764, having received an appointment as his Majesty's Collector of Customs in New York, and then located in that city and also acquired a summer seat on the Hudson which he named "Minto." Judge Thomas Jones, in his History of New York, says of Elliott at this time: "His acquaintance principally consisted of a little circle of Scottish friends; he was kind, friendly and hospitable to his countrymen and friends; was generous to the poor, was a gentleman born and had a good heart." He was a member of the Presbyterian church of which Rev. John Rodgers (an uncle of General William Macpherson) was pastor.

Mr. Elliott was also assigned to other positions in that district, and in 1780 was appointed Lieutenant Governor of New York and a member of his Majesty's Council.

He was also a Commissioner for Restoring Peace to the Colonies and was one of three gentlemen sent by Sir Henry Clinton to intercede with General Washington to spare the life of Major André.

It is evident that Mr. Elliott discharged the numerous and perplexing duties imposed upon him with courage and fidelity to his duty and at the same time with generous forbearance for all committed to his charge under his police authority.

After peace was declared Governor Elliott felt that his loyalty to his sovereign during the war would, at least, make his life here and that of his family unpleasant and he determined to return to Scotland.

While adjusting his affairs to that end he received a letter from Elias Boudinot assuring him that his stay in any State would be pleasing and agreeable to the people, because

Biographies of Deceased Members

of his known "benevolence and liberality to multitudes of our unhappy citizens who have suffered captivity by the fortunes of war." General Knox also sent him a kindly, appreciative letter, and General Washington, when Mr. Elliott had concluded to leave, wrote expressing his wish for a pleasant voyage and added, "It must give you great satisfaction to be informed that the most perfect regularity and good order prevails in this (New York) city."

Mr. Elliott returned to Scotland, and his property in New York and Philadelphia was confiscated.

He resided first in Edinburgh and later at Mount Teviot, in Roxburgh-shire, where he died on May 25, 1797, of a paralytic stroke. His wife survived him two years and she, too, was buried at "Minto."

[From Memoir by Eugene Devereux in Vol. 11, *Pennsylvania Magazine*, with a fine portrait, and a Memoir by a granddaughter in Vol. 6, same magazine.]

GENERAL JOHN FORBES, of Petincrief, Fifeshire, Scotland, Honorary Member 1758. Though educated as a physician, early in life joined the "Scots Greys," and in the German War served on the staffs of Lord Stair, General Ligonier and General Campbell. Appointed lieutenant colonel of the Seventeenth Foot, February 25, 1757, and acted as quartermaster general under the Duke of Cumberland. His superior abilities won him further promotions, and on December 28, 1757, he was appointed brigadier general of the British forces in America, and in the autumn of 1758 commanded the second expedition against Fort Duquesne to redeem the previous failure of General Braddock. He had in this command about nine thousand men, embracing British regulars and provincial soldiers from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina.

In this campaign he was ably aided by Washington. Colonel Hugh Mercer (member 1757) was in command of one of the battalions and Col. James Burd (member 1749) of another.

Biographies of Deceased Members

General Forbes, during the forward movements, was so prostrated by illness that for a time he had to be carried on a litter, but his head was clear and his will firm, so he retained command, pushed rapidly forward, and on November 25, 1758, reached Fort Duquesne to find that the day previous the French had blown up the fort and abandoned the position.

The troops under Washington took possession, and on the ruins of Duquesne arose Fort Pitt. Colonel Mercer was left with a small force and scanty rations to hold the place until reinforcements should reach him.

Before leaving that section General Forbes, as a sacred duty, had search made for the remains of those who had been killed or had died on the field on the former campaign and were in the retreat left unburied. Among these was Sir Peter Halket, of Pitferran, Scotland, whose son had accompanied General Forbes and hoped to be able to discover the remains of his father. Through Indian guides and a soldier who distinctly remembered the place, they were successful, and the remains of Sir Peter and others were found and interred with the honors of war.

It is related in Winthrop Sargent's "History of the Braddock Expedition" that the Seventy-seventh Highlanders accompanying General Forbes were the first to discover the ghastly sight of the severed heads of soldiers fastened to stakes, and their kilts, as if in derision, were grouped below. The Highlanders, enraged at the sight, threw down their arms and rushed forward to grapple with the foe, whom they would have throttled with their hands or torn to pieces, but they were too late, as the enemy had escaped.

General Forbes then returned to Philadelphia and survived but a few months. He was interred in the chancel of Christ Church with much ceremony, the funeral being attended by the military and officials of the Province and leading citizens of Philadelphia. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of March 15, 1759, contains a highly eulogistic editorial of the manly qualities of General Forbes.

Biographies of Deceased Members

The Society of Colonial Wars has placed a tablet in Christ Church bearing the inscription:

"BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN FORBES, Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment of Foot and Commander of his Majesty's Troops in the Southern Provinces of North America. Born in Petincrief, Fifeshire, Scotland, 1710. Died in Philadelphia, March 11, 1759.

"Interred in this Chancel."

"By a steady pursuit of well-conducted measures in defiance of disease and numberless obstructions, he brought to a happy issue a most extraordinary campaign, resulting in the evacuation of Fort Duquesne, and made a willing sacrifice of his own life to what he loved more, the interest of his King and his country."

[W. H. Egle's Hist. Penna., Winthrop Sargent's Account of the Braddock Campaign to Fort Duquesne, *Penna. Gazette*, March 15, 1759.]

ROBERT FRAZER, member 1802, Secretary 1807-08. Born August 30, 1771. Died January 20, 1821.

He was a son of General Persifor Frazer, Lieutenant Colonel, Fifth Pennsylvania Line, during the Revolution, and Mary Worrall Taylor. General Frazer's father, John, was the son of Persifor Frazer, originally of Scotland, who attached himself to the cause of William III, accompanied this king's army into Ireland, and settled there, in the townland of Tonyhamigus, near the village and lake of Glasslough, in the County of Monaghan, Ireland, some time in the last decade of the seventeenth century. John was born there in 1709, sailed with his bride to Philadelphia, 1735, where General Persifor Frazer, their first child, was born August 9, 1736.

Robert graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, 1789, studied law under Jared Ingersoll, was admitted to practice in Philadelphia, July 21, and in Chester County, July 30, 1792. He imported from England a valuable law library. He lived in Chester County until about 1807, when he moved to Philadelphia with his second wife, Elizabeth Fries, occupying a house on the southwest corner of Third and Chestnut Streets until after her death in 1815, when he removed to Delaware County and occupied a farm near the present Edgmont Post Office.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He was a learned land lawyer (black letter lawyer), with a melodious voice, persuasive, but with powerful invective, and was considered the leader of the Chester County Bar.

He was Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania from 1793 to 1800, and from February to November, 1816, and in 1820 drew the petition to the Legislature for the removal from Chester of the county seat of Delaware County.

He died at his Chester County farm, January 20, 1821, and was buried at Middletown.

By his first wife, Mary Ball (born April 23, 1778; died June 21, 1800), he had no issue. By his second wife, Anne Fries, he had six children, three of whom, John Persifor, Jacob Taylor, and Mary Worrall, died in infancy; those who reached maturity being Anne Fries (born July 7, 1807; died November 13, 1837), Persifor (born June 19, 1809; died April 11, 1880), and Prof. John Fries, vice-provost University of Pennsylvania (born July 8, 1812; died October 12, 1872).

JOHN GARDINER, member 1862. Born in Albany, N. Y., July 11, 1825, of Scotch and English parentage. Died at his country home on a farm near Downingtown, Pa., July 5, 1903.

He located in Philadelphia in 1848 and was employed by the brewing firm of Poultney, Collins & Massey and its successors, as brewer and partner, until July, 1873, when he withdrew and founded the brewing firm of John Gardiner & Co., which subsequently became the Continental Brewing Company, of which corporation he was president until the time of his death.

He was one of the incorporators of the Southwestern National Bank in 1887 and its president until his demise.

Mr. Gardiner had a city residence at 1800 Pine street, Philadelphia, and a country home, where he died, as above stated.

He married Miss Annie E. Snyder in Philadelphia, October 1, 1851. They had six children, but two now survive,

Biographies of Deceased Members

one son, John Gardiner, who joined The St. Andrew's Society 1906, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Topping. A daughter, Annie B., was married to B. Gordon Bromley (member 1893).

WILLIAM D. GEMMILL, member 1870. Born in Philadelphia, March 27, 1845. Died in San Francisco, February 26, 1882. Son of Zachariah Gemmill, a merchant of Philadelphia, and a member of the firm of Gemmill & Cresswell, jobbers of dry goods. After graduating from the Philadelphia High School he engaged in business in his father's firm.

He had little liking for commercial pursuits, being a man of literary tastes, a student of Shakespeare and a collector of rare books and prints. After his father's death he was able to follow his inclinations and, with some of his friends, leased and managed the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, which was artistically but not financially successful.

He was a man of many accomplishments, of an attractive personality and lovable disposition. He was a member of the Union League and First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. He came from a family of Scotch Presbyterians, and his early education conformed to the strict precepts of that denomination.

GEORGE HASTIE GIBSON, member 1856. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 18, 1822. Son of John Gibson and Margaret (Petrie) Gibson. Died in Philadelphia, Penna., December 13, 1877.

He was the youngest of three sons, and after an education in a technical school came to this country, where his brothers, William and John, had established themselves in the decorative painting business, both being masters of the craft of their father, who died in early manhood.

Realizing the possibilities and the need of a stained and leaded glass establishment, George Hastie Gibson returned to New Castle-on-Tyne, England, and apprenticed himself to W. Wailes, the leading stained glass establishment of its day,



JOHN GIBSON,
PRESIDENT 1874-1876.

Biographies of Deceased Members

and after mastering the craft in all its branches, both artistic and mechanical, he returned to Philadelphia and entered into partnership with his brother, John (their efforts being the establishment of the industry in Philadelphia, which their brother, William, had introduced in New York), on Eleventh Street, between Sansom and Walnut, where they conducted the stained and leaded glass and decorative painting business until the time of his death.

His widow, two sons, and two daughters survived him.

The following obituary notice, published at the time of his death, shows the position he attained in this city.

"It is less than three months since the death of the well-known John Gibson. It is now our sad duty to announce the death of his younger brother, George H. Gibson, the last of the widely known firm of J. & G. H. Gibson, glass stainers, etc., first established in this city about thirty years ago. The national reputation acquired by the firm was largely due to the skill and fine artistic taste of the younger brother, George, who specially managed the stained glass department of the business. In this art he had no superiors and few equals in this country. His works, which adorn many of the finest churches and are scattered widely through other cities and States, are his best monument. His life was the purest, and his personal character among the most beautiful we have ever known. He was warmly loved by relatives and near friends, and admired and respected by all. Large of heart and open of hand, his memory will linger like a benediction in many homes."

JOHN GIBSON, member 1839, Vice-President 1855-56, 1867-73, President 1874-76. Born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, April 4, 1813. Died in Philadelphia, September 19, 1877. He was a brother of George Hastie Gibson above noted.

His father, who was engaged in the business of decorative painting, died in early manhood, and the son John was apprenticed to a leading decorator in Edinburgh. After an ap-

Biographies of Deceased Members

prenticeship spent in mastering the different branches of the art, John Gibson came to New York and entered into partnership with his brother William, who had established himself as a decorator on Broadway.

After two years spent in New York, John Gibson came to Philadelphia with the intention of later going further south, but on his arrival in Philadelphia found an opportunity of displaying specimens of his handiwork at an exhibition opened by the Franklin Institute, and he was so encouraged by the favorable notice taken of his work that he decided to start in business in Philadelphia, and established himself in 1837 as a painter and decorator in the Assembly Building, at Tenth and Chestnut Streets. He soon became prominent in that business, and requiring increased facilities moved to Eleventh Street, between Walnut and Sansom Streets, where he remained until the time of his death.

About 1850 he began the manufacture of stained and leaded glass, in which he was later joined by his brother George. Their efforts were the first to establish that industry successfully in Philadelphia.

In 1840 he married Mary Notman, the daughter of David and Mary (Christie) Notman. He was survived by three children.

WALTER SCOTT GIBSON, member 1878. Son of John Gibson, above mentioned, and Mary (Notman) Gibson. Born in Philadelphia, November 18, 1850. Died January 17, 1889.

He attended private schools in Philadelphia until his fifteenth year, when he was sent abroad to recover from successive attacks of chills and fever.

After four years spent in England, Scotland and on the Continent, he returned to Philadelphia and entered the office of Craig D. Ritchie, Esq. (member 1859), to learn conveying.

Later he studied law with E. Coppée Mitchell, Esq. (member 1867), and was duly admitted to the Bar. He made a

Biographies of Deceased Members

specialty of real estate law, and up to a short time before his death he was connected with the real estate department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

ROBERT GLENDINNING, SR., member 1837, Secretary 1839-43. Born May 13, 1805, in Kelso, Scotland. Died in Philadelphia, March 4, 1878.

He was educated at and graduated from the University of Edinburgh, and came to this country in 1832, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits for about twenty years. He was identified with building associations, and also the Mantua Saving Fund, which later developed into the Third National Bank, Philadelphia, of which he became cashier, remaining with that bank from the date of its opening until he retired, in 1876, on account of ill health.

In 1834 he married Elizabeth Kennedy, a native of Scotland, and they had seven sons and one daughter, the daughter, Mrs. George A. Niemann, being the only member of the immediate family now living. His son Robert became a member of The St. Andrew's Society in 1865, and his grandson, Robert, Jr., in 1900.

Mr. Glendinning was greatly interested in religious work, being a rigid Scotch Presbyterian, and was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church, Mantua, West Philadelphia, serving as elder there until his death. This church is now known as the Northminster Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fifth and Baring Streets.

ROBERT GLENDINNING, JR., member 1865. Born in Philadelphia, August 10, 1838. Son of Robert Glendinning, mentioned above. Died March 5, 1893.

He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and left the Central High School in 1858 to enter business.

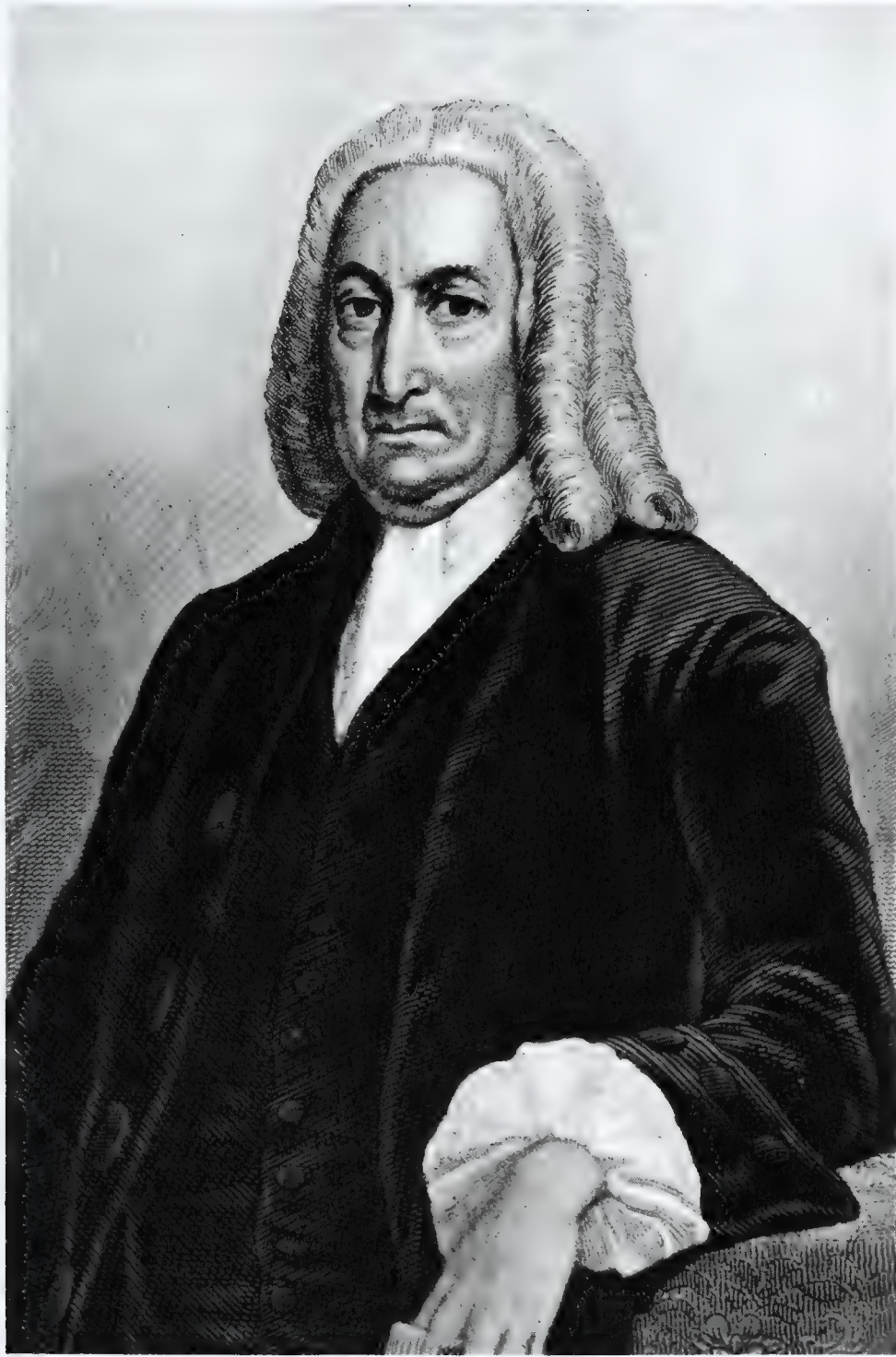
He established the present firm of Robert Glendinning & Co., bankers, in 1868, and continued active in business until his death.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He married Ellen E., daughter of Thomas Tyson Butcher and niece of Washington Butcher. His son, Robert, member 1900, is the only member of the family now living.

DR. THOMAS GRAEME, a founder and first President of The St. Andrew's Society, was descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors, the Grahams, a powerful family, and noted as that of the Dukes of Montrose, as set forth in Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland." He was born at the family seat at Balgowan, in Perthshire, Scotland, October 20, 1688. Charles P. Keith, Esq., in his account of the "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania and their descendants," speaks of the early coming of Thomas Graeme to Pennsylvania as follows: "He came to Pennsylvania with Col. William Keith, heir apparent of Ludquhairn, who had just been appointed Lieutenant Governor, and here they arrived in Captain Annis's vessel, May 31, 1717. Philadelphia had never felt the want of medical learning, and among the earliest Welsh settlers had been several physicians, the most prominent of whom, Dr. Griffith Owen, died the year of Graeme's arrival. There were also several surgeons in the colony, and Dr. Samuel Moncton established a 'pharmacopœia' in the city. Graeme, with pleasing manners, obtained some little practice, which, as time went on and population increased, gave him the chief place among a group of physicians by no means contemptible in abilities and alumni of the medical schools of Europe."

Doctor Graeme was married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of November, 1719, to Ann Diggs, a step-daughter of Lieutenant Governor Keith, by whom he had eleven children, several of whom died when quite young. Of his children, the youngest, Elizabeth (Mrs. Ferguson), was considered the most accomplished woman of the provincial times, and attained celebrity as one of the earliest female writers of poetry in America. Her paraphrase of the Book of Psalms, written from 1766 to 1768, is in MS. in the Historical



DR. THOMAS GRAEME,

Associate Justice Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1731-1750.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY, 1749.

PRESIDENT, 1757-1758. 1764-1771.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Society of Pennsylvania. His daughter, Margaret, married Charles Stedman, charter member.

Two years after the arrival of Doctor Graeme he was appointed by Governor Keith Naval Officer, or Collector of the Port. His term in this office was not long, but later in life he was again appointed, and held the office at the time of his death.

In the year 1725 he was sworn into the Governor's Council and duly became a Master in Chancery. For many years he was employed, often in company with Dr. Lloyd Zachary, to examine the ships arriving in the port to see whether there were any cases of contagious diseases on board. It was during the period of a large Palatinate emigration that this inspection was required, and the Governors had a high estimation of his services. He was appointed Third Justice of the Supreme Court in 1731, and on the appointment of Langhorne as Chief Justice, August 9, 1739, he became second in rank. His salary was £50 Pennsylvania money. He resigned in 1750.

At the session of the Legislature, 1751, was presented the first petition for aid to the hospital projected by Dr. Thomas Bond. The original petition was for a county insane asylum or hospital, and among the names of the petitioners was that of Thomas Graeme. The charter was granted in May, 1751, and the first board of trustees elected in July following, when Judge Kinsey's house, south side of Market Street above Fifth, was rented and fitted for the reception of patients. After the hospital was opened the patients were regularly attended and given their medicines free by Doctors Zachary, the two Bonds, Graeme, Moore, Cadwalader and Redman. By the liberal contributions of the citizens, and also of the proprietaries, the square of ground bounded by Pine, Spruce, Eighth and Ninth Streets was obtained, and subsequently was there erected that substantial old building familiar to all as the Pennsylvania Hospital. Doctor Graeme was continued as one of the physicians and surgeons to 1753. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society.

Biographies of Deceased Members

While in Philadelphia he resided, first, with Governor Keith, and then on Second Street, and later on Fourth Street, and at one time in Carpenter's mansion, on Chestnut Street above Sixth Street; but his country house was nineteen miles from the city, near the Doylestown and Willow Grove turnpike.

Mr. Keith thus describes this country home: "The seat has been known as 'Graeme Park,' and containing originally 1,200 acres, lay partly in Bucks and partly in what was then Philadelphia, but is now Montgomery County. Lieutenant Governor Keith, his wife's stepfather, bought it as wild land in 1718. A road to it was afterwards laid out. The house itself was begun during the summer of 1721 and finished about 1728. After its completion Sir William Keith, who had succeeded his father as baronet, lived there in great style. He had seventeen slaves, four horses for his coach, seven riding horses and nine horses for farm work. In 1731 Sir William, then residing in St. Margaret's Parish, Westminster, conveyed the property to trustees for his wife's use. By deed dated December, 1739, Doctor Graeme bought it for £760 from Joseph Turner, the Councillor, who had bought it from the trustees. It then contained 834 acres, the edifice measuring 60 by 25 feet, two stories in height, covered by the usual hipped roof. Some years later its 'laird,' as we may call him, writes: 'I have endeavored to make a fine plantation in regard to fields, meadows and enclosures, not much regarding the house and gardens. I have a park which encloses 300 acres of land. This park is managed quite different from any I have seen here or elsewhere; it's very good soil, and one-half of it lies with an easy descent to the south sun; where, besides avenues and vistas through it, there is now but just done a 150 acres of it quite clear of shrubs, grubbs and bushes, nothing but the tall trees and good sapling timber standing. This I harrow, sow it in grass seed, then bush and roll it. I expect it soon capable of maintaining a large stock of sheep and black cattle. It would be one of the finest parks for deer that well could be imagined, but though I have double ditched and double hedged it, I am

Biographies of Deceased Members

afraid it is not secure enough against deers escaping. On the other hand, if you consider it as a piece of beauty and ornament to a dwelling, I dare venture to say that no nobleman in England but would be proud to have it on his seat or by his house.' In old age he enjoyed this prospect enlivened indeed with deer; and in the main room of the mansion, spacious for the day it was built, 21 feet square, with its ceiling 14 feet high, his family received the gay and the great of 'Tory times.'

Doctor Graeme died at "Graeme Park" on Friday, September 4, 1772, at the age of eighty-four years. His funeral sermon was preached in Old Christ Church by the Rev. Dr. William Smith, the text being: "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." In the preface to the sermon Doctor Smith, after alluding to his family, said: "I was acquainted with him almost twenty years; that is, from the first day of my coming to Philadelphia until the day of his death; and by a standing invitation spent every Sunday evening with him and his family, excepting in the summer season, when they were at 'Graeme Park,' his family seat, about twenty-three miles from Philadelphia.

"At our meetings in the winter season I found him generally with five or six friends, besides the family, of congenial sentiments, and among others the Rev. Doctor Peters, rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia. As he advanced in years a deafness, to which he had been in part subject for many years, increased so much that it induced him to decline the practice of physic and to keep only a few medicines to be given, gratis, to such poor as he thought wanted them after examining their cases and circumstances. His understanding and mental faculties still remaining sound, the honorable Penn family, with whom he lived in great intimacy when any of them visited or governed the (then) Province, bestowed upon him a lucrative office in the customs, wherein he conducted himself with such integrity as gave great satisfaction to the mercantile interest, without any sacrifice of his duty to the government."

Biographies of Deceased Members

Doctor Graeme was buried in Christ churchyard, and the simple lines inscribed upon his tombstone attest his worth:

"The soul that lived within this crumbling dust
In every act was eminently just,
Peaceful through life. As peaceful, too, in death,
Without one pang he rendered back his breath."

Such is a brief sketch of the life of Dr. Thomas Graeme, a man who by his talents, long experience and agreeable manners was distinguished as a physician and citizen, and who, in the words of Doctor Rush, "for nearly half a century maintained the front rank in his profession." He was one of the founders and the first President of The St. Andrew's Society (1749), which office he held for one year, being succeeded by the Hon. James Hamilton. Doctor Graeme was again President of the Society from 1757 to 1758, and again from 1764 to 1771, serving also in the year 1752 as Vice-President, a long and honorable service, and a strong proof of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-members.

[From pamphlet written for the Society by William Smith, M. D.]

PETER GRAHAM, member 1810, Vice-President 1831-39. The third son of Thomas Graham and his wife, Christian Halliday. Born at his father's estate, "Burnswark," near Ecclefechan, Scotland, in 1773.

He received his education at Glasgow, and after completing his studies came to the United States in 1798 to associate himself with his brother John, who had come to New York some years before and had established the house of John Graham & Co. in that city for the importation of British goods. This was an extension of the firm of William Graham & Bros., of Glasgow, of which William, the second of the brothers, was the head. John Graham was greatly interested in the New York St. Andrew's Society, and was Vice-President of that body 1816-27 and President 1828-31, having previously served as one of the managers.

In the further extension of the business, Mr. Graham came to Philadelphia in 1809 and formed the branch house of Peter Graham & Co.



PETER GRAHAM,
VICE-PRESIDENT 1831-1839.

Biographies of Deceased Members

The business operations of the brothers extended largely over foreign countries, and in common with many merchants of the period they suffered much hardship during the troublous times that began with 1812. Their operations were continued until the death of John Graham, in New York, in 1843.

In 1809 Peter Graham married Agnes, daughter of William Gibson, of New York, and granddaughter of Captain John Hinton, of Philadelphia, who survived him until 1868.

A number of their descendants reside in Philadelphia at the present time. They left nine children, of whom the late Thomas Graham, of Philadelphia, was a member of the Society until his death in 1892, and whose sons, John, Walter and Howard, are now members.

Mr. Graham was a highly respected citizen of Philadelphia, prominent in business and municipal affairs. He presented a fine example in his life of what is most prominent in Scottish character—courage, intelligence and virtue.

While he was an enthusiastic admirer of the institutions of his adopted country, he was always proud of his Scotch birth, and until the end of his life preserved many of the traditions and customs of his family and clan.

Mr. Graham died June 10, 1849, at his country place, "The Grange," in Susquehanna County, Penna., near the village of Dundaff, and where, by his previous instructions, he was buried. He had named "Dundaff" after the Scotch castle of that name.

The portrait is from a miniature painted at the time of his marriage.

THOMAS GRAHAM, member 1870. Third son of Peter Graham and Agnes Gibson. Born in Philadelphia, March 19, 1826.

His father, a sketch of whose life as one of the early officers of The St. Andrew's Society is given in this volume, was the head of the firm of Peter Graham & Co., of Philadelphia, importers of British goods.

Biographies of Deceased Members

His mother was the daughter of William Gibson, Esq., of New York, and granddaughter of Lieut. Wharton Collins, a British officer, who had resigned his position and came to America before the Revolution.

Mr. Graham was married on January 5, 1853, to Elizabeth Haskins DuPuy, second daughter of John DuPuy and Mary Richards Haskins, both of Philadelphia.

As a boy Mr. Graham attended private schools in Philadelphia, but completed his education at the old Bordentown Academy. He then took a position with the firm of his uncle, John Graham & Co., of New York (of which his father was a partner), and received his business training in that city. Later he became associated with the late A. T. Stewart, of New York, and for some time was the foreign buyer for Mr. Stewart's firm.

In 1852 he went into business for himself in New York as an importing merchant, but in 1854 suffered a very sudden and severe attack of illness, the result of which forced him to entirely relinquish his mercantile career, and, to recover, he retired to his father's estate at Dundaff, in Susquehanna County, Penna.

He never fully regained his health, but careful outdoor living in the healthful environment of northern Pennsylvania so restored his strength that he was enabled to take up new work, and, after a lengthened study of geology and mineralogy, he turned his attention to several successful new developments of the anthracite coal fields; and from that time on he devoted his wonderful energy and organizing ability to railroad and industrial enterprises of his own conception, establishment and direction, and was at the head of several at the time of his death. Among these was his discovery and opening of the great Pocahontas coal fields in West Virginia, the original development of which and the construction of the railroad entering the field were under his immediate direction.

His active and important life made him almost as well known in various sections of our country as in his native city. His friends and associates were of the prominent men of his

Biographies of Deceased Members

time, both in the North and South, and he ranked high among those strong men who by their intelligence, energy and courage have built up the values of the United States.

Of distinguished appearance, he possessed great charm of manner and had many accomplishments. His character and reputation for uprightness and integrity were of the highest.

He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and served on the vestries in several parishes. At the time of his death he was a pewholder in St. James's Church of Philadelphia. He gave liberally for charitable purposes.

Mr. Graham was a member of several clubs and scientific associations. He was elected to the Union League in May, 1870.

He died on October 8, 1891, at San Antonio, Texas, on his return from an inspection of the Candela Copper Mines in Mexico, in which he was largely interested financially, and was president of the operating company.

Obituary notices in Philadelphia newspapers and those of other cities gave interesting accounts of his useful and honorable life. The Mayor and Council of Graham, Virginia, a thriving town founded by him in 1879, passed resolutions of respect and condolence, and all business was suspended in the town during the hour of his funeral.

Mr. Graham was survived by his wife and seven children. Three of his sons are members of The St. Andrew's Society.

REV. JOHN L. GRANT, member 1834, Chaplain of the Society 1834-48. Born in Scotland about 1799. Died in Camden, N. J., July 28, 1874.

He was received as a candidate for the ministry by the Presbytery of Philadelphia and licensed to preach October, 1827, ordained 1829 and installed as pastor of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, which position he filled until 1849.

PROF. WILLIAM ROBERTSON GRANT, member 1839, Physician of the Society 1847-48. Born December 22,

Biographies of Deceased Members

1811, in the Pictou District, Nova Scotia. Died in Philadelphia, March 28, 1852.

Doctor Grant's ancestors on his father's side were residents of Inverness or its vicinity, in the Highlands, Scotland. His mother, whose maiden name was Patterson, was a native of Scotland. Both parents were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and had given their son, William, the best education the Province could afford in the hope that he would enter the ministry. After finishing the preparatory courses he entered the divinity class of Pictou Academy, but he finally concluded to enter the medical profession. This change was not due to any change of faith or belief, as he remained through life a conscientious member of the church of his people, and after settling in Philadelphia he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and at an age earlier than is usual was made ruling elder.

After a period of study under Dr. Alexander MacDonald, of Antigonish, in 1836, Doctor Grant came to Philadelphia and entered Jefferson Medical College as a pupil, and was graduated in 1839, the year he joined The St. Andrew's Society.

Doctor Grant was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology, medical department, Pennsylvania College, in 1843, and so served until 1852. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1846, a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and of the American Medical Association in 1848.

Doctor Grant devoted himself assiduously to the interests of the Pennsylvania College, though towards the end he was suffering from a pulmonary affection.

The close of his life had a tragic side. On March 23, 1852, he was summoned hastily to the aid of a woman who had committed suicide in the cellar of her home. Doctor Grant labored long and earnestly to restore life to the woman, but he had been called too late. She had hung there until he himself had cut her down.

The damp and chilling atmosphere of the place and the exhaustion following his efforts had a most disastrous effect

Biographies of Deceased Members

upon him, and on the evening of that day he was prostrated at the house of his friend, Dr. Henry Patterson, and he survived but eight days. Doctor Patterson, in an excellent sketch of Doctor Grant, printed in Simpson's "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians Deceased," said of him: "In the study of the literature of his profession, as well as in its practice, he was industrious and laborious. He was well read upon every branch of our science. While anatomy was his chosen department, he never neglected any other, and his opinions on all medical topics were therefore valuable and instructive.

"His heart was tender and sympathetic as a woman's. His ear was ever ready to the cry of the suffering. Ever ready to fly to the relief of pain or disease, he labored in the work of healing for the work's sake.

"Kindly and affable to all, he was ever a welcome guest at the social fireside, as well as in the chamber of disease and death."

Doctor Grant, on September 15, 1840, was married to Sarah A., daughter of John McAllister, member 1815.

COLONEL ROBERT GRAY, member 1873. Died at his home in Abington, Montgomery County, Penna., July 13, 1876, aged 39 years. He was a graduate of the Central High School, and was afterwards employed by William B. Taylor, the proprietor of the large brewery at Eighth and Vine Streets. In 1860 he purchased the entire establishment and conducted it in a very successful manner up to the time of his illness. He was among the foremost in his efforts to advance the shipping and mercantile interests of the city. He was for some time president of the Commercial Exchange Association, and was frequently a delegate from Philadelphia to the annual conventions of the National Board of Trade. He was prominent in military and Masonic circles, serving for a considerable period as an aid to Governor Hartranft, and with the First Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Although a comparatively young member of the mercantile community, few men further advanced in years were more in-

Biographies of Deceased Members

fluent or more highly esteemed. He was liberal in the aid of charitable works and active in his support of public undertakings.

The following circular, issued by Adjutant General James W. Latta, announced Colonel Gray's death:

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1876.—Circular:—The Governor instructs me to announce the death of our staff associate, Colonel Robert Gray. It is a matter of saddest regret that one so good and worthy, and such a valuable citizen and soldier, should thus, in the bloom of manhood, be taken from us. He was full of energy and purpose. All schemes and enterprises in which he engaged he furthered with the persistency that meant that they should, as they always did, succeed. He was the warmest and truest of friends, and so always served his fellow-man as to leave for his memory recollections only of a life well spent and its duties well performed.

WILLIAM GRAY, member 1863. Born at Inchtute, Perthshire, Scotland, November 10, 1818. Died in Philadelphia, July 31, 1891.

He learned the trade of weaving and afterwards served an apprenticeship at stonecutting and mason work. He came to the United States in 1850, and settling in Philadelphia first, worked with John Hughes at Twenty-second and Sansom streets, and later, in company with John Paul, succeeded him in business, the firm for five years being Gray & Paul. Mr. Gray then continued the business until 1871, when he went to Kincardine, Canada, and engaged in the manufacture of salt. After spending four years there he returned to Philadelphia and resumed the stone business, in which he continued until his decease. Among the first buildings he did the stone work of was the McConkey Bank and the Court House in West Chester; and later, the Forrest Building, Wood Building, Provident Insurance Company Building, Drexel Building, Pennsylvania Company, Real Estate Title and Trust Company, three bank buildings on the site of the former Masonic Temple on Chestnut street, Penn Mutual, Hale Building, Girard Trust Building, Betz Building, and a great number of residences in Philadelphia; the Packer

Biographies of Deceased Members

Memorial Church and the Library at South Bethlehem; post-offices at Harrisburg and Scranton; State House at Boston, and several buildings in New York.

He attended Dr. Blackwood's Church, at Sixteenth and Sansom streets, for forty-one years. He was married to Margaret McBryde on October 4, 1844, having ten children, of whom four are still living. His widow still survives.

DAVID HALL, one of the founders of the Society. Born in Edinburgh about 1714. Died in Philadelphia, December 24, 1772.

He learned the printing business in his native city, and afterwards worked in a printing office in London. He then came to Philadelphia, and, as a thoroughly skilled workman, had no difficulty in securing employment. Hall entered the employ of Benjamin Franklin in 1743, and was admitted to a partnership in 1748.

Doctor Franklin had found considerable trouble in obtaining thoroughly competent assistance in his printing business. The increasing demands upon his time in the many public and private enterprises in which he became engaged and his voluminous correspondence made it necessary for him to obtain relief. In his autobiography, in referring to his labors, particularly in connection with the College of Philadelphia, he said: "I went through it most cheerfully, as it did not then interfere with my private business interests, having the year before taken a very able, industrious and honest partner, Mr. David Hall, with whose character I was well acquainted, as he had worked for me for four years. He took off my hands all care of the printing office, paying me punctually my share of the profits. This partnership continued eighteen years successfully for us both." During these eighteen years Hall was to have entire charge of the printing business and pay Doctor Franklin £1,000 per annum. At the end of that period the business was to belong to Hall.

Doctor Franklin went abroad in 1764 as agent for the Province, and the partnership was dissolved in 1766, Hall con-

Biographies of Deceased Members

tinuing the business with William Sellers as partner, and they continued the printing of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* and the public and private printing of the old firm of "B. Franklin and D. Hall."

The constitution and rules and roll of members of The St. Andrew's Society for 1769 bears the imprint, "D. Hall and W. Sellers."

After his death his place in the firm was taken by his two sons, William (member 1773) and David, Jr., under the firm name of Hall & Sellers.

Mr. Hall married Mary Laycock, January 7, 1748, and they had three children, Deborah, William (member 1773), and David. They are buried in Christ Church burying ground, Section C.

[Appleton's Cyclopedia Am. Biography. Franklin's Autobiography. Article in *Philadelphia North American*.]

WILLIAM HALL, member 1773, Secretary 1781-84, was the oldest son of David Hall, above referred to. He was born in Philadelphia, January 20, 1752, and died in that city, December 10, 1831.

He served as an Assistant in the Society in 1774. The minutes of the Society are missing for several years during the Revolutionary War, no doubt due to the existing conditions, but advertisements calling the Annual Meetings for November 30 appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for the years 1781, 1782, 1783, and 1784, over his name as Secretary, showing that the organization was maintained during that trying period.

William Hall, with a younger brother, David, had succeeded to their father's place in the printing firm of Hall & Sellers, and they continued the publication of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. The second catalogue of The St. Andrew's Society was printed in 1791 by Hall & Sellers, 51 Market Street. These catalogues, fortunately preserved, are very valuable, containing the names of the Presidents and other officers, Resident and Honorary Members, and the Constitution and Rules, set in old-fashioned type.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He was one of the original members of the "Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia," afterwards known as the First City Troop, and was chosen Second Sergeant; Thomas Leiper, member 1767, was First Sergeant, and William Tod, member 1769, and William Turnbull, member 1774, served as privates. Leiper, Hall, and Tod were original members of the troop, Turnbull joining later.

Mr. Hall, like Leiper, was in continuous service with the troop during the War of the Revolution, subject to the call of the Commander-in-Chief, and being young men engaged in business in Philadelphia, they were at times relieved when not required for active service. They were repeatedly thanked for their services by General Washington.

Mr. Hall remained a member of the troop until he died, then leaving but one survivor of the old troop, John Donaldson. Mr. Hall was Cornet of the troop in 1794, Second Lieutenant 1794-96, and First Lieutenant 1796-1803.

Poulson's Advertiser, December 14, 1831, in referring to William Hall, said: "His death merits more than a passing notice, being one of those disinterested and unflinching patriots to whose devotion and active enterprise we are indebted for all the blessings we enjoy in a free, happy and prosperous country."

In referring specially to Hall and his service with the City Troop, the article said: "Shall such men pass away from us without a tear of gratitude to their memories?"

"Mr. Hall at different times received the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and represented his native city in the Legislature of the Commonwealth."

"Throughout his life he received the respect of all who had any intercourse with him, and commanded the love and veneration of all his friends and relations."

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish while they sleep in dust."

Mr. Hall had outlived all his children. His widow, who was Miss Jane Trenchard at the time of her marriage, sur-

Biographies of Deceased Members

vived him, and at the time of his death they had lived happily together for fifty-eight years. She died August 10, 1843.

The City Troop and The St. Andrew's Society were especially invited to the funeral.

HON. GEORGE W. HALL, member 1870, Vice-President 1892-95, President 1896-97. Born in Philadelphia, May 18, 1829. Died in that city on December 14, 1906. He left surviving him a widow and one son, George Raymond Hall, a life member of the Society. He also left three grandchildren, the children of a deceased daughter, one of whom, George Hall Hyslop, is also a life member of the Society in the minor's class.

His father, George Hall, was born at Clockmill, Scotland, November 24, 1796, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret D. Sturgis, was born at Snowhill, Md., February 26, 1795. He was educated at a private school, and subsequently entered into mercantile business. He retired with a competency in May, 1868, and thereafter devoted his life to charitable, philanthropic and public service.

He was a member of the City Councils of Philadelphia for six consecutive years, 1869-74, and of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from 1875 to 1884. For many years he was an active member of the Board of Inspectors of the County Prison, continuing in that office until the time of his death. He was prominently connected with the management of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women and the Pennsylvania School for Feeble-minded Children at Elwyn, Delaware County, Penna., and was a contributor to and adviser of many other charitable and educational associations. He was for some time president of the Municipal Association of Philadelphia, and for more than twenty-five years presided over the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church. He was widely known and universally respected in the city which had been his home for a lifetime.



GEORGE W. HALL,
PRESIDENT 1896-1897.

Biographies of Deceased Members

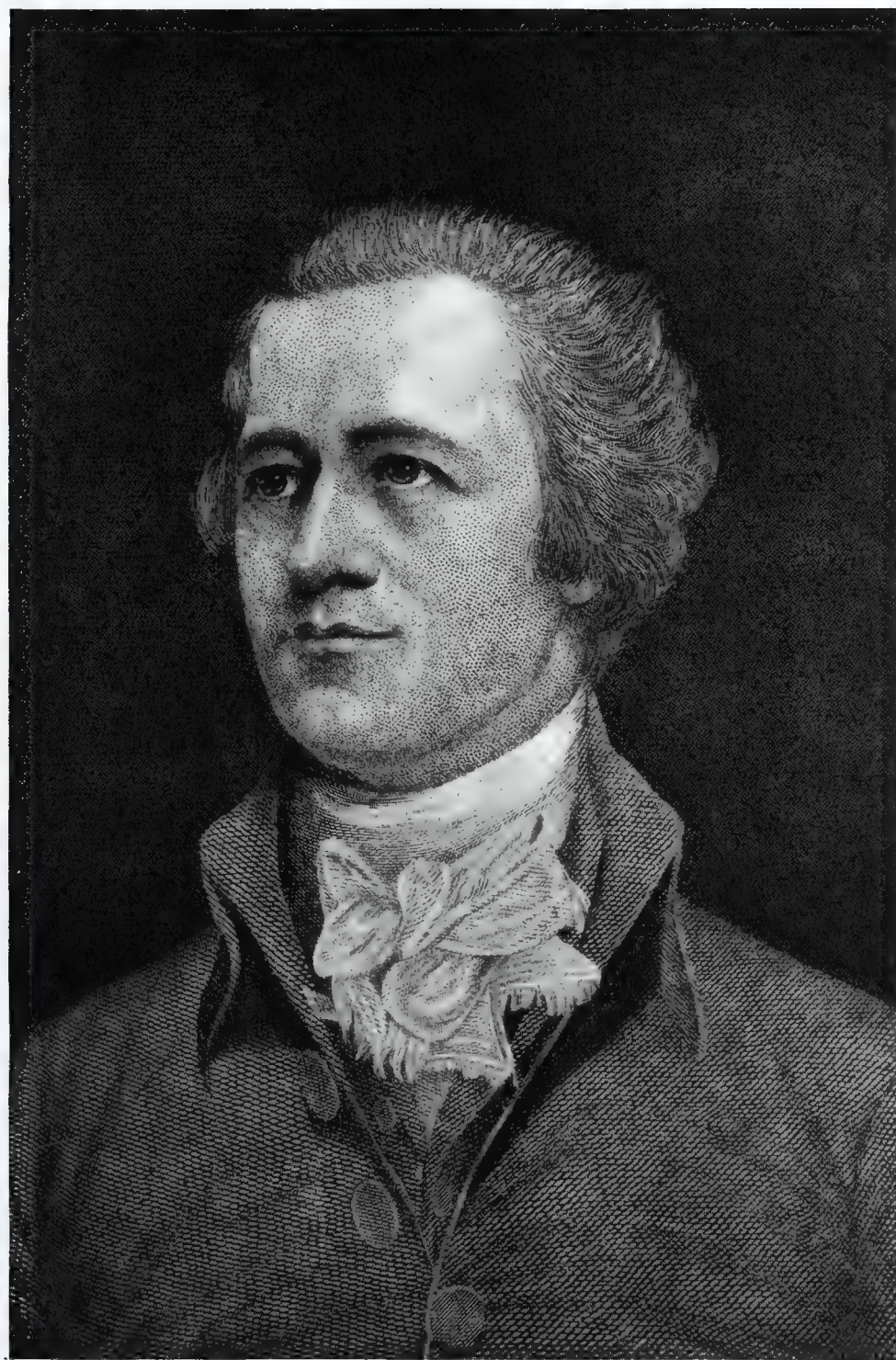
HON. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, member 1786,
Honorary Roll of 1790.

The name and fame of Alexander Hamilton are so indissolubly woven into the history of the United States that any extended notice of his life and character would almost seem to be superfluous. His record is luminous in the book of Kings. If we accept the judgment of John Marshall, who was one of his contemporaries, he took rank next only to Washington in his services and devotion to the cause of American independence and nationality. His life has been wrought into a most beautiful romance in a recent novel bearing the title of "The Conqueror," by Gertrude Atherton, and has been put into the form of a charming and condensed biography by Henry Cabot Lodge in the American Statesmen Series, from which latter work the material for this article has been largely drawn. Chancellor Kent said of him: "He rose at once to the loftiest heights of professional eminence by his profound penetration, his power of analysis, the comprehensive grasp and strength of his understanding, and the firmness and integrity of his character."

The facts connected with his birth are somewhat enveloped in mystery. The curious may consult "The Conqueror," above referred to, and the introduction to "Some Letters of Alexander Hamilton" by the same author, for information, conjecture and imaginative romance upon the subject. According to the accepted date, he was born on January 11, 1757. His father was a Scotch merchant, his mother of French extraction, and his place of nativity was the island of Nevis, in the British West Indies. In the language of Lodge, he was "a British subject born in the tropics, Scotch on his father's side and of French Huguenot descent on his mother's." When he arrived at manhood he was below the average height, slender, energetic and nervously built; head "finely shaped, symmetrical and massive;" eyes "dark, deep-set and full of light and fire;" nose long and well shaped; mouth close-set and jaw strong and firm. A rare combination of ancestral blood and personal characteristics.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He arrived in the Colonies at Boston in the fall of 1772, and thence proceeded to New York. He was even then a profuse writer not only of prose but of verse. In the popular unrest and discontent of the times, he was at first inclined to agree with the mother-country, but was soon convinced of the justice and rightfulness of the claims of the Colonies, to whose interests he thereafter dedicated his talents and his life. He was absolutely fair and judicial in temperament, and hated mobs with a holy hatred. Even while contending for the rights of the Colonies, he did not hesitate to risk life and reputation to protect the adherents of the Crown from the violence of inflamed patriots, ready at all times "to take the side of the unpopular minority in behalf of mercy, justice, order, free speech and a free press," thus manifesting "his early and deep detestation of anything like disorder, and, above all, his hatred of that most noxious of all forms of confusion, a riotous city rabble." In 1776 he applied for and was given the command of an artillery company of the Continental Army. He was soon afterwards introduced to Washington. He was in the rout at Long Island, protecting the rear with daring and courage. In March, 1777, he became one of Washington's aides, with rank of lieutenant colonel, and was present at all the battles in which the army was engaged. He was sent upon the most trying and delicate errands. He was with André in his imprisonment and execution; he consoled poor Peggy Shippen, the wife of Benedict Arnold, when that traitor flew to the British for safety; and he wrote letters to his friend Laurens and to his future wife Elizabeth Schuyler, recounting with beauty and pathos the whole sad tragedy—letters that cannot even at this day be read without emotion and the most lively interest. At Yorktown he led the assault against one of the outworks of the enemy, and in consequence the outwork soon fell and was taken. So that from the beginning to the end of the war he was present at almost every roll-call, and stands amongst the first in the imperishable and immortal lists of honor. In peace he was even more renowned than in war. In 1780 he wrote



HON. ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

MEMBER 1786.

HONORARY MEMBER 1790.

Biographies of Deceased Members

letters on the financial affairs of the confederacy, and advocated with all his ardor a strong, central government. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1782 and rapidly rose to distinction. He became Continental Receiver of Taxes for New York, and was subsequently elected to a seat in Congress, which he entered in November, 1782, where he took brave stand against repudiation and in favor of the payment of every debt contracted during the war. He remained in Congress only a year and returned to the practice of his profession. The pre-eminent part that he played in assuring the calling of a convention to frame a national Constitution, and his subsequent triumph against almost insuperable difficulties in obtaining the acceptance of the adopted Constitution by the State of New York, place him in the highest ranks of persuasive orators and controversial and convincing writers.

In the first administration he entered the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and drew order from chaos and system from apparent inextricable confusion. In his first report upon the public credit he brought light out of darkness and laid "the massive corner-stone from which the great structure of the Federal government has risen." His report on manufactures prepared the way for the American system of protection, eventuating in the tariff laws and the building up of home industries. Always eager for and insistent upon a strong national life, he became first among the leaders of the Federalists and the pioneer in leveling the mountains, exalting the valleys, straightening the crooked paths and making the rough places plain, that a highway might be prepared for the triumphant entry of a new nation amongst the empires of the world. There were giants in those days, and he, though small and slender, was mightiest of them all, able to throw stones that those who endeavored to stand against him could not lift. From his lofty intellectual eminence he could see with prophetic vision far over the heads of the multitude, away beyond the limited and circumscribed horizon of the traditional doctrinaires of his time to the possibilities of national growth, power and influence that in our day have be-

Biographies of Deceased Members

come accomplished facts. It was natural that he should raise up political enemies and that they should gather themselves together against him. But when the dust had settled and the combat was over, he saw them routed, gathering up their discomfited theories and fleeing from the strife, while the principles which he championed shone forth clear and convincing, and the champion himself stood out victorious without fear and without reproach.

The limits of this article prevent any prolonged discussion of the controlling part that Hamilton played in the neutrality laws, the measures adopted for the suppression of the Whiskey Insurrection, the Genet affair, and the controversy with France and with Britain. With an eye single for the growth and glory of national power, he anticipated and made possible the acceptance by the people of the Monroe Doctrine, the pre-eminence of national authority throughout the Union and the future preponderating influence of the United States in the political affairs of the American continent. The Egyptians were builders of pyramids, the Greeks of temples, and the Romans of roads. Hamilton's place in the history of the world is pre-eminent amongst the builders of nations. More than a century has passed since his noble life went out at Weehawken, on the banks of the Hudson, on the 12th day of July, 1804. The bullet that was fired from the dueling pistol of Aaron Burr at that time took from America one of its richest jewels and most precious possessions. The silver cord that was then loosed, the pitcher that was then broken at the fountain, meant the dissolution and return to dust of the frail body that had held for less than fifty years one of the greatest souls and keenest intellects in the annals of American history. The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia was accorded high honor when the distinguished citizen of New York entered his name on its roll of honorary members. Scotland may forever claim that America and the world are under perpetual obligations to her, for some part at least, in the training of one branch of the ancestry of that citizen and



HON. JAMES HAMILTON,

Lieut. Gov. Province of Pennsylvania 1748-1754. 1759-1763.

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY 1750-1753. 1759-1763.

Biographies of Deceased Members

patriot in the politics and endowments that he held so pre-eminently and manifested with such brilliant and enduring results.

HON. JAMES HAMILTON, member 1750, the second President of this Society, 1750-53 and in 1759-63, was a son of Andrew Hamilton and Anne, his wife, widow of Joseph Preeson and daughter of Thomas Brown, of Accomac County, Va. Born in that county about the year 1710; the exact place of his birth is not known.

Andrew Hamilton, the father, came to this country from Scotland about the year 1700. He ranked as the most eminent lawyer of his time in Pennsylvania, the champion of the liberty of the press, whom Governor Morris called "the day-star of the American Revolution." He was the chief projector of the State House, afterwards Independence Hall. He was Attorney General of Pennsylvania in 1717 and in 1727 was appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court and Recorder of Philadelphia. He became the owner of very valuable lands in Philadelphia, notably the "Bush Hill" estate then lying northwest of the old city, and the "Woodlands" in West Philadelphia. He was also a large holder of land in Lancaster County, and upon his property the county town was laid out. From this county his son, James Hamilton, was returned to the Provincial Assembly when but twenty-four years of age, and was re-elected five times. He removed to Philadelphia in 1739, and in 1741 was advanced to the dignity of Alderman. He was Mayor of the city for the year beginning October, 1745.

In the "History of the Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," by Charles P. Keith, Esq., it is said of him in this connection: "It had long been the custom for the Chief Magistrate of Philadelphia on leaving the office to entertain at a sumptuous repast the gentlemen of the Corporation. His brother-in-law's banquet on a similar occasion had served to dedicate the newly erected State House, and had given the name of 'Banqueting Hall' to the Rooms of Assembly. Before

Biographies of Deceased Members

and afterwards about fifty of the wealthiest, most cultivated and by other political offices most distinguished citizens—for such were, indeed, the Alderman and Councilman of those days—had annually sat down to dinner with a host who was about to be added to the number of ex-Mayors. But Hamilton conceived a happier idea. He offered, October 7, 1746, to devote a sum of money equal at least to the sum usually spent on this conviviality to the erection of an Exchange or other public building that should be of permanent advantage to the inhabitants. The Corporation agreeing to it, he gave the Treasurer £150 (a large estimate of the expense of a dinner) to be put out at interest and applied to the erection of an Exchange, 'for the like uses with that of the Royal Exchange of London, or of such other building in Philadelphia as the Mayor and Commonalty should see fit. His example was followed by other Mayors, whose smaller contributions were probably nearer the actual cost of the entertainment, and a large amount was in the city's hands in 1775, when it was proposed to use it in the erection of a city hall and court-house, and a committee was appointed for that purpose." This resulted in the erection of a building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, afterwards occupied as the Mayor's office and Police Department. In the second story of this building the first Supreme Court of the United States held its sessions for years. During his term of office Hamilton was called to a seat in the Provincial Council and qualified accordingly (1745-46). Subsequently Hamilton visited England, and returned from there in November, 1748, bearing a commission from the Penns as Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania. He assumed the duties of this office on St. Andrew's Day, November 30, and was officially welcomed by a formal dinner given in the State House by the Assembly. Benjamin Franklin was appointed to prepare the address of welcome.

The late Thomas H. Montgomery, in his "History of the

Biographies of Deceased Members

University of Pennsylvania," in a short biographical sketch of Hamilton, writes concerning this period of his life:

"Franklin, writing to James Logan, April 6, 1748, says: 'You must have heard that Mr. James Hamilton is appointed our Governor; an event that gives us the more pleasure, as we esteem him a benevolent and upright, as well as a sensible man.' His instructions from home hampered him with his dealings with the Assembly, whose bills for the issue of paper money could not meet his approval, as they were without the required proviso that the operations of all such should be suspended until the Royal assent to them could be had. The Assembly stood firm on their privileges, and the Governor was embarrassed, for the French were threatening and the Quaker Assembly, averse to appropriations for war purposes, though not so to points of money 'for the King's use,' which would, indeed, cover many an object, whether for war or for peace, could only recognize the issue of bills as the surest way of raising money even for the requirements of the Province. Hamilton asked to be superseded, and he was relieved of the Governorship by the arrival in October, 1754, of Robert Hunter Morris, who was also at that time President of The St. Andrew's Society. 'Weary of a service which he found incompatible, if not with his notions of honor, at least with his repose, he had desired to be dismissed.' Hamilton remained in the Council and was active in all the efforts of the authorities to thwart the ravages of the Indians on the borders, traveling even in midwinter to secure proper organization of the inhabitants and friendly Indians, for in the year after his retiring from the Governorship, Braddock's defeat had thrown the whole Province into consternation. He was again commissioned Lieutenant Governor on July 19, 1759, when on a visit to England (serving the second time as President of this Society), but on the understanding that he be not restrained from assenting to any reasonable bill for taxing the proprietary estates common with all other estates in the Provinces. This

Biographies of Deceased Members

was the political sore of the Province which grew into greater proportions in after years. In a letter to Thomas Penn, August 21, 1759, he says:

‘Everybody knows that I did not solicit my appointment to it; nor have I varied the terms on which I professed to engage in it one iota from the beginning. Those terms were that I would not be restrained from giving my assent to any reasonable bill for taxing the proprietary estates in common with all the other estates in the Province, because, in my opinion, it was not more than just that it should be so. If you have changed your sentiments with regard to this matter, which for a long time I have looked upon to be the same as mine, it will give me no pain on my own account. . . . I think it incumbent upon me to declare, as I have frequently done, that I cannot think of engaging myself in that service, but upon the terms and conditions above mentioned.’

“In 1760 a bill was introduced for raising £100,000, assessments to be on all alike; but inasmuch as the assessors only represented the people and in their appointment the Penns had no voice, Hamilton endeavored for some change in the bill, but without avail, and finally approved it under the necessity at that time existing for money, all his contentions having been that the proprietaries be put on an equal footing with all others. He was again relieved from the office by the arrival of John Penn in October, 1763, as Lieutenant Governor. On Mr. Penn’s departure, in May, 1771, as President of the Council Hamilton was for the third time acting as Governor of the Province, and in this term encountered the controversies of the Connecticut claimants in the Wyoming Valley. And again a fourth term for a few months after Richard Penn left the Province in July, 1773.” His official proclamations, letters to the Assembly, treaties with the Indians, etc., are recorded in the *Pennsylvania Archives* of his years of service as Deputy Governor. One short proclamation may be here recorded, issued August 16, 1750, “to prevent the Erection of any Mill or other Engine for slitting or Rolling of Iron or any Plating Forge to work with a Tilt Hammer or any Furnace for making Steel in any of said Colonies.”

Biographies of Deceased Members

Such orders, issued under peremptory instructions to the Proprietors by the King, hastened the separation from the mother-country.

He resided for many years at Bush Hill, his late father's seat, north of Vine Street, and then some distance from the city. He died in New York, August 14, 1783. He was never married, and his brother's son, William (member 1804), succeeded to his estate, including Bush Hill.

James Hamilton aided in the founding of many public institutions and gave largely towards their maintenance. For some years he was president of the board of trustees of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, and president of the Philosophical Society when it united with the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge.

He was the first to subscribe to the first fire insurance company in America, "The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire," established April 13, 1752. Benjamin Franklin was also a subscriber.

With Benjamin Franklin, William Allen, Thomas Hopkinson, Dr. Thomas Bond, William Plumsted, Philip Syng and Dr. Thomas Cadwalader he took part in the formation, in 1731, of St. John's Lodge, A. Y. M., the first Masonic lodge in America.

For more than a quarter of a century James Hamilton had participated largely in the political affairs of the Province and held many important offices, the duties of which were discharged by him with signal ability. Whether as Assemblyman, Alderman, Mayor, Councillor or Governor, he was always equal to the task imposed upon him, and even those who differed from him in political sentiment were willing to confide in him on account of his honesty, integrity and devotion to the public welfare.

A full length portrait of James Hamilton was painted by Benjamin West.

[From a pamphlet read before The St. Andrew's Society by William Smith, M. D., and printed for the Society.]

Biographies of Deceased Members

WILLIAM HAMILTON, member 1804, was a nephew of the before-mentioned Hon. James Hamilton, and grandson of the first Andrew Hamilton. His father, Andrew Hamilton, 2d, fell heir to the estate known as the "Woodlands," covering a large territory, mainly south of Market street, in West Philadelphia. Andrew, 2d, was engaged with William Coleman in an extensive shipping and commission business. He erected a building at the "Woodlands" for a country seat, and there this son, William, was born, January 12, 1742, and on graduation from the Academy of Philadelphia in 1762 he celebrated the event by giving a grand fête that was attended by a large number of the prominent people of Philadelphia.

The first dwelling was taken down by William Hamilton, who replaced it by a finer building, now occupied as the superintendent's office of the Woodlands Cemetery. This mansion was fitted up in sumptuous style, and there Mr. Hamilton lived in elegant leisure, devoting himself to the study of landscape gardening. He had abundant means to gratify his tastes, and the adornment of house and grounds made the "Woodlands" one of the show places of Philadelphia.

The expense of his lavish entertainments made it necessary for him to dispose of portions of the estate after laying off streets, which he had named after members of the family, and which have since been changed. He donated the ground for the erection of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Locust Street between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets.

On the outbreak of the Revolution Mr. Hamilton warmly espoused the patriot side and raised a regiment for the Continental service, but his patriotism gradually ebbed until finally he became a pronounced Tory. He was indicted for high treason, but escaped conviction, and was then ordered to leave the State. Subsequently, permission was given him to return to the "Woodlands" for seven days, but this was extended to an indefinite period, and he died there on June 5, 1813.

He was buried in the family lot at "Bush Hill," Philadelphia, another portion of the Hamilton estate.

Biographies of Deceased Members

A life-sized portrait of William Hamilton and a niece, painted by Benjamin West, is the property of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

HON. WILLIAM BRANTLY HANNA, member 1888, President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Born in Philadelphia, November 23, 1835. Died at Atlantic City, N. J., where he had gone in the hope of restoration to health, August 4, 1906.

He was the oldest son of the late John Hanna, Esq., a well-known member of the Bar of Philadelphia. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Stephens, of the Upper Freehold Baptist Church, N. J., 1789-1793.

He received his education at public and private schools in Philadelphia, and was graduated in July, 1853, from the Central High School, and in 1857 from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He began the study of the law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the Bar on November 14, 1857. He early took an active part in political and public affairs, and shortly after his admission to the Bar he became one of the assistants of District Attorney William B. Mann. In 1867 he was elected to Common Council; was re-elected in 1870, and before the expiration of his term was chosen a member of Select Council. While a member of Select Council he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the present Constitution of the State.

After his re-election to Select Council for the term beginning January, 1874, he was nominated as one of the three Judges to compose the Orphans' Court established by the new Constitution. In 1884 he was unanimously renominated by both the Republican and Democratic parties and unanimously elected, and again in 1894 and in 1904.

While a member of the Common Council of the city he was chairman of the Committee on Police and Fire Departments, and prepared the ordinance of 1870 establishing the paid fire department in lieu of the old volunteer system then

Biographies of Deceased Members

existing. He was also chairman of the Committee on Law. He was prominently identified with the Masonic order for more than a third of a century, being past master of Washington Lodge, No. 59, and member of the Committee on Appeals of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and latterly therein represented the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

Judge Hanna was identified with many of the benevolent and social organizations of Philadelphia. He was president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, a manager of the Home Mission Society and the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, president of the board of trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, vice-president of the West Philadelphia Institute, president of the Society of the Alumni of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, a trustee of the Baptist Home, president of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society and a director for many years and afterwards president of the well-known Penn Club, which has probably entertained more distinguished men and women than any similar organization in the city. Judge Hanna was for many years a member of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, but at the time of his death was a member of the Epiphany Baptist Church, Thirty-sixth and Chestnut Streets, and also for a number of years on its board of trustees. In June, 1885, Bucknell University conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L.

He served as a private soldier in Captain Henry D. Landis' Independent Artillery, Company A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, in 1862.

Judge Hanna married, December 16, 1862, Mary Vanderslice Hopper, daughter of Samuel Mickle and Deborah Lavina Hopper, of Philadelphia. Their children are Miss Helen Allison Hanna, Mrs. Maud Calder, widow of Colonel Howard L. Calder, and Meredith Hanna, Esq., a member of the Philadelphia Bar and a member of The St. Andrew's Society.

Biographies of Deceased Members

DAVID HARDIE, member 1800. Born in Philadelphia, December 27, 1767. A son of Robert and Martha Cogill Hardie. His father was born in Scotland, February 18, 1727, and died in Philadelphia, December 23, 1798. His descendants claim that the father was an old member of The St. Andrew's Society, that the entry on the rolls as "James 1792" is an error.

David Hardie, in 1797, married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Janet McClure. He died in Philadelphia, April 4, 1832.

His son, James G., joined The St. Andrew's Society in 1859.

JAMES G. HARDIE, member 1859, was the son of the above-named David and Janet McClure Hardie. Born in Philadelphia, September 15, 1818. Died in that city, November 4, 1895. In early life he held a position with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, leaving their employ to enter the hardware business under the firm name of Field & Hardie, 633 Market Street.

He married, in 1850, Sarah Ann, a daughter of Malcolm and Catharine Campbell. Malcolm Campbell was a member of the Society in 1854. They had three children, one son and two daughters. The son, Robert J., became a member in 1878. The daughter, Catharine, was married to John E. Stevenson, and Mary was married to Clarence North, of Philadelphia.

ROBERT JAMES HARDIE, member 1878, was the son of James G. and grandson of David Hardie, above referred to. Born in Philadelphia, January 23, 1851. After graduating from Princeton College he held a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until his death, February 24, 1894. He married Mary Burroughs, who, with five children, survived him.

PETER HAY, Esq., member 1839. Born in Philadelphia, November 21, 1789. Died November 15, 1879. His

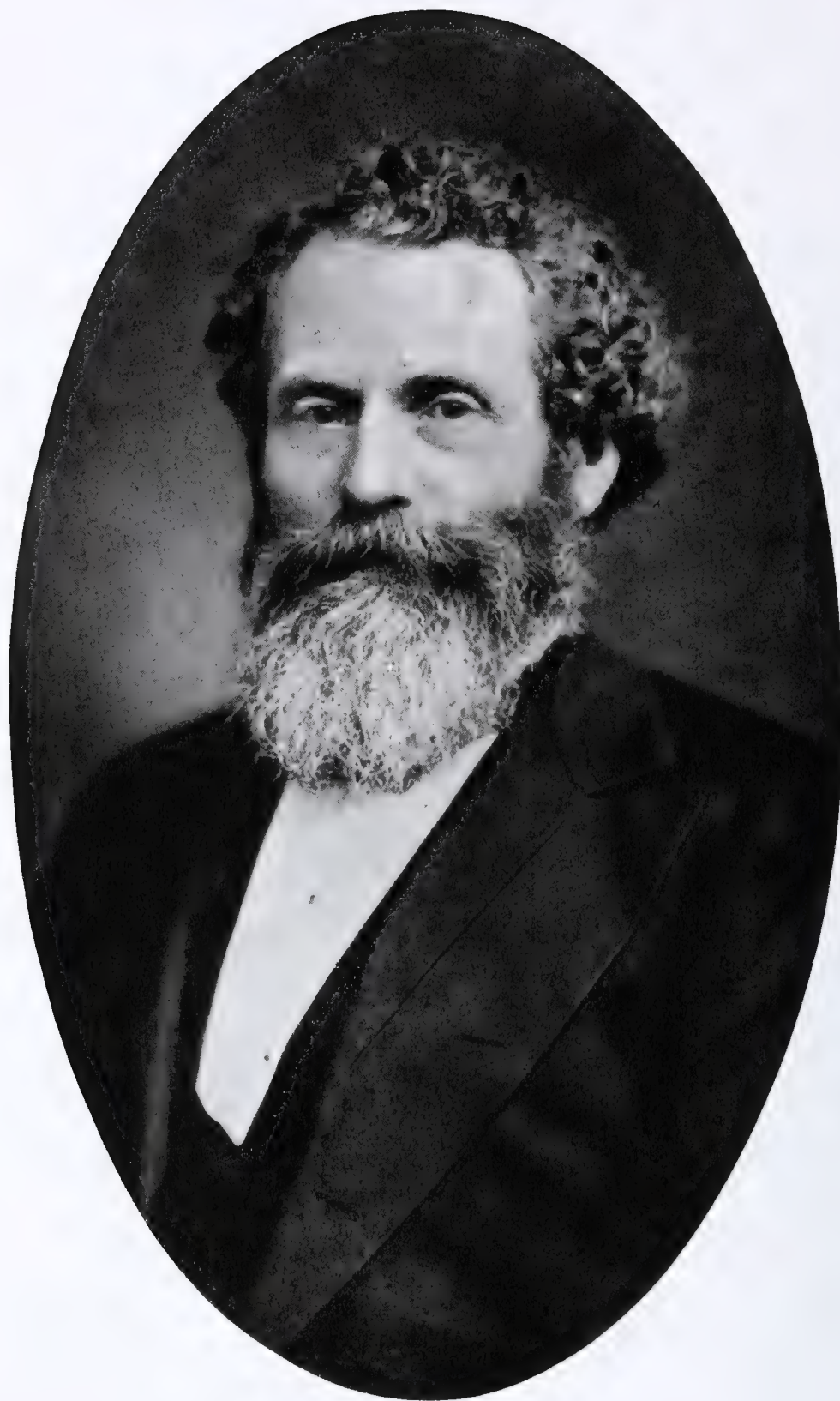
Biographies of Deceased Members

parents, Daniel and Catherine Hay, came to Philadelphia from Dundee, Scotland, soon after the close of the American Revolution. Daniel Hay became a citizen of the United States October 11, 1784, and died July 4, 1795, leaving three children living from a family of eleven.

Peter Hay received a classical education in the best schools of Philadelphia, was thoroughly proficient in Greek, Latin, French and English languages. After learning the printing business he was actively engaged in newspaper work and the politics of the day. When war was declared against Great Britain in 1812, Mr. Hay enlisted as a private in the Junior Artillerists, who were sent to Fort Mifflin, then the only defense of Philadelphia, on the Delaware River, against a British squadron in the bay. The garrison consisted of two officers and sixteen men, mostly disabled by sickness. After the departure of the British fleet the artillery company returned to Philadelphia and was mustered out. On September 8, 1814, he joined the "Northern Liberty Artillerists," attached to the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery of the Advance Light Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Thomas Cadwalader, and served until the close of the war as a sergeant. He then became associated with Dr. Jacob Frick as owner and publisher of the *American Sentinel*, a daily newspaper, which attained a prominent position in the politics of the city and State until 1847, when it was purchased by Alexander Cummings and became the *Evening Bulletin*.

In 1825 Mr. Hay was elected to the State Legislature and served one year in the House. In the following year he was elected a State Senator and served four years.

In 1832 he was appointed one of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, after having declined the offer of the appointment by Governor Wolf to the position of Secretary of the Commonwealth. He held the office for more than twelve years. In 1856 he was re-elected Alderman, and held the place until the office was abolished, in 1876. In 1877 Governor Hartranft appointed him a notary public, which commission he held until he died. He was interred in the family lot in



WILLIAM HELME,
PRESIDENT 1884-1885.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Glenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, but in 1904 his surviving children had the remains removed to West Laurel Hill.

Mr. Hay was always interested in charitable and educational matters. He was active in the Sons of Temperance, being an officer of its Grand Division; for many years a manager of the House of Refuge and a Director of the Public Schools in the Twelfth Section, Philadelphia.

From childhood he attended the Scots' Presbyterian Church, on Spruce Street above Third, and became a member and one of its trustees after relinquishing his newspaper ownership, the strict Sabbatarian ideas of the Scotch Covenanters having previously barred him because of the secular work necessary to edit the Monday edition of his newspaper.

Mr. Hay was active in establishing an hereditary society of soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Great Britain, 1812, and succeeded in having a national convention of the survivors meet in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, January 9, 1854, when a permanent society was organized. He served as president from 1862 until his death.

WILLIAM HELME, member 1870, Vice-President 1883, President 1884-85. Born in Dumfries, Scotland, April 25, 1824. Died in Philadelphia, June 12, 1888.

When a child he accompanied his parents to this country, and after leaving school entered the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where he mastered the craft of the practical machinist.

Shortly after completing his apprenticeship, and while still in the employ of the Baldwin works, the position of superintendent of the Trenton, N. J., Gas Works was offered to and accepted by him. This was his introduction to the gas business, which he followed during the remainder of his career. He erected a number of gas plants in the Southern States and several in Pennsylvania, and retained his interest and activity in the management of many of them.

In 1872 he engaged in the manufacture of gas meters, being senior partner in the firm of Helme & McIlhenny at

Biographies of Deceased Members

the time of his decease. He was interested in many of the institutions of Philadelphia, notably the Franklin Institute, of which he became a member in his twenty-first year, and served on the board of managers for many years. He was a consistent member of church, and was a member of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church.

His son, William E., joined the Society in 1884 and served as President 1902-03.

DANIEL HENDRIE, member 1862, Vice-President 1873-76, President 1877-81. Born June 17, 1835, in the town of Leven, near Loch Lomond, Scotland. Died in Philadelphia, December 13, 1892.

He attended school at Alexandria, near Loch Lomond, to which his parents had moved, and at the age of sixteen he came to America and made his home in Philadelphia, where he later engaged in mercantile business. In 1856 he went to San Francisco by way of Panama, but returned to Philadelphia in 1858 and there resided until his death.

He first became a member of the Presbyterian Church at Tenth and Arch Streets; afterwards he transferred to the Second Presbyterian Church, and for the last eight or ten years of his life he was a member of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church.

He was a member of the Union League, and during the Civil War a member of the Home Guards of the city. In 1858 Mr. Hendrie married Margaret Smith, of Philadelphia, who died seven years later, and in 1880 he married a daughter of the late John Gibson. The widow, two sons and one daughter survived him.

PROF. WILLIAM E. HORNER, member 1847. Born in Warrenton, Va., June 3, 1793. Died in Philadelphia, March 13, 1853. His paternal grandfather emigrated from England to Virginia before the Revolution. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown, a noted Scotch physician, whose son, bearing the same name, settled in Maryland and



DANIEL HENDRIE,
PRESIDENT 1877-1881.

Biographies of Deceased Members

served as Physician-General during the War of the Revolution and was consulting physician in the last illness of General Washington.

After completing his classical studies young Horner studied medicine in Philadelphia under Dr. John Spence, a Scotch physician, educated in Edinburgh, and continued with him until 1812, in the meantime attending two sessions at the University of Pennsylvania.

Before graduating he was given a commission in the Hospital Department, United States Army, in which he served during the War of 1812-15.

In this service he was assigned, young as he then was, to important positions, having the care of a large number of wounded and disabled soldiers of both the British and American armies, and thus obtained a varied and instructive experience.

His notes, taken daily in the midst of the excitement and his strenuous labors in the field and army hospitals, were published in the Medical Examiner, 1852.

In 1815 he resigned from the army and became connected with the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1823 he was appointed surgeon, Philadelphia Almshouse, and held that position for twenty-five years. In 1832, during the prevalence of cholera in Philadelphia, Doctor Horner had supervisory control over the temporary hospitals.

He married Elizabeth, a daughter of the late John Welsh, of Philadelphia.

[Simpson's Lives of Eminent Philadelphians.]

MAJOR SAMUEL BAIRD HUEY, member 1883. Born in Pittsburgh, Penna., January 7, 1843. Died in Philadelphia, November 21, 1901.

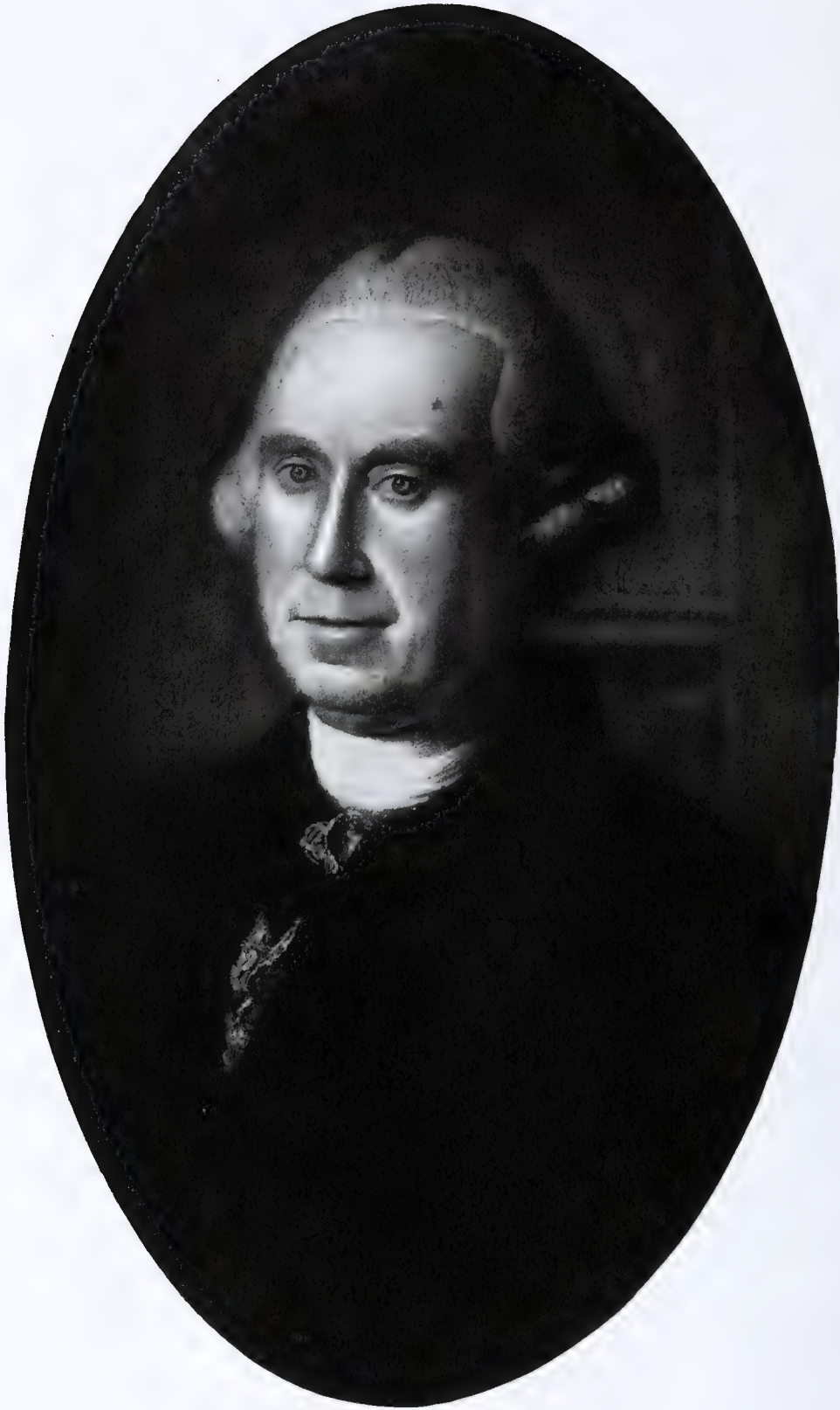
In early youth he came with his parents to reside in Philadelphia. He attended both private and public schools, and was admitted to the Central High School in February, 1855. He completed the four years' course at this school, and was the valedictorian of his class at the graduation exercises in

Biographies of Deceased Members

February, 1859. He then entered Princeton College, and there graduated with honors in 1863. In June of 1863 he received the appointment of captain's clerk, United States Navy, and on February 24, 1864, was appointed acting assistant paymaster, which position he resigned January 12, 1866, and was honorably discharged. He then studied law in the office of John C. Bullitt, Esq., and after a course in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia in 1868, and subsequently to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the State, the United States District and Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court of the United States. He soon acquired the reputation of being a competent and safe adviser in legal matters and of being skilful in the disentanglement of business complications.

He was a member for several years and a director, secretary, and a vice-president of the Union League, a member of the Art Club, the University Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, the American Bar Association, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and the superintendent of the Sunday school of the church of which he was a member.

Probably the work which he came to regard with the most favor came to him upon his appointment to the Board of Public Education for the First School District of Pennsylvania (city of Philadelphia). He took his seat in the board January 3, 1887, and from that time to the end he was an ardent doer in the work of the schools. At the time of his death he was serving his fifth term and was very near its close. He was elected vice-president of the board January, 1897, and served in that office one year, when he was elected president, and thereafter was re-elected from year to year. While president of the board he looked to each year to be better in its work than the one that had preceded, and was full of hope that the time would come when everywhere there would be the recognition of board work thoroughly well done.



JOHN INGLIS,
PRESIDENT 1772-1774.

Biographies of Deceased Members

One of the public schools of Philadelphia has been named the Samuel B. Huey School in his honor.

In the daily travel of his life it was always his desire to have a friend in every one with whom he came in association. It was a positive pleasure to him to say yes to any request that he could possibly favor; the no was always reluctantly spoken and with regret that the occasion called for it.

[Records of the Commandery of Pennsylvania, M. O. Loyal Legion.]

JOHN INGLIS, one of the founders of The St. Andrew's Society in 1749, was its first Treasurer. He served as Vice-President in 1750, 1753, 1757 and again in 1764-65, and as President 1772-74. Born in Scotland in 1708.

Mr. Inglis came to Philadelphia in 1736 from the island of Nevis. For many years he pursued successfully the career of a merchant, in partnership with Samuel McCall, Sr. (member 1752), his brother-in-law. He was elected a Common Councilman October 1, 1745, and on January 1, 1748, was commissioned captain of the First Company of the Associated Regiment of Foot, of which Samuel McCall, Sr., was a major; and he served as a private in the Association Battery Company of 1756 with his wife's brother, Archibald McCall, and brother-in-law, William Plumsted. During the absence of the Collector of the Port, Abraham Taylor, he was Deputy Collector from 1751 to 1753. He was on the commission of 1756 to audit the accounts of the farmers of Pennsylvania and others who had claims for losses of horses and wagons under the contracts which Doctor Franklin had made in 1755 to supply Braddock's campaign against Fort Duquesne. Alexander Stedman (elsewhere referred to), another founder of the Society, and his brother-in-law, Samuel McCall, Jr., were also members of this commission. Mr. Inglis signed the Anti-Importation Resolutions of 1765. He was a contributor to and for many years a trustee of the College and Academy of Philadelphia and took an active interest in its affairs. His last attendance was on February 22, 1774, when the request of

Biographies of Deceased Members

Provost Smith for the erection of a house for his use on the college grounds was unanimously granted.

Mr. Inglis was instrumental in getting up the First Dancing Assemblies in this city, and his portrait used in this work is from an oil painting in the possession of Dr. Henry M. Fisher, of Philadelphia, whose father, the late J. Francis Fisher, Esq., some years President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, found the painting in one of the rooms used by the Dancing Assembly.

His name appears on a remonstrance addressed to Lieutenant Governor Hamilton against an Act of Assembly passed in 1761 "for laying a duty on negroes and mulatto slaves imported into this Province."

He married, October 16, 1736, Catharine, daughter of George McCall, member 1751, a native of Scotland, then settled in Philadelphia, whose wife was a daughter of Jasper Yeates and a descendant of Joran Kyn, the founder of the Swedish settlement at Upland. There were numerous children of this marriage.

Under date of September 1, 1753, Mr. Inglis received an order from Deputy Governor James Hamilton, then President of this Society, to sell such portion of the cargo of a French vessel lying at this port as would be necessary to make the vessel seaworthy, it having been declared as unfit for the sea. (*Pennsylvania Archives.*)

He died, August 20, 1775, and was buried in Christ churchyard. The following obituary appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of August 23, 1775:

"On Sunday morning last, after a lingering and painful indisposition, which he supported with great equanimity, died John Inglis, Esq., of this city, in the sixty-eighth year of his age; a gentleman who early acquired, and maintained to the last, the character of a truly honest man, attentive to business, frugal, but yet elegant in his economy, he lived superior to the world, beloved and respected as an useful citizen, an agreeable companion, a sincere friend and an excellent father of a family."

[Montgomery's Hist. Univ. of Penna., Penna. Archives, The University and Their Sons, Edward Potts Cheyney.]



EDWARD D. INGRAHAM, ESQ.,
VICE-PRESIDENT 1846-1849.

Biographies of Deceased Members

EDWARD DUFFIELD INGRAHAM, Esq., member 1838; Counsellor 1839-46; Vice-President 1846-49. Born in Philadelphia, 1793. Died November 4, 1854.

He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, then studied law in the office of Alexander J. Dallas, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1813.

He was secretary of the committee appointed in 1834 to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank, and on June 27, 1834, he was appointed one of the general directors of the bank and served until the expiration of its charter. He was widely known as a bibliophile and wit, and the minutes show that he was a very active member of The St. Andrew's Society, frequently adding to the interest of the meetings by his singing and speaking.

His last public office was that of a commissioner under the fugitive slave law, and he gave great offense to the growing anti-slavery sentiment in Philadelphia by his strict construction of the law.

Mr. Ingraham's collection of books, pamphlets and autographs was unequalled in his day. His library numbered 30,000 volumes, many being illustrated with newspaper cuttings, which made them extremely valuable. His fame in this respect extended over the United States and also abroad. He published a number of volumes on legal questions and an interesting treatise on the events connected with the capture of the city of Washington by the British in 1812.

In personal appearance he was of medium size, possessing strong features, with well-arched eyebrows that produced a lively expression, denoting an insatiable love of conversation. He was well acquainted with every detail of English history. The scenes of the Revolution were as vividly depicted on his memory as though he had been a living participant in them.

As a lawyer he stood at the head of his profession at the Philadelphia Bar.

[William Brotherton in Simpson's "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians."]

Biographies of Deceased Members

HON. MATTHEW IRWIN, member 1792.

In the *Pennsylvania Archives*, Vol. x, Third Series, pages 606-07, there is a record of the appointment of Matthew Irwin by the Supreme Executive Council "as Recorder of Deeds in and for the city and county of Philadelphia," dated 11th March, 1785. He was appointed by the same authority as Master of Rolls March 11, 1785.

On April 7, 1787, he was appointed Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia. This appointment was signed by B. Franklin, President Supreme Executive Council.

He subsequently removed to Lancaster, Penna., where he died, March 27, 1800. He is mentioned in Scharf-Westcott's "Philadelphia" as one of a committee composed of leading citizens of Philadelphia to raise revenue by public subscription to relieve the depression caused by the depreciation of the Continental money. This scheme, however, was not pressed.

SAMUEL JAUDON, member 1836, son of Daniel and Anna Mitchell Jaudon, was born in Philadelphia, May 14, 1796, and died in New York City, May 31, 1874. He was cashier of the Bank of the United States and was one of the number arraigned with Nicholas Biddle, president of the bank, and several directors, among them Thomas Dunlap, charged with conspiracy to defraud the stockholders, through losses sustained by the bank in dealings in cotton and other merchandise in the efforts to sustain and strengthen the credit of the bank. Jaudon and Dunlap were subsequently discharged by the courts on writs of habeas corpus, and no subsequent proceedings were had against any of those so arraigned.

Mr. Jaudon married, August 4, 1823, Marguerite Peyton Alricks, of Virginia. They spent several years abroad in travel, and on their return located in New York City, where Mr. Jaudon entered into business as a banker. They had five sons and one daughter. The latter, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingstone, is living in New York.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Both Mr. Jaudon and his wife, after their decease, were buried in the Jaudon family vault in Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia.

HON. GEORGE JUNKIN, member 1873. Born at Milton, Penna., March 18, 1827. Died in Philadelphia, April 9, 1902.

His father was the Rev. George Junkin, D.D., LL.D., and his mother Mrs. Julia Rush Miller Junkin. Mr. Junkin was educated under his father at Lafayette College, Easton, Penna., and at Miami University, Ohio. He graduated at the latter institution in 1842. He returned with his father to Easton, Penna., in 1844, and shortly after became a student at law in the office of the Hon. James Madison Porter. He then came to Philadelphia and entered the office of the late Samuel H. Perkins, Esq. Mr. Junkin was admitted to the Bar on March 18, 1848.

For a time he took an active part in local politics, being identified with the old Whig party. He soon gave up politics and devoted his entire attention to his profession. His practice grew rapidly, and it was not long before he took his place among the foremost lawyers of Philadelphia. From the outset he declined criminal business, but in all the civil courts his name and voice and face soon became very familiar, and no man was more heartily welcomed by the Judges, for they recognized in him a lawyer who felt his duty to the court, while he was full of zeal for his client.

In 1882 he was the Independent Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and, though not elected, received nearly forty-two thousand votes.

Mr. Junkin was an active member of the Presbyterian Church and prominent in all its important events, having frequently represented the Philadelphia Presbytery in the General Assembly. He was the chairman of the business committee of the Presbyterian Council that met in Philadelphia in 1880, and contributed largely to the success of that great council, in which representatives from all parts of the world par-

Biographies of Deceased Members

ticipated. He was an elder of the West Spruce Street Church for upwards of twenty years. From 1869, Mr. Junkin had been a director of Princeton Theological Seminary.

Mr. Junkin was married in 1854, and a widow and three children survived him—Joseph de Forrest Junkin, Esq., a member; Rev. Charles R. Junkin, and Mrs. B. B. Comegys, Jr.

HON. JOHN KENT KANE, member 1836. Born in Albany, N. Y., May 16, 1795. Died in Philadelphia, February 21, 1858. He was graduated from Yale in 1814, and was admitted to the Bar in 1817 and practiced in Philadelphia.

He early manifested an interest in public affairs, served in the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1824-25, and as City Solicitor of Philadelphia 1828-30. In 1832 he was appointed by President Jackson as commissioner under the Convention of Indemnity with France, which position brought him near the President, and through this an intimacy arose which continued close and confidential to the end of Jackson's life. In 1845, Mr. Kane became Attorney General of Pennsylvania, but he resigned in 1846 on being appointed Judge of the United States District Court, in which position he served until his death, in 1858. He was distinguished for his attainments in the Roman and Continental law and his judicial decisions, especially in admiralty and patent cases, were widely cited.

Judge Kane was a member of the first board of trustees of Girard College, a founder of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and a director of the Girard Bank. He served as vice-president of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, and was prominent in the Academy of the Fine Arts.

He was one of the advisers and a trustee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and from 1856 until he died president of the American Philosophical Society. He married, in 1819, Jane Duval, daughter of Thomas Leiper (member 1767).

His son, Elisha Kent Kane, was noted as an Arctic explorer. He entered the United States Navy in 1843 as assistant surgeon, and served as surgeon in China and on the coast

Biographies of Deceased Members

of Africa and other ports of duty. The story of his explorations in the Arctic regions, published by Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia, reached an enormous circulation. He died in Cuba, and his remains were accorded civil and military honors when buried at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

Another son of Judge Kane was Thomas Leiper Kane, colonel of the noted "Bucktails," First Pennsylvania Reserves, in the Civil War.

[Simpson's "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians, Deceased."]

HON. ROBERT PATTERSON KANE, member 1856, Counsellor 1857-60. Born in Philadelphia, the third son of the Hon. John Kent Kane (member 1836). He died at his home in Philadelphia, November 28, 1906, after a long illness. A brother, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, achieved a world-wide reputation, and another brother, General Thomas Leiper Kane, served with distinction in the Civil War.

Mr. Kane graduated from the Philadelphia High School at the head of his class and delivered the Latin salutatory. He then studied law in the office of Thomas Dunlap (President of the Society 1851-57), and was admitted to the Bar, September 18, 1849.

Mr. Kane very early established a reputation as a finished and accurate lawyer. He practiced largely in the Federal Courts, and had many patent cases as well as suits in admiralty. He was the master in the interesting case involving the Morse patents for telegraphic communication, and successfully defended Kochersperger in the suit of the United States against him to prohibit his private postal system, known as "Blood's Dispatch."

Mr. Kane was for some time acting United States District Attorney in the absence of Mr. Van Dyke, who held that office.

He took an active part in politics and strongly supported John C. Breckinridge as a candidate for President in 1860, but at the outbreak of the war he volunteered to serve in the ranks of the First City Troop, under General Robert Patterson.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He was noted as a generous and thoughtful friend, and his knowledge of medicine served him well in his charitable efforts, which were unceasing.

Mr. Kane married Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of T. Francis Fisher, who survived him.

GEORGE DEB. KEIM, member 1877. Born in Reading, Penna., January 18, 1831. Died in Philadelphia, March 10, 1893.

The family from which he descended was one of importance and great social influence.

After acquiring a sound education Mr. Keim engaged in the saddlery business in Reading. He went to Philadelphia shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War and began an active business career, which, in time, placed him in high rank among the merchants of that city.

His business eventually extended until it included all sections of the country and his firm became the acknowledged head of the saddlery-hardware business of the United States.

In 1873 he was sent abroad as commissioner to the Vienna World's Fair, and after the exposition he spent a year in travel, collecting works of art, including valuable paintings and statuary.

In 1883, Mr. Keim was elected Sheriff of Philadelphia, in which office he made an enviable record. In 1887 he was an independent candidate for Mayor, but was defeated by Mr. Fitler.

He had a country place at Edgewater Park, on the Delaware, and also a farm and shooting-box in Maryland. There, in 1893, he took a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia, and after a short illness he died, as stated, March 10, 1893.

GENERAL HENRY SEYMOUR LANSING, member 1872. Born February 17, 1824, at Utica, N. Y. Died in Burlington, N. J., April 13, 1882.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Colonel Lansing was appointed to the command of the Seventeenth New York In-

Biographies of Deceased Members

fantry, and was honorably mustered out of the service July 17, 1863. Brevetted Brigadier General United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

During the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, 1876, General Lansing occupied the position of auditor to the Board of Finance, where he showed himself a skillful accountant.

General Lansing had remained in Philadelphia until some time before his death, and being a sufferer for several years from dropsy he had determined to go to New York and was on his way there when taken ill on the train at Burlington, N. J., when he was compelled to stop off, and he remained in that city until he died.

He was a genial gentleman, possessing fine social traits. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Loyal Legion, and of George G. Meade Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of Philadelphia.

OSCAR A. LAWSON, member 1838. Born in Philadelphia, August 7, 1813. Died September 6, 1854. He was the son of Oscar Lawson, a native of Lanark, Scotland, born in 1772, an admirable line-engraver, who came to this country and was engaged in engraving the principal plates for Wilson's "Ornithology." He was considered the best engraver of birds in America. He died in Philadelphia, August 22, 1846.

His son, Oscar, followed in the same line. From 1841 until ill health compelled him to resign he was engaged on work for the United States Survey at Washington. His work was mostly on book-plates, which he executed with taste and ability.

One of his engravings was in honor of a former President of The St. Andrew's Society, General William Macpherson, entitled "Macpherson's Blues Taking Leave."

HON. GEORGE GRAY LEIPER, member 1807, son of Thomas Leiper (1767). Born in Philadelphia, February 3,

Biographies of Deceased Members

1786. Died at his place "Lapidea," Crum Creek, Delaware County, Penna., November 18, 1868, in his 83d year.

He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1803 when in his seventeenth year. He married, May 3, 1810, Elizabeth Snowden, daughter of John Chew Thomas, Esq. This lady died November 17, 1868. After his marriage Mr. Leiper made his home permanently on the Leiper estate in Ridley Township, Delaware County, Penna., and there, in 1811, established the first Sunday-school in that county. During the War of 1812 he was first lieutenant of the Delaware County Fencibles.

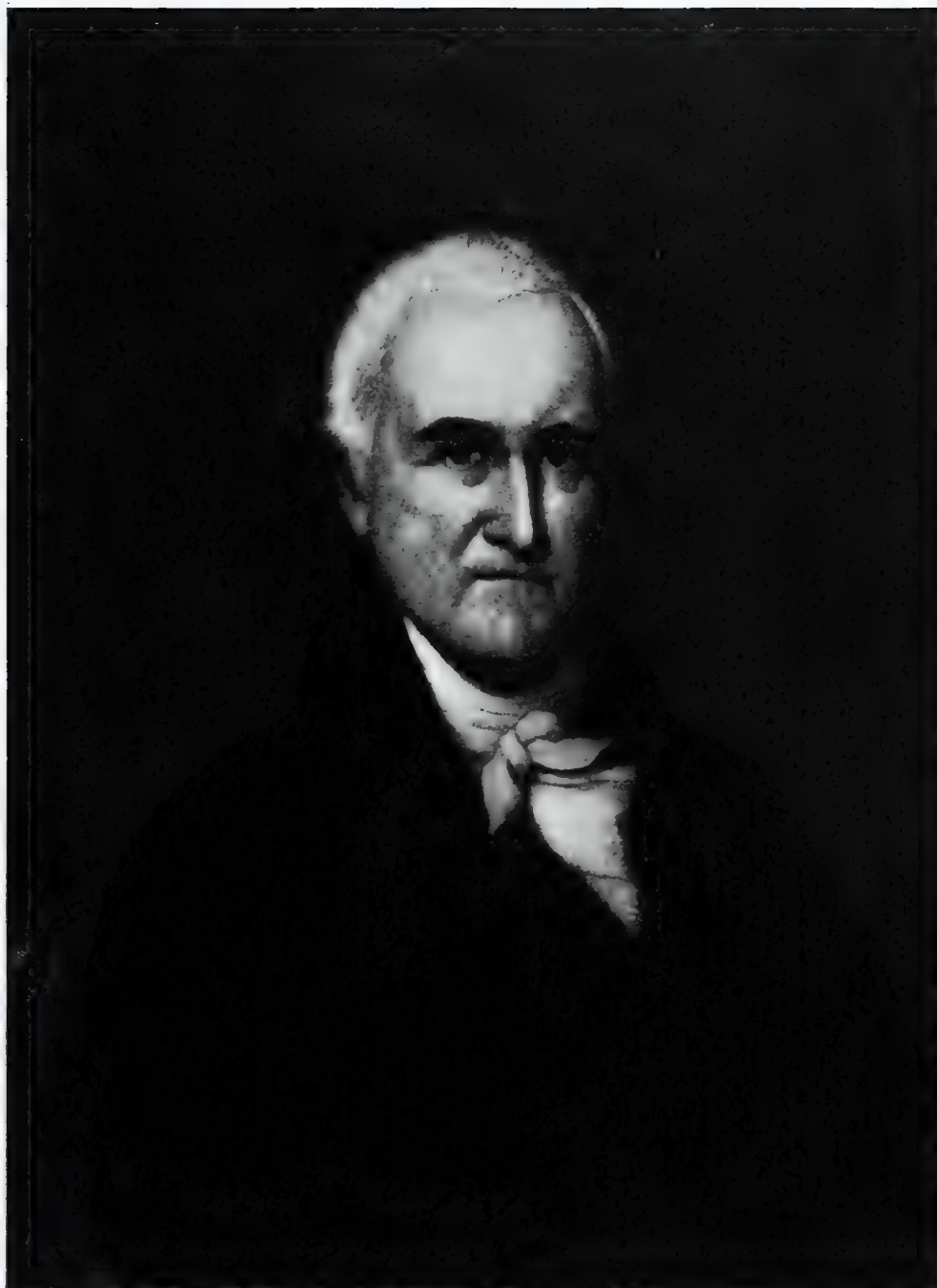
In 1818 Mr. Leiper built, at his own expense, the Ridley Presbyterian Church. In 1822-23 he was a member of the State Legislature, and while there strongly advocated State aid to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia. In recognition of this service he was elected a trustee of that institution and so continued until he died. In 1828 he was elected a member of Congress and served one term, 1829-31. He was tendered a renomination, but declined it. In 1843 he was appointed by Governor Porter an Associate Judge (Lay) for Delaware County.

THOMAS LEIPER, member 1767, Secretary 1773, Assistant 1786-1802, Vice-President 1803-13, the third son of Thomas and Helen (Hamilton) Leiper. Born at Strathaven, Lanarkshire, Scotland, December 15, 1745. Died in Philadelphia, July 6, 1825.

He was educated with his brothers at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and it was his father's desire that he should become a minister.

The date of Mr. Leiper's arrival in Philadelphia is not known, but in his own account of his emigration he said: "I sailed from Scotland in 1763, landed in Maryland in June and went to Port Tobacco."

He was attracted to Philadelphia by an advantageous offer from his cousin, Gavin Hamilton, member 1791, who was largely engaged in the exportation of tobacco and other staples.



THOMAS LEIPER,
VICE-PRESIDENT 1803-1813.

Biographies of Deceased Members

The tobacco business of Mr. Leiper grew to large proportions, and he engaged in other enterprises and honorably accumulated wealth.

He erected snuff mills on Crum Creek, in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and there established the village of Avondale—named after the River Avon, a tributary of the Clyde, where he built a fine country house, still in excellent condition, called “Strathaven,” after his birthplace.

In 1790 he petitioned the Legislature for authority to construct a canal to carry the product of his stone quarries to tidewater on the Delaware, but the astute legislators frowned on the scheme as visionary and impracticable.

Mr. Leiper was among the earliest to favor separation from the mother-country, and it was said that when the Declaration of Independence was only mooted in whispers Leiper had raised a fund for open resistance to the Crown.

Mr. Leiper was one of the organizers of the “Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia,” afterwards so well known as the First City Troop, and he was chosen first sergeant and also secretary and treasurer.

William Hall, member 1773, and William Tod, member 1769, joined with him in the organization, and they were later joined by William Turnbull, member 1774.

These members served throughout the War of the Revolution and were with Washington as he rode forward to save the day at Princeton when momentary confusion ensued through the fatal wounding of General Mercer. Before that event Sergeant Leiper had been detailed with a small detachment to attend General Mercer.

As treasurer of the First Troop he bore the last subsidies of the French to the patriot army at Yorktown.

Mr. Leiper is repeatedly mentioned as having a prominent part in municipal life, and he held positions as Presidential Elector, director of the Banks of Pennsylvania and of the United States, Commissioner for the Defense of Philadelphia, War of 1812; a member and ultimately president of the Common Councils 1801-05, 1808-10, 1812-14. He was frequently the presiding officer at town meetings and celebrations.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He invariably refused offices to which any compensation was attached. Throughout his whole life he was a generous and liberal giver to public improvements, having at different times subscribed upwards of \$100,000 to undertakings from which there was no speedy prospect of profitable returns to himself. His name is on the list of subscribers to the "National Bank of the United States of America," established in 1780 to provide funds to purchase provisions and supplies for the army when financial aid was so greatly needed. Leiper subscribed £4,000; Matthew Irwin (member 1792), £5,000; Samuel Inglis (member 1765), £2,000; William Turnbull (member 1774), £1,000; William Hall (member 1773), £2,000. These became members of the Society in the years noted.

In 1802 the Pennsylvania Improvement Company was organized to promote inland communication and banking, with Thomas Leiper as chairman.

He laid the first experimental railroad in America in the yard of the Bull's Head Tavern, Third Street above Callowhill, Philadelphia, which was reported in the *United States Gazette* September 29, 1809. In this experiment a railroad was laid of two parallel courses of oak scantling about four feet from each other, supported on blocks or sleepers about eight feet apart. "On this railroad, with an ascent of one and a half inches in a yard, or two degrees and twenty-three minutes, a single horse, under the disadvantage of a path of loose earth to walk upon, hauled up a four-wheeled carriage loaded with the enormous weight of ninety-five and a half hundred, or ten thousand six hundred pounds." The *Gazette* said that Mr. Leiper received a merited tribute of applause for the patriotic enterprise, the first in America to engage in it. With his son, George G. (member 1807), they invited proposals for building a part of a railroad from their quarries at Crum Creek and "making and laying the rail part of same consisting of wood." A full account of the laying of the above tramway was printed in the Proceedings of the Engineers' Club, Philadelphia, Vol. No. 5.

Biographies of Deceased Members

In 1811 Mr. Leiper built the Mansion House Hotel, southeast corner of Market and Eleventh Streets. He was at that time Vice-President of The St. Andrew's Society.

Thomas Leiper married, November 3, 1778, Elizabeth Coultas Gray, daughter of George and Martha (Ibbetson) Gray, of Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia.

The Aurora, July 8, 1825, in recording his death, said:

"With the deepest feelings of respect we have this day to announce the death of the Revolutionary soldier and patriot, the venerable Thomas Leiper, of this city, in the 80th year of his age. Few men have ever lived a more patriotic, useful and honorable life than the deceased. For singleness of heart, integrity of purpose and conduct, devotion to the cause of liberty and of his country, he was unsurpassed. He was an ornament to the city of Philadelphia, the pride of Pennsylvania, and advantageously and honorably known to the whole American Union.

"Full of years and full of honors, he has descended to the tomb amid the universal regrets and with the universal veneration of the thousands who knew and esteemed his private virtues, his public worth, his nobly patriotic life."

[Simpson's "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians, Deceased." Scharf & Westcott's "Philadelphia," *et al.* "A Short Account of the First Permanent Tramway in America," with biog. sketch of Mr. Leiper, by Dr. Robert Patterson Robbins. *Evening Bulletin*, Sept. 21, 1907. History First City Troop, *et al.*]

COLONEL WILLIAM JONES LEIPER, member 1845, was a son of Thomas Leiper, above referred to. Born in Philadelphia, April 7, 1803. Died in that city, September 27, 1860.

Mr. Leiper graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of A.B. in 1823, and received the degree of A.M. in 1824.

He was largely interested in the tobacco trade, and also in the well-known Leiperville quarries in Delaware County, Penna.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He was a Cornet of the First City Troop, and Captain of the Washington Cavalry of Philadelphia. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society.

Colonel Leiper was well known and highly respected in business circles, and his funeral was attended by The St. Andrew's and the Hibernian Societies, and also by a large number of friends.

MAJOR DAVID LENOX, member 1788, was a leading merchant of Philadelphia. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, in the Third Pennsylvania Battalion. He was wounded and then captured by the British at Fort Washington, N. J., in November, 1776, and held as prisoner of war until exchanged in May, 1778. He was a member of the Philadelphia Light Horse, afterwards the City Troop, and remained connected with that organization until his death.

Major Lenox took an active part in the defense of President James Wilson's house (later styled "Fort Wilson"). Wilson was threatened by a mob because he dared to defend some of the Tories whom he thought were being unjustly treated. One of the defenders of the house, Captain Campbell, was killed. The mob at midnight attacked the home of Major Lenox, the "Wister House," at Germantown. When the mob arrived he promised to open the doors to them at daylight, but by that time aid reached him from comrades in Philadelphia and the mob dispersed. Colonel Allen McLane and Thomas Leiper, members of this Society, were also active in this defense of Mr. Wilson. Major Lenox was married in the Wister House to Miss Sarah Lukens. They later moved into the city, and in 1817 he built a very elegant mansion for their residence at the northwest corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

Major Lenox was one of the trustees of Stephen Girard's Bank, and a number of years a director of the Bank of the United States, succeeding Thomas Willing as president in 1807, and retaining that position until the bank was wound up. He became a director of the Philadelphia Bank, and in 1813

Biographies of Deceased Members

was elected president of that institution, from which position he resigned in December, 1818, to retire to private life.

The directors, upon his retirement, passed very complimentary resolutions, wishing him "that happiness which a long life spent in a manner equally honorable to yourself and beneficial to your country justly entitles you."

Major Lenox was noted for his public spirit, and was a member of many important committees on subjects requiring the attention of leading citizens. Highly respected in the community for his many activities, he died at his home, at Tenth and Chestnut Streets, April 10, 1828.

[Scharf & Westcott's "Philadelphia." Westcott's "Historic Mansions."]

DR. JONATHAN LETTERMAN, member 1864, Honorary Roll 1865. Born in Canonsburg, Washington County, Penna., December 11, 1824. Died in San Francisco, March 15, 1872. Graduated from the Jefferson College (now Washington and Jefferson), Western Pennsylvania, in 1842. Graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1849. Appointed assistant surgeon United States Army, June 20, 1849.

From that time until 1861 Doctor Letterman was on continuous service in Florida, Minnesota, Kansas and California in important campaigns made necessary by Indian outbreaks.

In November, 1861, he accompanied troops from California to New York City, and was soon after on duty with the Army of the Potomac. In May, 1862, he was made medical director of the Department of West Virginia, and June 19, 1862, was assigned to duty as medical director of the Army of the Potomac. On July 2, 1862, he received his promotion as surgeon, to date April 16, 1862. He drew up the plan for the organization of the Ambulance Corps, which was approved by General McClellan and published in General Orders dated August 2, 1862. The bill for the organization of the Ambulance Corps, as suggested by Doctor Letterman, became a law on March 11, 1865. On the 30th of October, 1862, while the Army of the Potomac was still in Maryland, he issued an

Biographies of Deceased Members

important circular establishing field hospitals. Its provisions were adopted by the surgeon general of the army, March 25, 1863. This circular completed his scheme of organization of the medical department. In October, 1863, he married Miss Mary Lee, of Maryland. In December, 1863, he requested the War Department to relieve him from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and was assigned as medical inspector of hospitals in the Department of the Susquehanna, in which position he remained until December, 1864. He resigned from the army December 22, 1864. His rank at that time, by regular promotion, was that of major.

Major Jefferson R. Kean, surgeon United States Army, said in reference to Doctor Letterman's splendid constructive work and vast responsibilities of an officer given only the rank and pay of a major: "It is not surprising that Letterman, broken in health by his great labors and disgusted with the blind ingratitude of those in authority, resigned from the service."

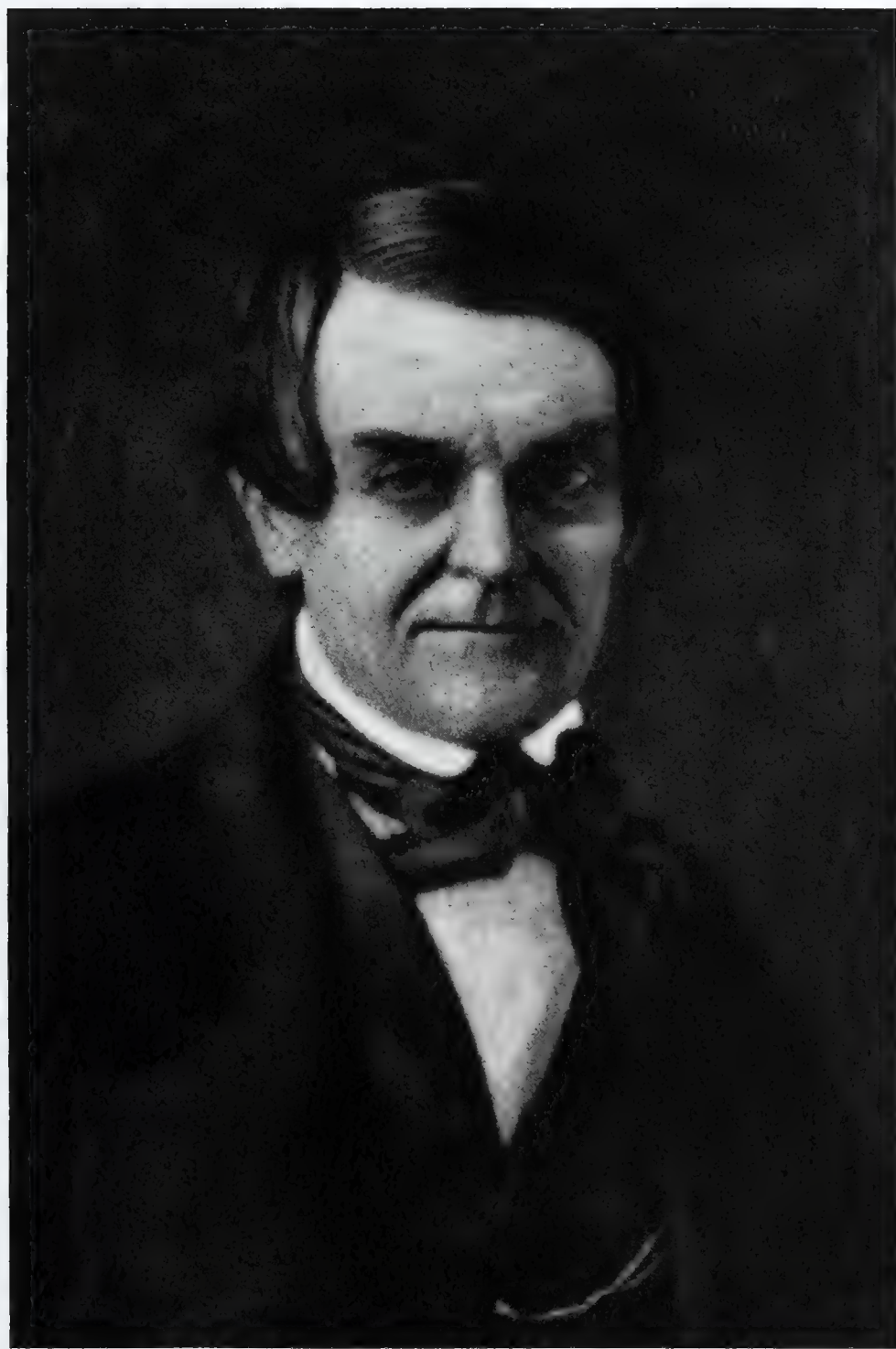
He resumed the practice of his profession in San Francisco. In 1866 he prepared and published his work entitled, "Medical Recollections of the Army of the Potomac."

In 1867 he was elected Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco; was re-elected for another term, at the expiration of which, December 4, 1871, he retired to private life, and died, as stated, March 15, 1872.

[From a "Memoir of Jonathan Letterman, M. D., by Brevet Lieut. Colonel Bennet A. Clements." Reprinted from the *Jour. Military Service Inst.*, 1883, Vol. IV. Medical Record of Civilian Appointments, U. S. A., Henry, Vol. I, page 90.]

HON. ELLIS LEWIS, LL.D., M.D., member 1870. Born at Lewisburg, Penna., May 16, 1798. Died in Philadelphia, March 19, 1871. His father, a man of wealth and of wide influence, died when his son was but four years old.

During the long minority of the son the estate, through incompetent management, was dissipated, and thus, while still a boy, he was forced to shift for himself.



HON. ELLIS LEWIS,
Chief Justice Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1855-1857.
MEMBER 1870.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He learned the trade of a printer, and while thus occupied studied law, and at the age of twenty-four was admitted to the Bar. Two years after his admission he was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Lycoming County, Penna., and in this position he made himself prominent politically, and was elected a member of the State Legislature. Here he made his ability so strongly felt that he attracted the attention of Governor Wolf, who, in 1833, appointed Mr. Lewis Attorney General of the State. In the latter part of the same year he was appointed President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, which position he retained for ten years, after which he received the appointment of President Judge of the Second District, composed of Lancaster County.

Judge Lewis's fine powers as a jurist were so manifest that in 1851 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in 1855 he attained the position of Chief Justice, which he retained for two years, and then retired to private life, declining a unanimous nomination to a renewal of his official position.

His judicial decisions displayed deep legal learning and the highest order of merit. The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him on account of his knowledge of medical jurisprudence, and he received from two universities the degree of Doctor of Laws in merited recognition of the width and profundity of his legal learning.

He was widely recognized as a ripe scholar, a deep thinker and a public-spirited and benevolent man, whose life-record was one to win encomiums from all who knew him, either personally or by reputation.

At the age of twenty-four, when admitted to the Bar, Mr. Lewis married Josephine, daughter of Joseph Wallis.

His oldest daughter married Hon. James H. Campbell, member 1869. The youngest daughter married Capt. James Wiley, United States Marine Corps, and his only son entered the Marine Corps just before the war, rose to the rank of major in that service, and died within a year of his father.

[Makers of Philada., Chas. Morris, and Biog. Encyc. of Penna.]

Biographies of Deceased Members

HON. PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Honorary Member 1755, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was of a distinguished family. His great grandfather, Rev. John Livingston, was a celebrated divine in the Church of Scotland, who was banished and died in Rotterdam in 1672. His son, Robert, born in Ancrum, Scotland, came to America, first settled in Albany, N. Y., in 1675, and later obtained a grant for the manor of Livingston, in the present Dutchess and Columbia Counties of New York.

Philip Livingston was born in Albany, N. Y., January 15, 1716, and was graduated from Yale in 1737. He engaged in commerce in New York City, and with the advantages of a thorough education, inflexible integrity, enlarged and comprehensive views, laid the foundation for a career of extraordinary prosperity. He first appeared in public life as an Alderman in New York, in 1754, and was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1759. He was chosen a member of the first Congress, which met in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, and was appointed on the committee to prepare an address to the people of Great Britain on the subject of the grievances of the Colonies.

Mr. Livingston attended the Provincial Congress held in the city of New York, April 22, 1775, and on July 4, 1776, was the second member to sign the Declaration of Independence.

On July 15, 1776, he was chosen a member of the Board of Treasury, and in April following a member of the Marine Committee. In May, 1777, the State convention of New York re-elected him to Congress. When the Constitution of the State was formally adopted Mr. Livingston was chosen Senator for the Southern District, and in that capacity attended the meeting of the first Legislature of the State of New York. In October, 1777, he was elected to the Congress which met at York, Penna., in May, 1778, after the British occupation of Philadelphia.

Although in feeble and precarious health, he had been requested by the State government to devote his faculties to



HON. PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

Signer Declaration of Independence.

HONORARY MEMBER 1755.

Biographies of Deceased Members

the interests of the country, and he responded favorably, foregoing every other consideration than that of patriotism. When leaving home for the last time he had a foreboding that he would not see his family again, and this was the case, as he died in York, June 12, 1778. He expired in the morning, and, owing to the nature of his disease, was buried the same evening, his funeral being attended by the Congress, all the military in uniform and many of the citizens. Rev. George Duffield, chaplain of Congress, made an address at the grave.

His life was distinguished for inflexible rectitude and devotion to the interests of his country.

[Tyson's "Washington" and "The Signers of the Declaration."]

HON. JAMES ADDISON LOGAN, LL.D., member 1880. Born at Parnassus, Westmoreland County, Penna., December 3, 1839. Died October 29, 1902.

He was an honor graduate of the Elders Ridge Academy. Upon the completion of his academic course he began the study of law in the office of W. H. Stokes, one of the most prominent corporation lawyers of western Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Bar in May, 1863, and immediately commenced the practice of law in Greensburg, Penna. In 1870 he was appointed a local solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

During the period 1860 to 1870 he was the Republican candidate for both the office of District Attorney of Westmoreland County and for the Congressional Representative from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

In 1871, at the age of thirty-one years, Mr. Logan was appointed President Judge of the courts of Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong Counties. In 1879 he resigned from the Bench to accept the position of assistant general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, later being promoted to the position of general solicitor, which he occupied until his death, and in which he directed all the litigation affecting that company and its affiliated companies. Judge Logan, in addition, personally successfully represented the company in many cases

Biographies of Deceased Members

before the Supreme Court of the United States, the different courts of Pennsylvania and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In 1888 the faculty of Washington and Jefferson College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He took an active interest in and was a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children. He was a trustee of the Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital of Philadelphia. In 1896 and 1897 he was the president of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society.

Judge Logan married, April 13, 1871, a daughter of A. G. Marchand.

RICHARD LUDLOW, Esq., member 1869. Died in Philadelphia, June 5, 1874.

He was a brother of the Hon. James R. Ludlow, for many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia. Mr. Ludlow was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution his father, Dr. John R. Ludlow, was provost for a number of years. He devoted himself to the practice of law, and was quite successful in that profession. He was forty-one years of age at the time of his death, and was universally respected in his profession and by a large circle of friends.

ALEXANDER LUNAN, member 1751, Secretary 1753, Vice-President 1766.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, August 2, 1770, records: "On Tuesday, the 24th ultimo, died after a very short illness, Alexander Lunan, who for many years supported the character of a reputable merchant in this city. His integrity in trade and courteous behavior to strangers renders his death a public loss.

"The next day his remains were decently buried in St. Peter's Church burying-ground, attended by a number of respectable inhabitants, who lament the loss of so worthy a citizen."

Biographies of Deceased Members

PATRICK (PAT) LYON, member 1795. Born in London, England, about 1779, and landed in Philadelphia November 25, 1793. He was a mechanical genius, and became noted as a locksmith and a maker of fire engines. He built the then famous hand engine of the Diligent Engine Company. John Neagle, the artist, made a picture of Lyon as a locksmith which gave him (Neagle) high rank in his profession. Dunlap says: "The figure stands admirably; the dress is truly appropriate; the expression of the head equally so; and the arm is a masterly performance. In the background, in the distance is seen the Philadelphia prison, and thereby hangs a tale."

On Sunday, September 2, 1798, in the height of an epidemic of yellow fever, it was discovered that the Bank of Pennsylvania had been robbed of over \$160,000, and as Lyon had been previously employed by the bank to make alterations in the vaults and attend to the locks and doors, it was at once surmised that he was the burglar. He had left the city at the time to escape the pestilence, and this added to the suspicion against him. As soon as he heard of the charge he promptly returned and delivered himself up. Bail was asked in the amount of \$150,000, and in default of this he was committed to prison. Subsequently the bail was reduced to \$6,000, and he was released. The grand jury ignored the bill against him, and he sued the bank and recovered \$12,000 damages.

Lyon suffered terribly in prison, where the yellow fever was raging, and it seemed miraculous that he came out alive. The real robber of the bank was later discovered, and the bank recovered nearly all the money stolen.

Lyon lived to a ripe old age, and died highly respected for his honesty and fair dealing, and was a bright example to those whose bad luck may sometimes be in the ascendant, but who, nevertheless, if they are honest, will be sure to conquer. He was buried in St. Peter's churchyard.

[Hazard's Register, No. 1830, page 356, and Simpson's "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians."]

THOMAS MacKELLAR, member 1871. Born in New York, August 12, 1812. Died in Philadelphia, December 29,

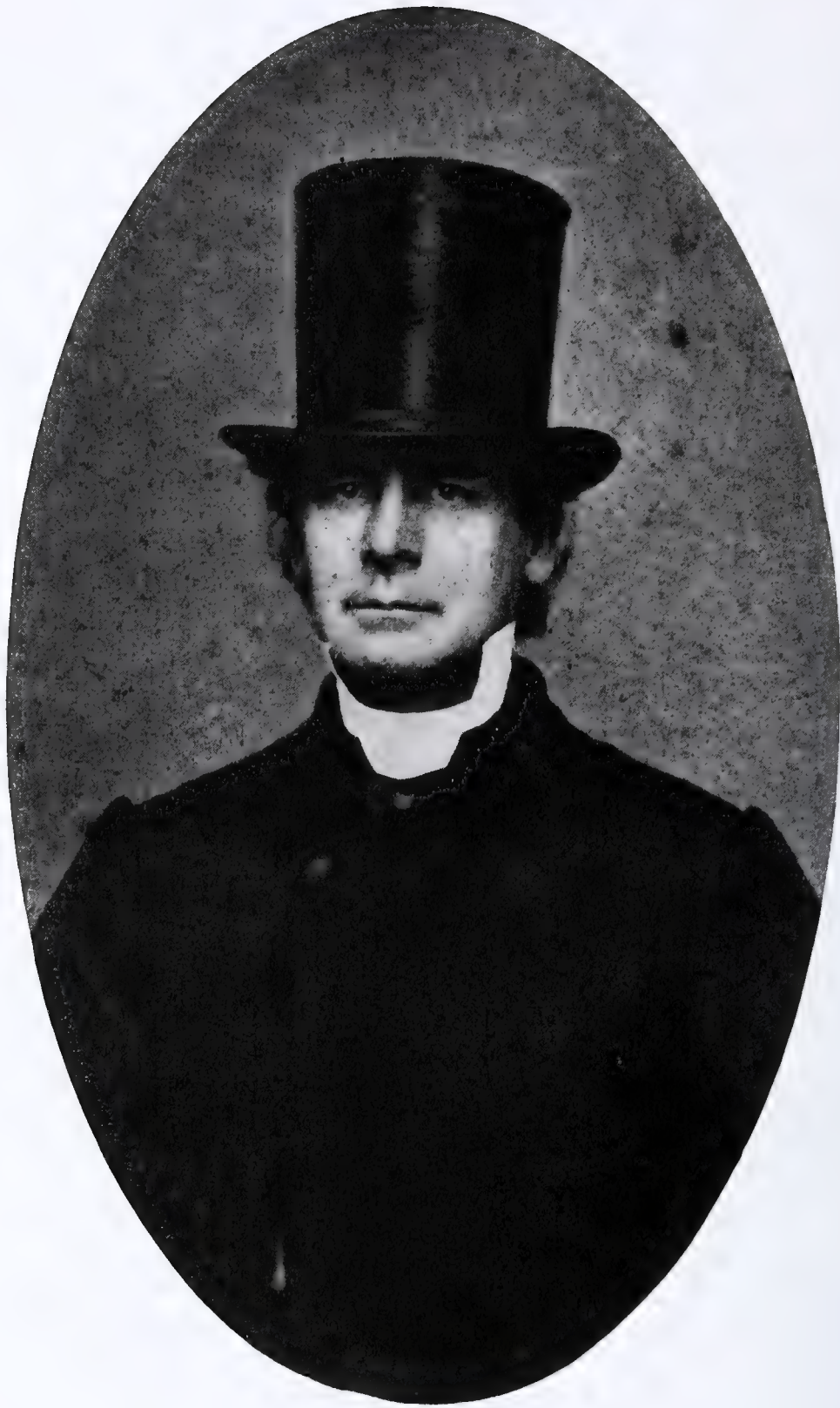
Biographies of Deceased Members

1899. He learned the printer's trade and was early employed in the great publishing house of the Harper's in New York City. He came to Philadelphia in May, 1833, and began work in the type foundry of Johnson & Smith as a proofreader. He was soon promoted to be foreman of the composing and stereotype departments, and in 1845 became a member of the firm of L. Johnson & Co. In 1860, Mr. Johnson died, and the surviving partners formed a new firm—MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan.

Under the new management it became one of the leading type foundries in the world. In 1866, Mr. MacKellar published a work entitled "The American Printer." In 1883 he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the foundry, and the employees presented him with a massive silver vase. Though a man of little leisure while connected with such an important enterprise, Mr. MacKellar found time to contribute articles in prose and poetry to the press. For nearly two years he contributed poems to *Neal's Gazette*, under the signature of "Tam," poems that elicited much critical attention. He published several volumes, among them "Droppings from the Heart," "Tam's Fortnight Rambles" and other works, which were issued with the title "Rhymes A'tween Times." He also issued a volume of hymns and metrical psalms.

He was for many years an elder of the Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, and later of the First Presbyterian Church at Germantown. One of the earliest mission-schools was started under his supervision in one of the poorest sections of Philadelphia, and some of his best years were spent in the endeavor to benefit outcasts and the lowest classes of society. For twenty-five years he was corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia Bible Society. In 1834 he married Eliza Ross, daughter of Samuel Ross. Mrs. MacKellar died in 1871.

Mr. MacKellar often favored The St. Andrew's Society with poetical effusions in "guid braid Scotch," which were always highly appreciated. One read at the one hundred and



REV. CAMERON F. MACRAE,
CHAPLAIN 1856-1860.

Biographies of Deceased Members

fiftieth anniversary will be found in the account of that meeting.

He died at his home in Germantown, Philadelphia, leaving an unsullied name and the record of a long and useful career.

[Biog. Album Prominent Pennsylvanians. Scharf & Westcott's "Philadelphia."]

REV. CAMERON FARQUHAR MACRAE, member 1856, Chaplain 1856-60. Born in Fayetteville, N. C., June, 1812. He was the third son of Duncan and Rhoda Young MacRae. His father came from Scotland to Wilmington, N. C., in 1774, when this son was three years old. His mother was from Virginia.

Cameron was prepared for college by a Scotchman named John Rogers at Hillsboro, N. C. In 1827 he matriculated at the State University at Chapel Hill, N. C. Receiving an appointment to West Point, he entered that academy in 1827, but remained only twelve months, resigning on account of ill health. In 1832 he entered the theological seminary at Alexandria, Va.

Mr. MacRae graduated in 1835, and was ordained to the diaconate the same year by the Rt. Rev. Richard Channing Moore, Bishop of Virginia. For a brief period he served under Bishop Moore at the Monumental Church in Richmond, and was for a short time at Trinity parish, Portsmouth, Va.

His first regular charge was Christ Church, Elizabeth City, N. C. He was ordained to the priesthood in Christ's Church, New Bern, and became the rector of that parish in 1838. This parish at that time was the second largest in the diocese.

Whilst rector of the parish at New Bern, Mr. MacRae married Julia Theodosia, daughter of John F. Burgoyne and Sarah Pierrepont Hunt, a granddaughter of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, of Connecticut. In 1842, on account of his wife's health, Mr. MacRae accepted the rectorship of Emmanuel Church, Warrenton, N. C. Her health not improving, he moved to Philadelphia and assumed charge of Old Christ

Biographies of Deceased Members

Church during the absence, in the Holy Land, of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Dorr.

In the early summer of 1853 he had the great misfortune to lose his beloved wife. From their union seven children were born; of these only two survived—John Burgoyne, of Northampton County, N. C., and Katharine Mary, of Philadelphia. In 1854, Mr. MacRae became the rector of St. John's parish, Jamaica Plain, Mass. There he remained two years, resigning his charge to assume that of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. In 1859, receiving a call to Christ Church in the same city, he became the assistant minister of that venerable and historic parish. At the beginning of hostilities in the spring of 1861, he resigned his charge and returned to his native State. In the summer of that year he was appointed chaplain of the Fifteenth North Carolina Regiment, C. S. A., then stationed on the Peninsula below Richmond. While acting in that capacity he was called to the rectorship of St. John's, Savannah, Ga., one of the largest and most influential parishes in that diocese. On December 11, 1861, he married Susan, third daughter of the late William Plummer, Esq., of Washington, N. C., who bore him five children. The oldest son, William Plummer, a lawyer of the highest standing in Petersburg, Va., gave his own life in rescuing from an angry surf a drowning child at Nags Head, N. C., in July, 1901. Three children survive Mr. MacRae's second marriage—Julia Theodosia, wife of Algernon S. Hood, of Richmond, Va.; Edward Morton and the Rev. Cameron Farquhar MacRae, of the Diocese of Shanghai, China.

In the year 1867, Mr. MacRae accepted a call to All Hallows Parish, Anne Arundel County, Md., leaving Savannah on account of the delicate health of his youngest daughter. This parish he held until the last day of August, 1872, when his brave spirit left this earthly tenement for "that abode not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Mr. MacRae was a man of strong personality. As a pastor he was unfailing in his attention to the spiritual wants of the flocks committed to his care. Especially was he atten-

Biographies of Deceased Members

tive to the wants and necessities of the poor. As a preacher of the Divine Word he was always plain and straightforward in the utterance of the truth, and while not possessing the gift of oratory was oftentimes eloquent in upholding the right and denouncing the wrong. In his churchmanship he was neither high, low nor broad, but was a thorough representative of the school of Anglican theology as taught in the writings of Hooker and Harold Browne. As a man he was brave, courageous, of exquisite urbanity of manner and charming in the social circle.

As a husband he was devoted and loving, always full of affection for his children and constant and true to his friends.

ROBERT McAFEE, member 1878. Born in St. John, New Brunswick, November 21, 1831. He was the son of Robert and Isabella (Blair) McAfee. He was educated in private schools and at the St. John Academy. At the age of seventeen or eighteen he went into the wholesale grocery and importing business. When twenty-two years of age he became a partner of the firm with which he was connected. In 1861 the senior partner retired, and he succeeded him in the business. In 1866 he came to Philadelphia, and became connected with Harrison, Havemeyer & Co., afterwards the Franklin Sugar Refinery, and Harrison, Frazier & Co. He remained with them and the American Sugar Refineries Company until about 1892, when he engaged in the merchandise brokerage business, in which he continued until his death.

He married, on June 9, 1858, Catherine Isabelle Stevens, daughter of Shubel Clayton and Sarah (Jones) Stevens. They had five children, all sons: Carlton Renfrew, John Blair, Clayton Stevens, Robert Brunswick, and William Harrison.

After the organization of the Oxford Presbyterian Church he was elected a trustee, and occupied that position until his death, a period of about twenty-seven years. He was largely interested in Sunday-school work in connection with the church.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He died February 4, 1897, and is buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

JOHN McALLISTER, SR., member 1791. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, February, 1753. Died in Philadelphia, May 12, 1830.

He served an apprenticeship in Glasgow in various branches of wood-working, which as a skilled workman he later turned into good account on arriving at New York City in July, 1775. Some time after his arrival there he entered into partnership with Mr. Andrew Wright as house carpenters.

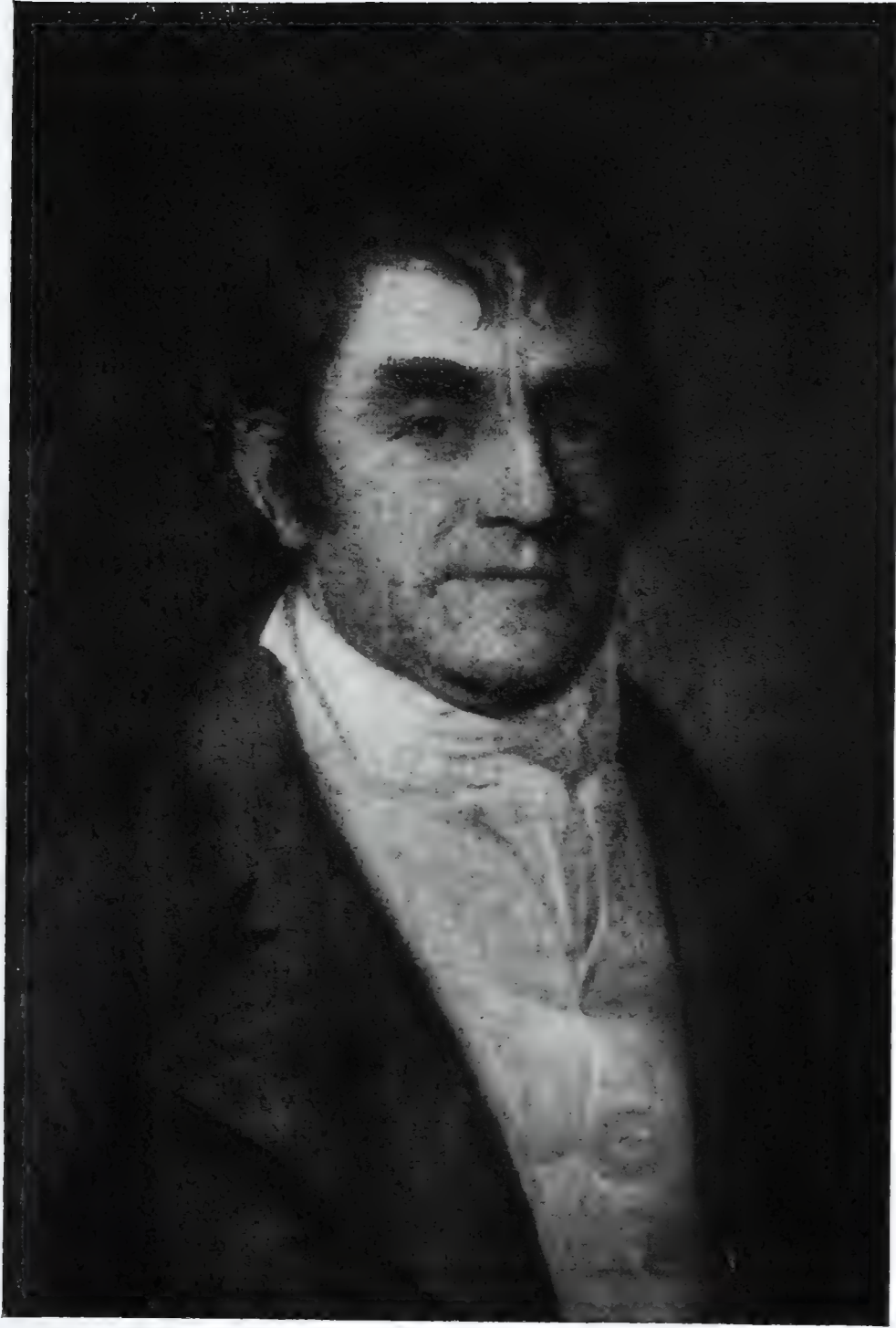
When the British took possession of New York Mr. McAllister moved to New Jersey, and about September, 1776, he and Mr. Wright were taken prisoners by the British and were so held for some time.

In 1781 Mr. McAllister came to Philadelphia, and was first employed in making cartouch-boxes for the American Army. He later entered into business for himself, for this purpose renting part of the building occupied by Robert Aitken, member 1774, then engaged in printing the first Bible in the English language in this country.

Here Mr. McAllister manufactured walking-sticks, and in 1783 he removed to another location and added the manufacture of silver-mounted riding whips, which became quite popular.

In the grand Federal procession, July 9, 1788, the celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Mr. McAllister and his journeymen represented the branches of the business in which he was then engaged, and on their banner was inscribed, "Let us encourage our own manufactures."

In July, 1779, Mr. McAllister entered into the optical business, at first making spectacles, and this, with mathematical instruments, grew to be a business of considerable magnitude and made his name and that of his successors known throughout the country.



JOHN McALLISTER, SR.,
MEMBER 1791.



JOHN McALLISTER, JR.,
MEMBER 1815.

Biographies of Deceased Members

In 1811 his son, John, Jr., member 1815, entered into partnership with his father, and after the father's death carried on the business until he retired in 1835, being succeeded by his son, William Young McAllister.

Mr. McAllister was an active member of the Scots' Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. William Marshall (Chaplain 1788-93) was the pastor. When it became necessary, through disputes carried into the courts, to separate from the Scots' Church and form another congregation (referred to in the memoir on Mr. Marshall), Mr. McAllister followed Mr. Marshall and his friends.

Mr. McAllister was a liberal contributor to his church and to other worthy objects, and mainly through his generosity the new Associate Church was freed from debt. His interest in the church may be judged by the fact that for forty years he served as precentor, leading the congregational singing, at first line by line, and this service was given freely and gratuitously. He served as ruling elder for forty-five years, until his death.

By strict attention to business, by his integrity and ingenuity, Mr. McAllister acquired a considerable amount of wealth, and with this he did much good to others. He was possessed of an unusually cheerful disposition, which endeared him to a large circle of friends.

He married Elizabeth Duncan in New York, August 3, 1778, and after her death he married Mrs. Frances Wardale Lieber, a cousin of Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator, and she became the mother of John McAllister, Jr. She died December 9, 1814.

[Simpson's "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," *et al.*]

JOHN McALLISTER, JR., member 1815, son of John McAllister, noted above. Born in Philadelphia, June 29, 1786. Died in that city, December 17, 1877, having reached the venerable age of 91 years, 5 months and 18 days.

Mr. McAllister received a collegiate education and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1803. In

Biographies of Deceased Members

1804 he entered the counting-house of Montgomery & Newbold, merchants, and in 1811 became a partner with his father, under the name of John McAllister & Son, as noted above, in the manufacture and sale of optical and mathematical instruments. Mr. McAllister was the first to study and fit astigmatic lenses, and for years experimented with lamp-chimneys and bottles. His father died in 1830, and five years later Mr. McAllister retired, his sons succeeding him in the business.

After retirement Mr. McAllister's tastes led him deeply into the subject of local antiquities, and his collection of pamphlets, newspapers, maps and manuscripts, being large and well arranged, made him an authority continually appealed to by others seeking information about men and events of former days in Philadelphia.

It is to him Philadelphia is mainly indebted for the admirable system of numbering buildings according to the numbers of the streets, assigning one hundred numbers to each block.

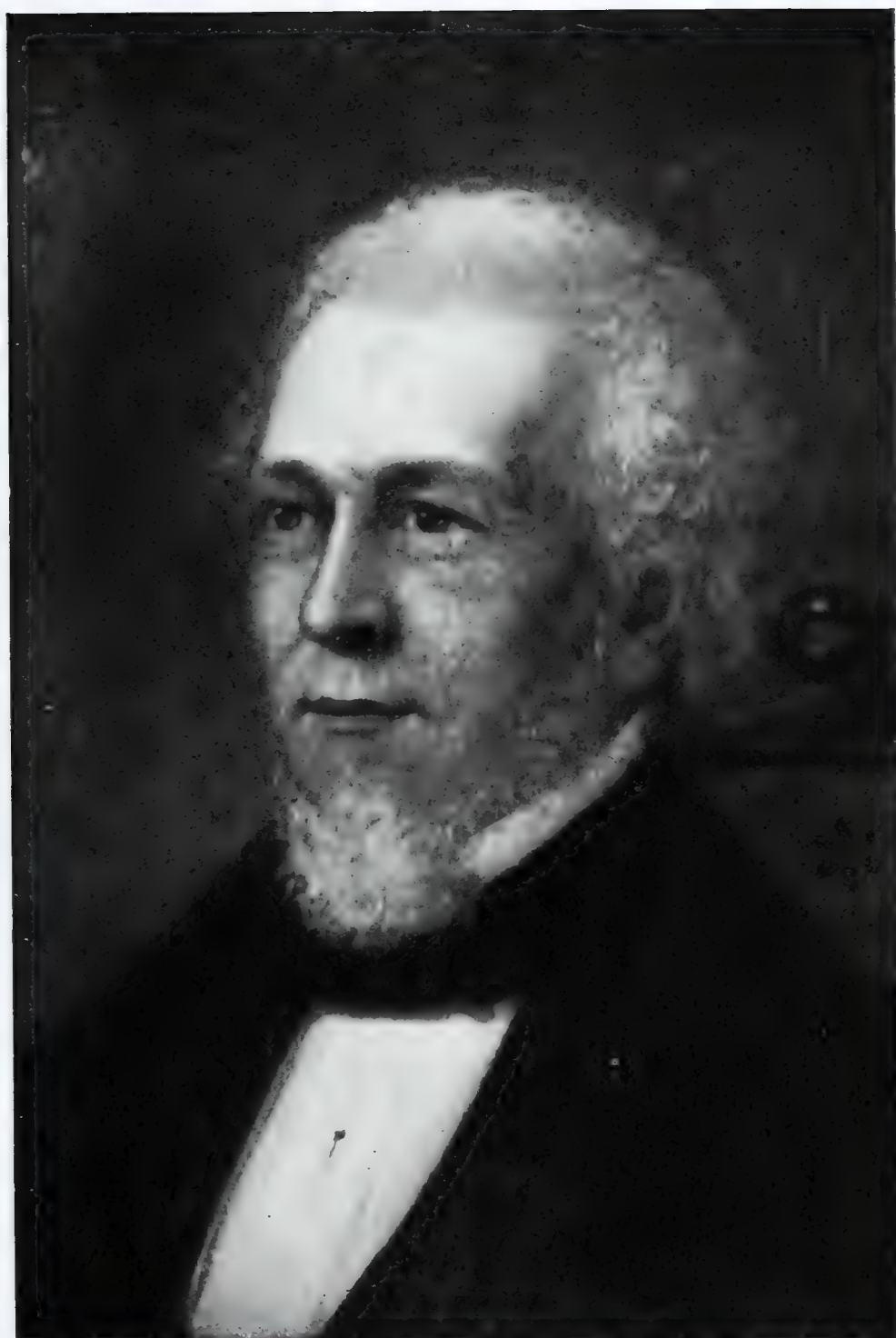
Mr. McAllister was especially interested in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and also in the University of Pennsylvania. At the time of his death he was the oldest living graduate of the latter institution.

Mr. McAllister was married June 27, 1811, to Miss Eliza Melville, daughter of William Young, Vice-President 1823-28. She died November 11, 1853.

[Memoir Chas. Morris, Hist. Society Penna., Jan. 14, 1878.]

JAMES McALPIN, member 1786, Vice-President 1826-30, President 1831-39. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, August, 1761, one of twenty-one children. Died in Philadelphia, July 20, 1847. Mr. McAlpin came to this country at an early age and located first in Virginia, where he took part in the War of the Revolution. His musket and some of the powder and balls then in use are in the possession of his grandson, Alexander Harding, Treasurer of The St. Andrew's Society.

Soon after independence was secured James McAlpin located in Philadelphia, engaged in business as an importer of cloths, and became one of the leading tailors of the city. Gen-



JAMES McALPIN,
PRESIDENT 1831-1839.

Biographies of Deceased Members

eral Washington was a frequent visitor at the McAlpin residence, then on Fourth Street below Market, and the family have a number of autograph letters written by General Washington to Mr. McAlpin.

In 1812 Mr. McAlpin built a home at Thirty-sixth and Locust Streets, then distant in the country. He was one of the wardens named in the charter of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church in West Philadelphia, which was consecrated by Bishop White, June 16, 1827. He was a director of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank and a past master of Lodge No. 51 of Masons.

Mr. McAlpin showed deep interest in The St. Andrew's Society in his service first as Assistant and then as Vice-President and President. He presided at all the anniversary occasions during his long service as President.

The forty-seventh anniversary of his membership was especially marked by the hearty tribute then paid him by Dr. John K. Mitchell.

ARCHIBALD McCALL, member 1751, was one of a noted family strongly represented in The St. Andrew's Society, especially in the early years of its existence.

He was a grandson of Samuel McCall, a prominent merchant of Glasgow, largely interested in the Virginia trade. They were descended from the Clan Macauley.

George McCall, son of Samuel above named, was the first of the family to settle in Philadelphia, about the year 1700, and there he speedily established himself as a merchant and attained prominence as well as wealth, having wisely invested his surplus in real estate. He was a member of Christ Church, and for three years (1721-1724) was a vestryman. He died October 13, 1740, and was buried in Christ Church ground. Mrs. McCall died January 16, 1747. They had eight children. Three of the sons, George, Archibald and Samuel, joined The St. Andrew's Society in 1751.

The subject of this memoir, Archibald, was born June 26, 1727, and died April 23, 1799.

Biographies of Deceased Members

With his elder brother, Samuel, Jr., he was engaged in business, in Philadelphia, succeeding their father as merchants and importers.

Archibald acquired a large fortune, mainly in the East and West Indies trade.

He resided the greater part of his life in a large mansion with extensive grounds at the corner of Union and Second Streets, in Philadelphia, and his is one of eighty-four families mentioned as then keeping their own equipage.

He took an active interest in matters affecting the city, was a member of the Association Battery Company of 1756, was elected a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia on October 2, 1764, was one of a committee appointed at a meeting of citizens to wait upon the stamp agent of the crown and request his resignation of that office, and was also a signer of the noted Non-Importation Resolutions. He was a subscriber to the First Dancing Assembly in 1748, and to the Mount Regale Fishing Company in 1763.

He was a vestryman of Christ Church for a number of years. In 1762 he married Judith, daughter of Peter and Gertrude (Bayard) Kimble, and they had a family of eighteen children.

One son, Honorable Peter McCall, is referred to below.

[Gregory B. Keen in *Penna. Magazine*, Vol. 6, pages 207-08, *et al.*]

GEORGE McCALL, member 1751, sixth child of George and Anne McCall above noted. He was born in Philadelphia, April 16, 1724, and died late in June, 1756, being buried July 3d of that year.

Like his father and brothers, he was engaged in business as an importer and merchant.

He was, as were others of his family and connections, a subscriber to the First Dancing Assembly, in 1748, and with Andrew Elliott (member 1750) and John Inglis (member 1749), his brothers-in-law, became a member in 1756 of the Independent Company of Foot.



HON. PETER McCALL,
Mayor of Philadelphia 1844.
MEMBER 1848.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He married, January 2, 1744, Lydia Abbott, who survived him many years. They had one son, Jasper, and four daughters; of these only two married, Catharine, who became the wife of Thomas Batt, and Mary, who married, first, Benjamin Cattell, and secondly, Mordecai Gist.

HON. PETER McCALL, member 1848. Born August 31, 1809, in Trenton, N. J. Died in Philadelphia, October 30, 1880. His father, Peter McCall, married, April 7, 1801, Sarah Stamper, daughter of John Gibson (member 1795), who was Mayor of Philadelphia 1771-72. His grandfather, Archibald McCall, member 1751, was, before the Revolution, the leading East India merchant in Philadelphia. Mr. McCall graduated from Princeton with high honors at the age of eighteen, and then entered the law office of Joseph R. Ingersoll, having as fellow-students George Sharswood, Isaac Hazlehurst and Charles Gilpin. He was admitted to the Bar November 1, 1830, at first devoting himself to criminal practice, but later he gave that up for exclusively civil practice. He was counsel for S. F. B. Morse in the many suits brought for the infringement of his patents for telegraphic devices. Mr. McCall contributed miscellaneous articles to the literature of the day, a number of which are included in the "Philadelphia Book," published in 1836. He served several terms in Select Council, and in 1844 was elected Mayor of Philadelphia. For many years he was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and also occupied the chair of pleading and practice in the law department of that institution.

Mr. McCall married Jane Byrd, daughter of Colonel John and Mary (Swann) Mercer, of Maryland.

He was vice-chancellor of the Law Association, Philadelphia, 1865-73, and chancellor from 1873 until he died. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society for fifty years, and served on the executive council 1831-42.

SAMUEL McCALL, JR., member 1751. Born in Philadelphia, October 5, 1721, second son of George and Anne

Biographies of Deceased Members

(Yeates) McCall. Died September, 1762. He engaged early in mercantile life, and was interested in his father's store and wharf, where later he took his younger brother, Archibald (member 1751), into partnership.

He was chosen a member of the City Council of Philadelphia in 1747, and with his brother-in-law, John Inglis (President 1772-74), served on the commission to audit the accounts of Pennsylvania claimants for supplies furnished for the Braddock expedition to Fort Duquesne, by appointment of Lieutenant Governor Robert Hunter Morris, then President of The St. Andrew's Society. The Royal Commissioner of Provisions reported that these commissioners had discharged their duties so ably that the Crown had been saved several thousand pounds.

With his brothers George and Archibald, and the brothers-in-law, Inglis and Plumsted, he joined in a petition to the proprietaries, August 1, 1754, asking the grant of the lot of ground at Third and Pine Streets for the use of the Church of England, whereon St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church was afterwards erected.

He married, January 29, 1742, Anne, a daughter of Capt. John Searle, who died September 7, 1757. On January 31, 1759, he married Mary Cox. There were eight children by the first wife. His eldest daughter, Anne, married Thomas Willing.

[Montgomery's History Univ. of Penna. Frank Willing Leach, in the *Phila. North American*.]

DR. ELY McCLELLAN, member 1857. Born in Philadelphia, August 3, 1834. Died in Chicago, May 8, 1893. Graduated in medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1856. Appointed assistant surgeon, United States Army, August 5, 1861. Promoted captain, July 28, 1866; major and surgeon, June 26, 1876; deputy surgeon general (with rank of lieutenant colonel), July 1, 1892. Received the brevets of captain and major, March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war."

Biographies of Deceased Members

He was in service with the Army of the Potomac until August, 1862; in charge of general hospitals at headquarters and at Fortress Monroe, Va., to July, 1865; post surgeon at various stations from July, 1865, to April, 1874; on special duty "to investigate and report upon causes of cholera epidemic of 1873 in United States;" post surgeon at various stations, 1876-79; attending surgeon, headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., November, 1889, until date of death.

He published a "History of the Cholera Epidemic of 1873 in the United States" and "Obstetrical Procedures Among the Aborigines," with other medical works.

He was a son of Dr. Samuel McClellan and Margaret Carswell Ely, and a cousin of General George B. McClellan.

HON. DAVID McCONAUGHY, member 1900. Born in Gettysburg, Penna., July 13, 1823. Died January 14, 1902.

The family of Mr. McConaughy were among the earliest settlers of Adams County, Penna. His paternal grandfather, after whom he was named, was a member of the Legislature in colonial times, and took an active part in the Revolutionary War. David McConaughy was graduated from Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and then served for two years as principal of a high school in Maryland. He read law with his brother-in-law, Moses M. McClean, in Gettysburg, and was admitted to the Bar in 1845, continuing in the practice of the law until his death. Mr. McConaughy, with the exception of two years as a teacher, spent his whole life in the town in which he was born, and took an active part as a citizen. It was through his efforts that the beautiful Evergreen Cemetery, at Gettysburg, was established in 1853, and he was president of the trustees from that date until 1863. In the latter year, upon the arrival of the Confederate soldiers, who were to fight there the most decisive battle of the Civil War, Mr. McConaughy offered his services to the government and was assigned to secret service, and by special order from General Couch was appointed aide-de-camp, with rank of captain. For

Biographies of Deceased Members

his services he was especially commended in a letter from General Meade.

He conceived the idea of preserving that great battlefield, and when the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association was formed he was chosen president, and so served for ten years. The field is now under the care of the War Department.

Mr. McConaughy served as a school director and a member of the Town Council, and was elected to the State Senate in 1865, representing Adams and Franklin Counties. He was a delegate to the convention of 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and a member of the Electoral College in 1864.

He married, in 1847, Caroline Arnold, who died in 1853. His second wife was Leana Matthews, of Maryland, by whom he had three sons, all of them graduating from Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg; James, associate general secretary Y. M. C. A., New York; David, general secretary Y. M. C. A., Central Branch, Philadelphia, and Samuel, secretary Northwestern Branch Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia. A daughter, Mary, graduated from a seminary in Pittsfield, Mass.

At the meeting of the Bar Association of Adams County, after the death of Mr. McConaughy, he was highly spoken of as a dignified, courteous, scholarly, old-time gentleman, a man of convictions, sincere, generous and magnanimous.

JOHN J. McELHONE, member 1864. Born in Philadelphia in 1832, and graduated from the High School. He was appointed one of the official reporters of the United States Senate, and later was made official reporter of the House of Representatives, and was chief of the official reporters for a number of years before his death, which occurred June 17, 1890.

It was conceded that he had no equal as a stenographer, and men of all parties in Congress placed absolute reliance upon his work. When he was buried in Old Cathedral Cemetery, Philadelphia, many noted men attended his funeral. He left a widow and several children.

Biographies of Deceased Members

ALEXANDER McGAW, member 1885. Born May, 1831, near Stranraer, Scotland. Died in Philadelphia, January 29, 1905. In 1851 he settled in Canada, and later became foreman in the construction of two of the piers of the Victoria Bridge. In 1871, forming a partnership with Thomas Nelson, they built forty miles of the Inter-Colonial Railroad in the vicinity of Lake Metapedia, Canada.

He came to Philadelphia in 1873, and formed a partnership with James S. Smith and Mr. Bagley, and built the Girard Avenue bridge under sub-contract from the Phoenix Bridge Company. Afterwards, in partnership with James Smith, he built the drydock in Cramp's Shipyard, and the McChancellorville dam across the Hudson. Mr. McGaw became famous as a bridge builder. In addition to the Girard Avenue bridge, he built the Thames River bridge, New London, Conn., the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty in New York, and the first section of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Powelton Avenue to Broad Street, Philadelphia.

He was a member of Crescent Lodge, F. and A. M., and a member of Princeton Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia. His two sons, Robert F. and William J. McGaw, are members of the Society.

HENRY McILVAINE, member 1851. Born in Burlington, N. J., 1805. Died in New York City, 1851, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Burlington, N. J.

He was a son of Joseph C. McIlvaine by his wife, Marie, daughter of Colonel Bowes Reed.

He was a lawyer of note in Philadelphia.

JOSEPH McILVAINE, member 1834. Born in Burlington, N. J., 1800. Died in Harrisburg, Pa., 1838.

He was a member of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania and secretary of the commission appointed by the Legislature to obtain information and to decide whether the State should lend its aid to build State canals to Lake Erie, or to assist in the building of the railroad over the

Biographies of Deceased Members

mountains, subsequently the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a brother of the Rt. Rev. Chas. P. McIlvaine, D.D., Bishop of Ohio.

WILLIAM MCILVAINE was one of the founders of the Society, and served in 1749, with Dr. Adam Thomson, as an Assistant. Born in Ayr, Scotland, he came over with his father and mother about 1740, when they settled in Philadelphia. He is mentioned in Watson's Annals as one of the originators of the Dancing Assemblies organized in Philadelphia in 1749. His summer home, "Fairview," was near Bristol, Penna.

He was a merchant, and died in Philadelphia in 1770.

DR. WILLIAM MCILVAINE, member 1786. Born in Philadelphia, July 18, 1750. Died in Burlington, N. J., September 16, 1806, and was buried there in St. Mary's churchyard.

Dr. McIlvaine was the son of William McIlvaine, member 1749, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Ann Emerson. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Scotland to finish his education at the Edinburgh University. He returned to America and settled in Philadelphia, where he practiced medicine.

During the yellow fever epidemic he remained to nurse the sick, sending his family to Burlington; afterwards he joined them, and practiced there the remainder of his life.

During the Revolutionary War he was surgeon in Colonel Charles Reed's regiment.

His portrait was painted at Burlington in 1798. A reproduction of it can be seen in the Memin Collection of Portraits (1862), plate 187.

His third wife was Mary Shippen, daughter of Chief Justice Edward Shippen, by whom he had five children.

JOHN T. MCINNES, member 1864, Vice-President 1883-85. Born in Paisley, Scotland, March 24, 1828. Died in Philadelphia, March 5, 1886. He was the son of John Mc-

Biographies of Deceased Members

Innes and Martha Hunter, who came to Philadelphia in 1840, where their son John completed his education in the public schools.

As a boy and young man he was noted for his active mind, quick perception and great energy. At the age of eighteen years he started in his commercial career, and until 1869, when he retired from active business, he devoted his time and energy to developing the largest lime and stone quarries in Philadelphia. His pride and interest in the city was one of his strong characteristics.

He was interested in the development of the oil lands of the State, and was associated with Robert Hare Powell in the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

He was a member of the Society for Organized Charity and of the Philadelphia Soup Society, the Masonic Order and the Union League.

Despite his many business and charitable interests, he never neglected his civic duties, and was much interested in political conditions. In 1885 he was elected a member of Common Council, and in the following year, while serving the city, contracted a cold which resulted in his death.

He married, in 1852, Janet S., daughter of John Dearie, one of the pioneer manufacturers of Philadelphia. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom survived him. His family motto, "Be traist," was his rule of conduct. He died esteemed by the community. Two sons, Charles E. and Walter S., are members of the Society.

DANIEL McINTYRE, member 1851. Born in Stirlingshire, Scotland. Died in Philadelphia, August 30, 1870, in his 56th year. He was the senior partner of the firm of McIntyre & Gibson, of the Chester Chemical Works, Philadelphia, and was prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity and charitable organizations.

He was president of the Robert Burns Association of Philadelphia, and upon the occasion of their annual banquets contributed most materially to the pleasure of the event by

Biographies of Deceased Members

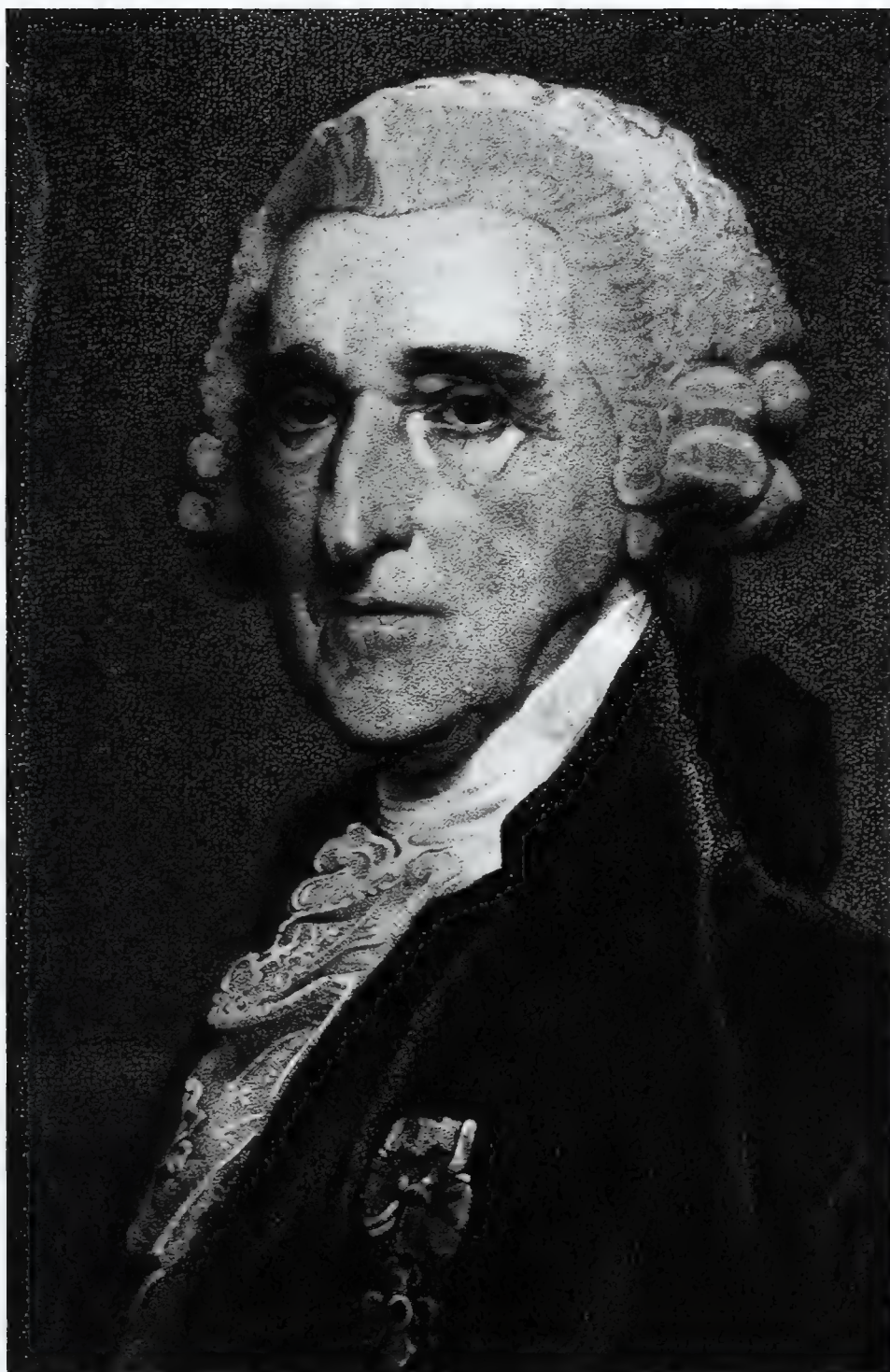
his marked ability and peculiarly fitted qualifications. He was also a member of the Scots' Thistle Society and other kindred organizations partaking of a love for Scotia and its sons; and being a vocalist of considerable skill, he was ever prompt in cheerfully contributing his services to objects of deserving charity and worth.

Some six months before his death he was internally injured by a fall he received, due to the sudden starting of the cars, and being of a highly nervous temperament, the concussion produced consequences which led to his subsequent fatal illness. As an exemplary citizen, of strict integrity and personal merit, he was respected by all who knew him, and his proverbial natural kindness of heart and many noble attributes will not be forgotten soon by his friends.

He served several years as an Assistant of The St. Andrew's Society, and was thoroughly in touch with its work and objects, contributing in a marked degree to the interest of the meetings.

HON. THOMAS McKEAN, member 1792, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of the State three terms. Born of Scotch-Irish ancestry in New London, Chester County, Penna., March 19, 1734. Died in Philadelphia, June 24, 1817. He was educated by the Rev. Francis Allison, at New London, and subsequently studied law. He first settled in New Castle, Del., and there became Register of Probate for New Castle County.

He was admitted to the Bar before he was twenty-one years of age, and a year later was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Sussex County, Del. In October, 1762, he was elected to the General Assembly, serving continuously by re-election for seventeen years, during the last of which he resided in Philadelphia. In 1765 he was elected to the Stamp Act Congress, and became one of its most influential leaders. From 1774 to 1783 he was a member of the Continental Congress from Delaware. He was the only member who served continuously from the opening until peace was declared, and while he represented



HON. THOMAS McKEAN,
Signer Declaration of Independence.
Governor of Pennsylvania 1799-1808.
MEMBER 1792.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Delaware in Congress and was president of that body in 1781, he was also Chief Justice for Pennsylvania from July, 1777, until 1799, each State claiming him for its own. As Chief Justice he was distinguished for the accuracy and profundity of his decisions.

He served on the most important committees in Congress, and after signing the Declaration of Independence he marched at the head of a battalion to Perth Amboy to reinforce General Washington.

On July 10, 1781, Mr. McKean was elected president of the Congress, but in October he tendered his resignation because of the necessity for his attendance at the Supreme Court of the State, but at the request of the Congress and on motion of Doctor Witherspoon he consented to serve until the first Monday of November.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania of 1790, was elected Governor in 1799, and was twice re-elected, filling that position until 1808, when he retired to private life. His son, Joseph B., who died in Philadelphia, September 3, 1826, was Attorney General of the State during his father's terms as Governor, and was subsequently Associate Judge of the district, and at the time of his death President Judge of the Court.

Governor McKean's last public appearance was in August, 1814, at a mass meeting of citizens in the State House square to take measures for protection against the British, then reported as marching from Washington to Philadelphia. He was then eighty years of age, but he was called to the chair and said, "This is not a time for speaking but for acting. There are now but two parties—our country and its invaders."

[Simpson's "Lives of the Signers" *et al.*]

JOHN STEWART McKINLAY, member 1883. Born April 17, 1850, in Airdrie, Scotland. Died in Philadelphia, May 31, 1892.

When he was two years of age his parents came to the United States and settled in Brown County, Ohio, where he

Biographies of Deceased Members

was educated in the public schools. He was graduated from the high school at Ripley, Ohio, in 1865, and became a country school teacher. In 1869 he came to Philadelphia, studied law in the office of John P. O'Neill, Esq., and at the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Bar, November 26, 1870. He remained in active practice until his death, and took an interest in politics as a Republican. He was Presidential Elector in 1888. He was a member of the Masonic Order, Order of Red Men, Caledonian Club and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Mr. McKinlay was engaged for the defense in a number of important criminal cases. He was for a time attorney for the Reading Railway Company and for a number of banks and trust companies.

[Biog. Album Prominent Pennsylvanians, 2nd Series, p. 227.]

COLONEL ALLAN McLANE, member 1791. Born in Philadelphia in 1746. Died in 1829. At the beginning of the War for Independence he had amassed quite a fortune for those days—about fifteen thousand dollars, all of which he cheerfully sacrificed in the service of his country. In 1774 he removed to Kent County, Del., and as a volunteer witnessed the repulse of the British at Great Bridge, Va. In 1775 he became lieutenant in Cæsar Rodney's Delaware regiment. In 1776 he joined Washington's army, and for good conduct at Princeton was commissioned captain. During the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British, Captain McLane commanded a troop of "rough-riders," whose daily duty it was to skirmish around the enemy's lines and prevent supplies reaching the city. McLane entered the city in disguise a number of times to obtain information about the enemy. On one occasion he made a narrow escape from being captured near Frankford. He was there surrounded by a detachment of the enemy and one of the number seized him by the throat, when McLane reached his pistol and shot the man dead. He had a hand-to-hand encounter with others, but escaped by jumping into a nearby mill-pond.



HON. MORTON McMICHAEL,

Mayor of Philadelphia 1866-1868.

MEMBER 1841.

Biographies of Deceased Members

James Peale, a brother of Charles Peale, the famous artist, made this fight the subject of a painting, which was for a long time in Peale's Museum. McLane is repeatedly referred to in Dr. Weir Mitchell's story of Revolutionary times, "Hugh Wynne."

In 1779, McLane was promoted major, and he held the rank of colonel when serving as one of the party defending the house of Hon. James Wilson from the attack of a mob, elsewhere referred to.

After the war, Colonel McLane was a member and Speaker of the Delaware Legislature, six years Privy Councillor, many years a Judge, Marshal of the Delaware District 1790 to 1798, and Collector of Port of Wilmington from 1808 until his death.

A son, Louis, born in Delaware in 1786, filled many important and honorable positions. He served first as a midshipman under Decatur. On return to civil life he served from 1817 to 1828 as a member of Congress; United States Senator from Delaware 1827-31; Minister to England 1831; Secretary of the Treasury 1831-33. Retiring from politics, he became president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 1837-47. His son, Robert Milligan, grandson of Allan, served also in many important positions, and was elected Governor of Maryland in 1883.

HON. MORTON McMICHAEL, member 1841. Born in Burlington, N. J., October 2, 1807. Died in Philadelphia, January 6, 1879. He was of Scotch ancestry on his father's side. His mother's line was of Huguenot origin.

His education was begun in the schools of his native town, but later, removing to Philadelphia, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1826.

He entered the office of David Paul Brown, Esq., and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1827.

Mr. McMichael's literary tastes led him to abandon the

Biographies of Deceased Members

law and enter the field of journalism. He was editor of the *Saturday Evening Post* in 1826 and editor-in-chief of the *Saturday Courier* 1831-36. He subsequently obtained an interest in the *North American and United States Gazette*, the oldest daily newspaper in America, and in 1854 became sole owner.

Mr. McMichael directed the influence of this powerful organ of public opinion to promote the civic and municipal interests of Philadelphia, including the establishment and increase of public schools, the consolidation of the city and the creation and extension of Fairmount Park.

Early in his career he served as Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, and was Sheriff of the County 1843-46, during a period of intense race prejudice and partizanship, in which the anti-Catholic riots occurred. He was elected Mayor in 1866, and his term in that high office reflected great credit on himself and was beneficial to the city.

He was president of the Fairmount Park Commission from 1867 until his death, and was active in the promotion of the Centennial Exposition of 1876. He was one of the founders of the Union League, of which he was president 1870-74, and he was especially active in its work during the Civil War, when four of his sons entered the service. He was a Republican in politics from the formation of that party and an acknowledged leader in its councils, and served as presiding officer at the Republican National Convention which nominated General Grant for the Presidency.

"As a journalist his style was direct, eloquent and scholarly. As an orator he won a national reputation. His orations breathe a spirit of elevated patriotism, reveal a profound appreciation of the movements of American civilization, yet glow with a finished and impassioned diction."

A fine bronze statue of Morton McMichael was erected in Fairmount Park, on which is the inscription, "An Honored and Beloved Citizen of Philadelphia."

[Chronicles of the Union League, Philadelphia, *et al.*]

Biographies of Deceased Members

MORTON McMICHAEL, 2D, member 1900, the eldest son of Hon. Morton McMichael. Born in Philadelphia, February 5, 1836. Died March 28, 1904.

He was educated at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and then engaged in business up to the time of the Civil War, when he entered the army, being attached as volunteer aide on the military staff of Governor Andrew G. Curtin. He was in active service during the first two years of the war in the Maryland and Southern campaigns, and during the battle of Antietam was on the staff of General Reynolds. Afterwards resuming business, when the National Banking Law was enacted he was prominent in the organization of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, the first institution chartered under that law. From then until he died the business and development of the bank were his chief concern. He was its cashier from date of organization to June 10, 1863, cashier and vice-president 1898-1904, president from January 1, 1904, until he died.

Mr. McMichael was closely associated with various important interests in banking and business, notably the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, of which he was a director and treasurer. His inherited gifts of hospitality and geniality, his wide culture and his attractive personal qualities endeared him to a large circle of friends. Few exceeded him in the knowledge of the science of banking; few had a broader knowledge along certain lines of study. He was elected first vice-president of the American Bankers' Association in 1888, and in 1890 was its president.

Mr. McMichael was a member of the prominent clubs, and was a vestryman of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church for a number of years.

He married, November 25, 1857, Ellen, daughter of Moses Thomas, of Philadelphia, by whom he had two children—Morton, 3d, died February 27, 1905, and Anne, wife of Henry M. Hoyt, Solicitor General of the United States.

[From Biog. by Hon. H. M. Hoyt for the Nat. Cyclo. of Am. Biog., Jas. T. White & Co., publishers, N. Y.]

Biographies of Deceased Members

COLONEL WILLIAM McMICHAEL, member 1868, son of Hon. Morton McMichael. Born in Philadelphia, March 4, 1841. Died in New York City, April 20, 1893.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. McMichael promptly offered his services to the government, and on August 15, 1861, was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant general, United States Volunteers. Promoted major August 16, 1862, and after service on the staffs of Generals Grant, Rosecrans and Thomas in the West, he was honorably mustered out March 20, 1866, receiving a brevet appointment as lieutenant colonel of volunteers to date March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war."

He resumed his law studies and served in various civil offices under the general government—Solicitor of Internal Revenue, United States Assistant Attorney General and United States District Attorney, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which latter position he resigned in 1875 to enter into private practice, later removing to New York City, where he died.

Colonel McMichael delivered the oration at the unveiling of the Lincoln Monument in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, September 12, 1871.

GORDON McNEIL, member 1867. Born in Hawthornden, Scotland, February 5, 1830. Died in Germantown, Philadelphia, June 2, 1876, and was buried in Ivy Hill Cemetery.

He received a common school education in Scotland and there learned the trade of a carpenter.

He came to America in 1850, and in 1853 married Miss Jane Swann, of Germantown, Philadelphia. They had five children, but one, a daughter, now surviving. He was a member of the Chestnut Hill Presbyterian Church, and later transferred to the Second Presbyterian Church at Germantown.

In 1854 he joined De Kalb Lodge I. O. of O. F., and remained a member until he died.

Biographies of Deceased Members

HORACE E. McPHERSON, member 1895, was a son of William C. McPherson, member 1871. Born in Philadelphia, October 25, 1862. Died in that city, February 17, 1899.

He was first educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and then entered a college at Troy, N. Y. After graduating, he became junior member of the firm of William C. McPherson & Sons, carpenters and builders.

After his father's death he continued in business, and among the fine buildings erected by him were some of the dormitories of the University of Pennsylvania on Woodland Avenue.

WILLIAM C. McPHERSON, member 1871. Born in Baltimore, Md. Died in Philadelphia, April 6, 1894, in his sixty-ninth year.

He served an apprenticeship in Baltimore as a carpenter, and at the age of twenty-one he came to Philadelphia, and after working for an employer for a short time, started in business for himself with much success. He built a number of large buildings in the city, including the old Pennsylvania Railroad Station and the clubhouse of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy. Shortly after the cellar was dug for the City Hall Mr. McPherson was elected superintendent and served in that capacity for over twenty years. In the latter part of 1893 he tendered his resignation. He was induced to reconsider the matter, however, and served until January, 1894. At that time he was re-elected to the position, but declined to accept it.

Mr. McPherson was one of the oldest members of the Carpenters' Hall Association. He was one of the founders of the Master Builders' Exchange in this city, a prominent Mason, and a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity. For twelve years he was the president of the Columbia Club, declining a renomination in 1892. At that time a handsome silver set valued at \$700 was given to him by the members of the club in testimony of their esteem. He was one of the most popular members of the club. A man of strong char-

Biographies of Deceased Members

acter, unchangeable determination, and underneath his brusque manners was a geniality that won him many friends. He was also an active member of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy.

He was survived by two sons and three daughters. One son, Horace E. McPherson, who joined The St. Andrew's Society in 1895, is since deceased.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MACALESTER, Sr., member 1805, Vice-President 1813-25. Born in Campbeltown, Argyle-shire, Scotland, April 5, 1765. Died at his country-place at Willow Grove, Montgomery County, Penna., August 29, 1832.

He received in the schools in Scotland a solid and stern tuition which, while it insured the scholar full and systematic instruction in the most useful branches of knowledge, never permitted him to forget that high moral principle and integrity of purpose were the surest means of rendering that knowledge profitable.

He had lived in a seacoast village on the Mull of Cantyre, and at a proper age he entered upon the calling and learned the practical duties of seamanship.

At the age of twenty-one he arrived in the United States and determined to become a citizen. In October, 1786, he married Ann Simpson, of Baltimore, a young Scotch woman whose virtues and affections were to be the solace of his long life.

He soon became master of a ship, and was also, as supercargo, entrusted with the disposition of the merchandise. His fidelity to the trusts imposed on him produced excellent results, and he began to accumulate money. After eighteen years of sea service, filled with many adventures, he established himself as a merchant on the South Wharves, Philadelphia.

Captain Macalester's business was chiefly as a shipper and importer, and with the knowledge gained from his sea life he built several fine vessels and was successful in increasing the commerce of the city and in spreading the fame



CHARLES MACALESTER,
PRESIDENT 1864-1873.

Biographies of Deceased Members

of American shipbuilders. At the age of sixty he retired from business.

He was long a director of the Bank of North America. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, treasurer of the Mariners' Bible Society of Pennsylvania, and an active promoter of the old Mariners' Church.

In 1825 the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania had encountered serious losses, and in this emergency Mr. Macalester was called to take the management, and in this he was so successful that when the danger was passed the stockholders, in 1827, presented him a service of plate as a gratifying testimonial of their esteem.

A son, Charles Macalester, is referred to in the article following.

[Stephen R. Winslow's "Successful Merchants of Phila."]

CHARLES MACALESTER, member 1836, Vice-President 1858-63, President 1864-73, son of Captain Charles Macalester, above referred to. Born in Philadelphia, February 17, 1798. Died December 9, 1873. He received a liberal education, first in Grey and Wylie's School, and afterwards at the University of Pennsylvania.

While at the latter institution, during the War of 1812, when fifteen years of age, he commanded a company of boys who worked for two days building fortifications upon the west side of the Schuylkill. In 1821 he removed to Cincinnati, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits, returning to Philadelphia in 1827. His force of character and sterling integrity soon made him prominent among the principal men of the city, and his relations also became intimate with the leading statesmen of the country. He was a trusted friend of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln, and several times declined the tender of important official positions.

In 1835, Mr. Macalester became engaged in the banking business. He was one of the government directors of the United States Bank, serving with E. D. Ingraham, Esq. (elsewhere referred to), and they were the only government di-

Biographies of Deceased Members

rectors serving the bank when the charter expired. After the first suspension of the bank, Mr. Macalester collected \$3,000,000 in specie from the West and Southwest in six months, and he negotiated with the Secretary of the Treasury during President Van Buren's term \$4,000,000 worth of bonds which the bank had issued in payment for stock originally subscribed.

In 1842, Mr. Macalester went to London and became intimate with George Peabody, who was always Mr. Macalester's guest when he visited Philadelphia. Mr. Macalester was one of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, and was interested as president or director in a number of financial and charitable institutions, and he was the guardian for a number of large estates.

In 1873 he gave for the establishment of a college in Minneapolis a valuable property located there, consisting of a large building with extensive grounds, named later by the trustees Macalester College. He was twice married; first in Cincinnati, in 1824, to the only daughter of General W. H. Lytle, and again, in 1841, to a daughter of the late John Wallace and a niece of the Hon. Horace Binney.

Eminently successful in all his undertakings, he was always ready to aid others by advice and by active assistance. Unobtrusive and generous, he was universally beloved and honored. His private character was of greatest purity, unselfishness and loveliness.

He was a liberal contributor to many charities during his life, and at his death made a number of bequests to different boards of the Presbyterian Church, with which he was closely connected. For many years he was an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, and in the latter years of his life in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, Philadelphia.

His country-seat at Torresdale was named after Torre Castle, the ancestral seat in Argyleshire of the Clan Macalester.

His interest in The St. Andrew's Society was shown first by his constant attendance at its meetings and by contributions of \$2,000 to the Supper Fund and \$1,000 to the General Fund.

Biographies of Deceased Members

At the funeral of Mr. Macalester the pall-bearers were selected from The St. Andrew's Society—Messrs. John Gibson, William McLean, Dr. Robert Burns, Hunter Stedman, William Smith and Thomas J. Mackenzie, and the service at the grave was conducted by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Blackwood.

[Biog. Encyc. of Penna., and others.]

PETER MACKENZIE, member 1865. Born in Perth, Scotland, March 24, 1809. Died in Philadelphia, March 25, 1868. Buried in Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia.

He learned his trade as a horticulturist in the famous Kew Gardens of London, and came to Philadelphia in 1827, where he worked at the Lemon Hill Gardens, now the Green Street entrance to Fairmount Park. He started in business for himself in 1838, at Eighteenth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, under the firm name of Mackenzie & Buchanan; this partnership was dissolved in 1840. Peter Mackenzie continued the business alone, and removed to Broad and Columbia Avenue, where he remained until his death.

Peter Mackenzie was contemporary with Robert Buist, member 1836; James Ritchie, member 1874; Robert Scott, member 1842; John Dick and Andrew Dryburgh, all able and enthusiastic Scotchmen, who made Philadelphia famous as the centre of ornamental horticulture in America from 1840 to 1870.

DR. ROBERT SHELTON MACKENZIE, D.C.L., member 1859. Born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1808. Died in Philadelphia, November 30, 1880. He was the second son of Captain Kenneth Mackenzie, the author of a volume of Gaelic poetry published in Glasgow in 1796.

The son entered the medical department of the University of Dublin, where he graduated with distinction, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He abandoned the practice of medicine for literature, and in his eighteenth year had undertaken the editorship of a paper in England. He contributed largely to leading periodicals in both Great Britain

Biographies of Deceased Members

and the United States. In 1834 he became the regular European correspondent of the New York *Evening Star*, the first salaried correspondent of the American press. The University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and that of Oxford, Doctor of Civil Law.

In 1852 he settled in New York and became connected with the press of that city; in 1857 he came to Philadelphia, and was associated with Colonel John W. Forney as literary editor of the Philadelphia *Press*.

Of the many books he published none gave him wider fame than his edition of the "*Noctes Ambrosianæ*." Nothing more complete of its class has ever been produced. The reader is brought into familiar acquaintance with all the remarkable characters that figure in its pages—Professor Wilson (Christopher North), James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and others of that notable coterie of brilliant writers who made Edinburgh the literary centre of literature in Great Britain for many years. He was the author of a "Life of Charles Dickens," and in 1871 contributed to the centennial celebration of the author of "Waverley," "Sir Walter Scott, the Story of His Life."

THOMAS J. MACKENZIE, member 1865, son of Peter Mackenzie, previously mentioned. Born in Philadelphia, January 1, 1838. Died in that city, January 1, 1878. He continued the business of a florist, at Broad and Columbia Avenue, after his father's death. He was a botanist of great ability and a large-hearted and generous man, who made many friends.

A specialty of the Mackenzies was the growing of Camellia Japonica, at that time the most fashionable flower. The father of Thomas J. introduced the famous Jenny Lind variety and other fine varieties.

ANGUS NEILSON MACPHERSON, member 1855. Born at Cluny, Inverness-shire, Scotland, July 12, 1812. Died at Fieldsboro, N. J., July 31, 1876. Son of Angus and Margaret Neilson Macpherson.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He served an apprenticeship of seven years in the Queen's Yard, England, and soon after came to Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of Messrs. Merrick & Sons, Southwark Foundry, and served as foreman of the smithing department about twenty-eight years. Early during the Civil War several forms of ironclad vessels were built for the use of the navy, and among the largest of these was the frigate *Ironsides*, built with slanting sides to deflect shot.

Mr. Macpherson designed the furnaces for heating the large plates and the method of affixing these plates to the sides of the vessel, then a decided novelty in shipbuilding. This vessel was afterwards in active service in Charleston Harbor, S. C.

In September, 1865, Mr. Macpherson became interested with Dwight D. Willard in the Union Steam Forge near Bordentown, N. J., where the firm made many of the largest forgings used in the United States. Their work was noted for strength and accuracy, due, as stated by Mr. Willard at the funeral of Mr. Macpherson, to his thorough knowledge of every detail of this work.

Mr. Macpherson was a member of Washington Lodge, A. Y. M., and of the Scots' Thistle Society. He was recognized as a skilled mechanic, a man of extensive reading and culture, and a citizen interested in the public welfare.

CAPTAIN JOHN MACPHERSON, SR., member 1751, was the fourth son of William Macpherson, a writer to the *Signet*, and Jean, daughter of James Adamson, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Born in Edinburgh in 1726. Died in Philadelphia, September 6, 1792, and is buried in St. Paul's churchyard.

He was one of the Macphersons of Cluny, Clan Chattan. He was bred to the sea, and there are many interesting and stirring accounts of his achievements, his captures and enterprises during the Seven Years' War.

In 1757, when war was raging between Great Britain and France, Captain Macpherson was assigned to the command of the privateer "*Britannia*," rated at twenty guns. In May,

Biographies of Deceased Members

1758, the "Britannia" came into contact with a French vessel-of-war carrying thirty-six guns, and in the heat of the action Captain Macpherson's right arm was carried away by a cannon-shot. The first lieutenant was disabled and the vessel was fought by the second lieutenant until he also was wounded, when the surgeon ordered the colors to be struck in token of surrender.

The French took charge of the disabled vessel, and after removing the principal officers to their own ship, turned the "Britannia" adrift with the uninjured sailors on board, who managed to keep the vessel afloat and finally brought it to Philadelphia.

In 1760, Captain Macpherson was again in command, and his record during the remaining years of his service was remarkable for the number and value of prizes captured. In 1762, when the "Britannia" again reached Philadelphia, in charge of two Spanish vessels laden with indigo and sugar, Macpherson resigned from the service. When he retired he was a rich man, and he purchased a fine piece of ground on the east side of the Schuylkill River, nearly opposite Belmont, in Philadelphia, and there erected a fine stone mansion equal in appearance and interior decorations to any country-seat of that period.

When the house was finished he named it "Cluny" after the seat of his clan, but subsequently changed the name to "Mount Pleasant." John Adams, who dined at this place in 1775, wrote that Macpherson had "the most elegant seat in Pennsylvania, a clever Scotch wife and two pretty daughters. He has been nine times wounded in battle, is an old sea-commander, and made a fortune in privateering."

Macpherson finally decided to give up this property and move into the city, and it is now in the bounds of Fairmount Park.

Under date of August 15, 1764, the Dean of Guild in Edinburgh (Hon. Patrick Lindsay) and his council made

Biographies of Deceased Members

"Captain John Macpherson, of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, late commander of His Majesty's ship-of-war "Britannia" in the West Indies, a burgess and guild brother of the city of Edinburgh."

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Captain Macpherson's sympathies were with the Colonies, though his oldest son, William, elsewhere referred to, was an officer in the British service, and was compelled to remain until he could be honorably released, as stated in the memoir following.

On the establishment of the Continental Navy, Captain Macpherson was ambitious for the chief command, believing that his past experience properly fitted him for such position, but this was denied him. He made several propositions to Congress for sea-service, but without success.

Captain Macpherson was first married to Margaret Rodgers, a sister of the Rev. John Rodgers, D.D., of New York, and chaplain of the New York Provincial Congress. She died at Mount Pleasant, June 4, 1770.

He married, secondly, Marianna McNeal, said to be a relative of the Countess of Dugdale, and this lady is the "Scotch wife" referred to in the letter of Mr. Adams.

Captain Macpherson was noted for many projects presented to the public deemed of more or less public importance, and in a number of these he was in advance of the times. In 1771 he removed a brick building to another location about a block distant by apparatus placed inside the building which was designed and worked by himself.

In 1782 he advertised to give lessons in astronomy, and in 1785 he compiled and published the first "Directory of Philadelphia and Its Suburbs," which contained several peculiar features.

The two sons, John and William, both members of The St. Andrew's Society, were destined to be of service to their country, as shown in the memoirs following.

[Westcott's "Historic Mansions." The genealogy of the Macphersons of the Clan Chattan is given in Glenn's "Some Colonial Mansions."]

Biographies of Deceased Members

MAJOR JOHN MACPHERSON, JR., member 1773. Born at his father's place, Mount Pleasant, above referred to, in 1754. He was killed in the assault on the citadel of Quebec, December 31, 1775. He was then in his twenty-first year, and was the first officer of prominence from Pennsylvania to die in the Revolutionary War.

He was an alumnus of Princeton College in 1766, and was carefully educated. He entered the law office of John Dickinson, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, January, 1771. In June of that year he visited Scotland, and from September 30, 1771, to 1773 was in London attending the Inns of Court at the Temple.

At the outbreak of the Revolution he was among the first to volunteer his services for the Colonies, though his brother William (referred to following) was serving in the British Army. He was the original major elected by ballot of Congress, January 19, 1776, for Colonel John Haslet's Regiment of the Lower Counties on the Delaware, his untimely death not then being known to Congress.

Major Macpherson was appointed aid on the staff of General Montgomery, then operating against the British forces in Canada, and in the assault on Quebec, December 31, 1775, both General Montgomery and Major Macpherson were among the killed.

The night before the assault, young Macpherson wrote a letter, to be delivered to his father in the event of his death, in which he said that orders to storm Quebec had been issued, "and Heaven only knows what will be my fate. But whatever it may be, I cannot resist the inclination I feel to assure you that I experience no reluctance in this cause to venture a life I consider as only lent, to be used as my country demands it."

Bancroft, in his history, Vol. iv, page 308, says: "In the pathway lay Macpherson, the pure-minded, youthful enthusiast for liberty, as spotless as the new-fallen snow which was his winding-sheet; full of promise for war, lovely in temper, dear to the army, honored by the affection and confidence of his chief."

Biographies of Deceased Members

"The Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Council of Quebec, and all the principal officers of the garrison buried him (Montgomery) and his aide-de-camp, Macpherson, with all the honors of war."

General Philip Schuyler, in writing to the father of Major Macpherson, said: "My dear young friend fell by the side of his general, as much lamented as he was beloved, and that, I assure you, was no uncommon degree."

A number of letters written by young Macpherson to a college-mate, both before and during his visit to Scotland, are published in Glenn's "Colonial Mansions," and the originals are in the possession of William Macpherson Hornor, great-grandnephew of Major John Macpherson and a member of The St. Andrew's Society.

GENERAL WILLIAM MACPHERSON, member 1791, Vice-President of the Society 1797-1802, and President until his death, November 5, 1813, was the son of Captain John Macpherson (1773), and brother of Major John Macpherson, above referred to.

He was born in the year 1756 on his father's place, Mount Pleasant, Philadelphia.

At the age of thirteen, he was appointed a cadet in the British service, and later his father purchased for him a commission as lieutenant, and he became adjutant of the Fourteenth Regiment of Foot.

He was serving with his regiment at Pensacola, Florida, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, when he promptly announced that his sympathies were with the Colonies, and then sought to resign, declaring he would not serve against his countrymen. When the regiment reached New York in 1779, he appealed to Sir Henry Clinton for release from his commission, and his resignation was finally accepted, but he was not permitted to dispose of his commission by sale as was the custom. He had, however, determined to leave the British service with or without the acceptance of his resignation.

Biographies of Deceased Members

The Journal of Congress, September 16, 1779, states that a memorial from Captain William Macpherson was read:

“Whereupon, *Resolved*, That a brevet of major in the army of the United States be granted to William Macpherson.”

Major Macpherson then joined the army under General Washington, served faithfully wherever placed, and he always retained the esteem and friendship of the commander-in-chief.

As late as 1832, General Lafayette, in a letter, referred to Macpherson's services in the army in very complimentary terms.

President Washington appointed Macpherson Surveyor of Customs of Philadelphia, September 17, 1789, and on March 8, 1792, he was made Inspector of Revenue, and on November 28, 1793, Naval Officer of the Port of Philadelphia, which office he retained until his death. When transferred to the Revenue Service he was succeeded as Surveyor by General Walter Stewart, member 1792.

On March 11, 1779, he received a commission as brigadier general from President Adams, and was appointed to command troops sent into Northampton County, Penna., to enforce obedience to the Revenue Laws.

In 1794, during the excitement caused by enforcement of the Excise Laws in western Pennsylvania, a battalion was formed in Philadelphia, which Major Macpherson was invited to command, the officers naming the battalion, in compliment to him, the “Macpherson Blues.” Before the return of the battalion to Philadelphia, Major Macpherson was promoted to be colonel, and later was commissioned by the Governor as brigadier general.

In 1798, when war with France seemed imminent, the “Blues” were reorganized with additional companies of artillery, cavalry and grenadiers, and were formed into a legion under General Macpherson.

General Macpherson married Margaret, daughter of Joseph Stout, lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy, and his wife Mary Keen. She died December 25, 1797, and was buried in Gloria Dei churchyard. His second wife was Elizabeth,

Biographies of Deceased Members

a daughter of Bishop White. Three daughters were born to him by his first wife, and two by the second wife.

In 1787, General Macpherson was a delegate to the convention to ratify the Constitution for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in 1788-89 he was a member of the General Assembly.

He was one of the original members of the State Society of the Cincinnati for Pennsylvania and vice-president from 1807 until his death.

His country-seat was at Stonton, on Poor Island, in the present Twenty-fifth and Thirty-third Wards of Philadelphia, a portion of which land, at Kensington and Indiana Avenues, has been acquired by the city and devoted to public use as Macpherson Park.

General Macpherson was highly respected for his integrity and patriotism and for his intelligent interest in all matters of public moment.

[Simpson's "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," Westcott's "Historic Mansions," and Glenn's "Colonial Mansions."]

DR. WILLIAM MACPHERSON, member 1880. Son of Angus N. Macpherson, previously mentioned. Born in Philadelphia, September 12, 1840. Died October 13, 1895.

He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and was graduated from the Central High School. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College and was graduated from the Pharmacy Department in 1860, and after service in the Civil War he re-entered that college and received the degree of M.D. in 1866.

He was commissioned assistant surgeon 137th Pennsylvania Volunteers on September 12, 1862, and mustered out with the regiment June 1, 1863, on the completion of its term of service.

On August 3, 1863, he was commissioned assistant surgeon 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until June 25, 1865, when honorably discharged. He was captured with his regiment at Plymouth, N. C., and held as a prisoner of

Biographies of Deceased Members

war at Charleston, S. C., for some months. He was one of the officers placed under the fire of Union guns then bombarding that city.

Doctor Macpherson was a member of Potter Lodge, No. 441, A. Y. M.; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Post No. 160, Grand Army of the Republic; National Prisoners of War Association, and of other societies.

JAMES F. MAGEE, member 1875. Born in Philadelphia, June 5, 1834. Son of Michael and Catherine Horter Magee. Died October 4, 1903.

After attending the public schools in Philadelphia he was graduated from the Central High School in 1850. He spent a year in civil engineering in western Pennsylvania, which vocation he was compelled to give up on account of ill health. In 1856-57 he studied chemistry at Heidelberg and Göttingen Universities. He then returned to Philadelphia and built up a business as a manufacturer of photographers' chemicals.

He was deeply interested in the benevolent work of the Presbyterian Church and discharged all the duties devolving upon him in the several boards on which he served with signal zeal and ability. Always prompt in action, efficient and judicious in counsel, he was constantly called upon for advice cheerfully and conscientiously given. He was a devoted member of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church and a ruling elder from 1870 until his death.

December 1, 1859, he married Cynthia A. Jarden. There were four children, Cynthia W. Stevens, Michael J., James F., Jr., and George W., of Philadelphia. The two last are members of the Society.

REV. WILLIAM MARSHALL was the first recorded Chaplain of The St. Andrew's Society, serving from 1788, when he became a member, until 1791, and probably until a later date. Born in Fifeshire, Scotland, about 1740. Died in Philadelphia, November 17, 1802, in the thirty-eighth year of his ministry.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He received a good education with the intention of becoming a minister in the Associate Presbyterian Church, and after a course of study in the Divinity Hall of that denomination was licensed in 1762 to preach.

He was immediately appointed a missionary to Pennsylvania, where there were a number of the "Secession" Church, constituted as the "Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania." To them he presented his credentials, whereupon he was appointed to preach in various places. A congregation of Seceders was formed about that time in Philadelphia, but they had no church building. Mr. Marshall's first sermon to them was in February, 1764, in the Freemasons' Hall in Videll's Alley. Subsequently a frame house in Shippen (now Bainbridge) Street was used as their place of worship. In 1768 they formally called Mr. Marshall as their pastor, and he was installed April, 1771. The salary at that time of £80, Pennsylvania currency, was equal to \$213 at the present time.

In 1770 they purchased ground on Spruce Street, above Third, and as the congregation was composed mainly of poor people they proposed soliciting aid from citizens generally. To do this it was necessary to secure a permit from the Governor of the Province, which was obtained chiefly through the efforts of Doctor Rush. It was signed by Governor John Penn and countersigned by his secretary, Joseph Shippen, March 25, 1771.

The church was erected in 1771, and was called the Scots' Presbyterian Church, and secured by its deed of trust to the use of persons holding the principles of the Associate Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Marshall laboriously and faithfully served as pastor, but when the British took possession of Philadelphia he, a decided Whig, was obliged to leave the city, and during the British occupancy the church was used as a hospital for the Hessians.

Mr. Marshall married a widow, and in 1786 he erected a dwelling, now No. 322 Spruce Street, west of the Scots' Presbyterian Church, which they occupied until his death.

Biographies of Deceased Members

About 1783 difficulties arose in the church on a question of continuing under the jurisdiction of the Synod of Edinburgh which divided the congregation into two parties, and in June, 1786, Mr. Marshall was forbidden the use of the church. His friends secured use of the public hall of the university, and they continued to worship there until 1791, and in the meantime a suit for possession of the Scots' Church was decided against Mr. Marshall. His associates then purchased a lot of ground, now 415-417 Walnut Street, and there erected a building on the rear of the lot which was opened for worship July 31, 1791. Mr. Marshall continued, during the remainder of his life, to officiate in this church, and after his death he was buried in front of it. This building was taken down in 1854 for the erection of an office building, and the remains of Mr. Marshall, and also of the pastor succeeding him, Rev. Joseph Shaw, LL.D., Chaplain 1805, were removed to the front of the Associate Church, southwest corner of Broad and Lombard Streets, and it is proposed to remove these to the new lot of the Society in Woodlands Cemetery.

The esteem, in which Mr. Marshall was held, may be judged by the fact that the Governor of the State, Hon. Thomas McKean, and the Chief Justice, Edward Shippen, attended the funeral.

The *United States Gazette*, November 19, 1802, said: "Died after a tedious illness on the 17th instant, in the 63d year of his age, the Rev. William Marshall, minister of the Scots' Presbyterian Church, in this city, over which he acted as a faithful and exemplary pastor upwards of two and thirty years. He exercised at the same time an apostolic care over all the religious societies of his denomination in the United States. He was both learned and wise, and instructed not only by his preaching and conversation, but by the uniform piety and integrity of his life. His memory will be entombed in the hearts of his affectionate and afflicted congregation."

[From a pamphlet written, May, 1859, by John McAllister, Jr. (member 1815). It contains a cut of the dwelling of Mr. Marshall on Spruce Street, and also of the new church on Walnut Street, west of Fourth Street.]

Biographies of Deceased Members

ROBERT CAMPBELL MAYWOOD, member 1831.

We have been unable to obtain any details of the life of Mr. Maywood, but the minutes of the Society show that he was a regular attendant on its meetings and generally favored the company by singing, many of the pieces being of his own composition.

The following was sung by him at the Annual Dinner, December 3, 1831:

St. Andrew and the Thystle boys,
 (We'll pledge them high with wine)
And Scotia and Auld Scotia's joys,
 And days o' auld lang syne;
For tho' we're far on foreign shore
 And in a distant clime,
Our hearts are hame 'yont ocean's roar,
 And bound o'er tide and time.

Then here's the land o' cakes, boys;
 Our memory ne'er can tyne,
And here's the gude and brave, my boys,
 The pith o' auld lang syne.

The Wallace and the Bruce, my boys,
 The bonny lads o' yore,
That garr'd us aye craw cruce, my boys,
 O'er battle's wildest roar.
Oh, may their deeds be ne'er forgot,
 While hand and heart combine
To right our wrongs or brave our lot
 As they did in auld lang syne.

And here's the bonny lasses, boys,
 Among the heather braes,
And here's to honest men, my boys,
 That face both friends and foes.
Here's Scotia's sons and bairnies a',
 And may their hearts incline
To Fatherland tho' far away,
 And days o' auld lang syne.

And here's the land we live in, boys,
 Its liberties and laws,
And may he ne'er ken Freedom's joys
 Who loves na' Freedom's cause,
While memory looks o'er land and sea
 To that dear hame behind,
Let's ne'er forget where'er we be
 That brithers are mankind.

Biographies of Deceased Members

DR. JOHN FORSYTH MEIGS, member 1850. Born in Philadelphia in 1818, the third of ten children. Died in Philadelphia, December 6, 1882. His father was Dr. Charles D. Meigs, a distinguished physician of that city. He was of New England stock of the seventh generation from Vincent Meigs, who came to Massachusetts from Dorchester, England, in 1637, the first of the family in America, who removed with his family to Connecticut in 1648, where his descendants, ancestors of J. F. Meigs' branch, resided until 1800, when his grandfather, Josiah Meigs, then a recent professor in Yale College, removed to Athens, Ga., as the first president of the University of Georgia. His mother was Mary, daughter of William Montgomery, of Philadelphia, descended from the Montgomerys who settled in Scotland, having gone there from England in the twelfth century.

The effigy of her first ancestor in England still lies in a church in Shrewsbury with the following inscription on a tablet over it:

"Sir Roger de Montgomery, second in command of the army of his kinsman, William the Conqueror, at the battle of Hastings, the first of the family of Montgomery in South England. He was advanced to high honor as the over-lord of many counties and created Earl of Shrewsbury. He founded this church and abbey wherein he, as a Brother of the Benedictine Order, died the first of August, MXCV" (1095).

Before he was sixteen years of age he began the study of his profession, attending lectures upon the elementary branches of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He studied four years at that university and graduated in 1838, when but twenty years old. While still at college he was elected a resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and, after finishing his term there, he went to Europe in 1840 and spent six months studying medicine in Paris. He returned home in 1841, when the name and influence of his father enabled him at once to enter upon the practice of medicine. In 1844 he married Ann Wilcocks Ingersoll, who died a little more than ten years later. She was a daughter of the Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, of Phila-

Biographies of Deceased Members

delphia. They had eight children; the oldest and youngest died young. Though he never recovered from the loss of his wife, he bore his sorrow heroically.

In 1848 was published the first edition of his "Diseases of Children," of which a seventh edition was published shortly before his death, in 1882. This book, with others by him, along with his career as a physician, gave him a high standing in his profession, and he died honored and beloved by patients and by many fellow-citizens. Although never strong, his native energy and will enabled him to do more work than most men, and though modest and gentle he often displayed great courage in his profession and in other ways.

Doctor Meigs was always a strong supporter of Lincoln. The resolutions to form the Union League of Philadelphia were passed in his office.

How much he was beloved and honored is well shown by the following tribute to his memory by an old friend and patient George W. Biddle, Esq., a distinguished member of the Philadelphia Bar:

"The announcement of the death of Dr. John Forsyth Meigs cast a deep shadow of gloom over a very large circle of Philadelphia society. Born, bred, and living his life of active usefulness in this city, Doctor Meigs had gained so strong a hold upon patients, friends, and the public at large, that the sudden news of his loss falls as a sharp and heavy blow. Of the thousand families among whom his work of professional beneficence has been done, there is hardly a member who has not learned to love and to revere him. Untiring in effort, prodigal of his time and strength, and bringing to the treatment of every case the highest skill, the most minute attention to details, the most earnest resolves to succeed, Doctor Meigs could not fail to impress himself strongly upon all affections and judgments. He was one of those faithful physicians for whose coming the waiters in the sickroom ever eagerly watched. The careful notation of the most apparently trivial symptoms, his honest statement of opinion, his genuine expression of sympathy, all inspired the strong confidence that

Biographies of Deceased Members

what was being done was the best that human skill could accomplish.

"A patient and correct thinker, not only upon the professional subjects which so largely occupied his attention, but also upon subjects of wider or more general interest, an accurate writer upon several branches of medical science, an actively good and patriotic citizen, Doctor Meigs' domain was the sick-chamber, his sphere was the contest with the enemy ever springing for his prey, which the follies, the ignorance, and the misfortunes of humanity keep in unceasing activity. In this field he was ever battling, mostly successful, sometimes baffled and disappointed, but always retiring with the consciousness of having fought the good fight, and of having struggled manfully for victory. He has been taken from life whilst actively engaged in the exercise of his noble calling, and his last earthly thoughts, his last wandering fancies reverted to those to whom he had always given good measure, pressed down and running over. Long, very long will it be before the medical profession will produce a more perfect model than this gallant, modest, unselfish, blameless, civic hero."

[Contributed by Capt. S. Emlen Meigs.]

CAPT. JOHN MENZIES, member 1832. Born in Scotland. For many years a well known watch and clock maker, located at the southwest corner of Front and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, who had a considerable amount of mechanical ingenuity. For a long time his mind dwelt upon the study of perpetual motion, and he made a very curious piece of mechanism which performed with remarkable accuracy for quite a period and attracted crowds of people to witness its operation. Finally the motion works stopped and the machine, ingenious as it was, ceased to be a curiosity.

He commanded a military organization in Philadelphia known as the "Caledonian Blues," composed principally of Scotchmen, and dressed in Highland garb. Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser* for December 3, 1854, records a visit to the "Blues" from a deputation of The St. Andrew's Society,



GENERAL HUGH MERCER,

MEMBER 1757.

Died January 12, 1777, of wounds
received at the Battle of Princeton, N. J.

From Judge John T. Goolrick's
"Life of General Hugh Mercer," pub-
lished by The Neale Publishing Company,
New York and Washington.

Biographies of Deceased Members

headed by President Robert Smith, who made an address and presented the company with a badge of the Society. They then partook of refreshments.

Captain Menzies was highly respected and bore an unblemished reputation. He died in 1860, aged 83 years.

[Westcott's Biog. of Philadelphians.]

GENERAL HUGH MERCER was enrolled as a member of The St. Andrew's Society in 1757 under his first military title of captain in the Provincial forces. Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1725. The son of the Rev. William Mercer, Pitsligo.

He was graduated from Marischal College, Aberdeen, as a physician in 1744. When "Bonnie Prince Charlie" led in the "uprising" of 1745, soon to have a disastrous ending on Culloden Moor, Doctor Mercer served in his army as an assistant surgeon. Gen. Edward Braddock was high in command in the royal forces in that campaign, and a strange fate was to bring these two near together in a distant land, where Braddock was to lay down his life under defeat and Mercer later to die on another field as one of Washington's most trusted generals.

Hundreds of the survivors of Culloden sought safety in other lands, many finding homes in North and South Carolina, in Virginia, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Among the latter was Doctor Mercer, who landed in Philadelphia in the fall of 1746. How long he remained in Philadelphia is unknown, but he soon moved into Franklin County and settled near the present town of Mercersburg, so named later in his honor, and there he entered into practice as a physician. His experience and evident ability, later to be developed as a general officer, pointed to him as a man needed in the organization of the Provincial troops required for protection against Indian assaults on their homes.

When Gen. Edward Braddock started on his campaign against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne, Captain Mercer, with his company, formed part of the army.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Braddock was a brave and experienced officer, but he had commanded only well-drilled British soldiers, and he treated with undisguised contempt the advice of such campaigners against the Indians as Captain Washington and others of the Provincial troops, who thought they knew better than he from their experiences how to meet the wily red men.

The then President of The St. Andrew's Society, Deputy-Governor Robert Hunter Morris, had given all possible assistance to Braddock in the preparations for the campaign, and Doctor Franklin was specially deputed to go into the country and secure horses, wagons and provisions.

The result of the campaign is well known—a terrible rout with loss of life and of the materials of war. Among the wounded was Captain Mercer, and in the confusion incident to a disorderly retreat, Mercer became separated from his men, and, as the Hon. William B. Reed stated in his oration on the reinterment of General Mercer in Philadelphia, “with no other guidance than that which nature gives to the solitary wanderer—the stars of heaven and the winter garb of the forest; alone, faint with the loss of blood and with a shattered arm, after reposing for a few hours on the field of recent conflict, he commenced his desolate pilgrimage. For days and weeks did he wander through the forest, dependent for sustenance on its roots and berries, until at last, striking the waters of the Potomac, he was enabled, when exhausted nature seemed just about to sink, to reach Fort Cumberland.”

Two years later, Mercer, promoted to lieutenant colonel, accompanied another expedition to Fort Duquesne under Gen. John Forbes. “It was on this expedition that he became acquainted with Washington, then a colonel in the Virginia line, an acquaintance which soon ripened into intimacy and exercised so vast an influence on his subsequent career.” The campaign was entirely successful and Colonel Mercer was honored with the command of that post, but as Washington explained in a letter of December, 1758, “the want of provisions rendered it impossible to leave more than 200 men in all, and these must, I fear, abandon the place or perish.”

Biographies of Deceased Members

They were miserably equipped, but Mercer maintained the post and remained with the garrison until relieved, when he retired from the service and, having permanently fixed his residence at Fredericksburg, in Virginia, resumed the practice of his profession.

The battle of Lexington was fought April 19, 1775, and only six days later a letter was sent to Colonel Washington, the acknowledged leader of the Virginia forces, signed by Hugh Mercer, George Weedon, Alexander Spotswood and John Willis, reciting the then conditions and the need for meeting them. The letter ended: "It is proposed to march from hence on Saturday next for Williamsburg, properly accoutred as light horsemen. Expresses are sent off to inform the commanding officers in the adjacent counties of our resolution, and we shall wait prepared for your instructions and their assistance." There was no hesitation or uncertain sound in this.

In June, 1775, Washington was chosen commander-in-chief, and early in the following year, the American Army being in the vicinity of New York, Colonel Mercer was commissioned brigadier general by Congress, presumably upon the recommendation of Washington.

The first campaign in which Mercer participated was crowned with incidents of high interest. "The battle on Long Island, the retreat to New York, the evacuation of that city contrary to the advice of Mercer, the Battle of White Plains, the fall of Fort Washington, the projected attack on Staten Island, confided to Mercer, were the prominent incidents of this eventful period. Throughout it all Mercer was in active service under the immediate orders of the commander-in-chief, to whose affections he was closely endeared."

The story of the critical conditions preceeding the coming victory of Trenton and Princeton is told in many books, and need not be here detailed. The most complete account of this movement is probably that in Gen. W. S. Stryker's "Battles of Trenton and Princeton."

Biographies of Deceased Members

When the left wing of the army under Washington crossed the Delaware in a terrible winter storm, in the closing week of 1776, Mercer's brigade was assigned to sweep through Trenton and forward to Princeton. The troops of Lord Stirling (who claimed to be a descendant of a noted Scotch family) were assigned to Mercer's command. On January 3, 1777, they were face to face with the British, and fighting began at short range. Mercer's men were mainly green troops, but poorly equipped to meet a bayonet charge of British regulars, and Mercer's line was quickly broken, the men at first retiring in much confusion. Washington, closely following with other troops to Mercer's assistance, by his personal example rallied the flying men, and soon the retreat was changed to a grand victory, forever establishing Washington's fame as a general.

General Mercer's horse was shot and he fell with his horse; quickly regaining his feet he manfully sought to rally his men, but at that instant he was surrounded by a detachment of the enemy who thought they had captured the "rebel general" Washington. They called to him to surrender, but with somewhat reckless courage under the circumstances, he refused and sought with his sword to fight his way out, when he was struck from behind by a blow with the butt of a musket and was knocked down, receiving, while he thus lay disabled and helpless, no less than seven bayonet wounds in his body in addition to two wounds in the head.

General Mercer was cared for as well as possible on the field by Dr. Moses Scott, surgeon Second Regiment, Middlesex County, New Jersey, but he suffered intensely from the cold and from his wounds, and he was then moved into the house of Thomas Clark, by whom and his family (Friends) he was tenderly cared for.

His faithful aid, Major John Armstrong, whose father (one of the old Covenanters) had served in previous campaigns with General Mercer, accompanied the general to the house. On hearing the noise of the British moving outside, General Mercer peremptorily ordered Armstrong to return to the troops, telling him every man was needed at his post.

Biographies of Deceased Members

On the 4th of January, Washington learned that Mercer was not dead, as first reported, and he sent Dr. Benjamin Rush, then Philadelphia's most famous surgeon and serving on Washington's staff, with Major George Lewis, who commanded a detachment at Washington's headquarters, under flag of truce with a letter to Lord Cornwallis, asking permission for them to remain and attend to General Mercer. This request was promptly granted, and on January 7 Doctor Rush reported Mercer much better and he anticipated his recovery. In a letter written by Doctor Rush and quoted in General Stryker's "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton," he said General Mercer "received seven wounds in the body and two in his head and was much bruised by the breach of a musket. His life was yesterday almost despaired of, but this morning I found him much relieved and some of the most dangerous complaints removed, so that I still have hopes of his recovery and of his being again restored to the arms of a grateful country. He is now a prisoner on parole." A surgeon on the staff of Lord Cornwallis agreed with Doctor Rush that he did not think the wounds dangerous, but General Mercer called attention to a bayonet wound under his right arm which would surely cause his death. And so it resulted. His wounds bled profusely, for the blood passed through his bed and stained the floor, where the marks can be seen to this day. He lingered in much pain until the morning of January 12, 1777, and then expired in the arms of his devoted companion, Major Lewis, a nephew of General Washington.

This was the price a gallant soldier, born in "Bonnie Scotland," paid for love of the country of his adoption, but Princeton turned the tide of war, the gloom prevailing over the Colonies was dispelled and a new nation was born. As Mr. Reed aptly expressed the thought, "The flag of the Nation is the shroud of the Nation's heroes. Its happy stars shine brightly o'er their graves."

Lossing refers to Mercer: "Highly educated, patriotic, brave and noted for strict integrity, he was regarded as one

Biographies of Deceased Members

of the most promising of the general officers with whom the chief (Washington) was associated." General Wilkinson said Mercer was second to no man but the commander-in-chief, and was qualified to fill the highest trusts of the country.

The body of General Mercer was brought to Philadelphia and interred in Christ churchyard with military honors and solemn ceremonies. The *Evening Post* for January 18, 1777, in referring to these ceremonies, said: "The uniform character, exalted abilities and intrepidity of this illustrious officer will render his name equally dear to America, with the liberty for which she is now contending, to the latest posterity."

The body of General Mercer was, in 1840, removed to Laurel Hill and reinterred in the burial lot purchased for the purpose by The St. Andrew's Society, as related elsewhere (page 44).

The Congress on April 7, 1777, ordered that a monument should be erected at Boston in memory of General Warren and one at Fredericksburg to General Mercer, and Washington, in referring to this action, said: "Their character and fortitude had a just claim to every mark of respect." Later Congress made an appropriation for the education of General Mercer's youngest son, Hugh, who died in 1853, and a grant of 10,000 acres of land was allowed the heirs of General Mercer. Similar grants, larger or smaller in extent, were voted to other officers of the Revolutionary Army.

The proposition for the monument ordered by Congress laid dormant for over a century, and it has only recently been erected at Fredericksburg, Va.

A recently published "Life of General Hugh Mercer," ably and carefully written by Judge John T. Goolrick, of Fredericksburg, Va., contains thoroughly interesting details of his life and traces his ancestors in Scotland from 1650; a book much needed to properly present the life and character of this gallant Scotchman and American.

In reviewing his work, Judge Goolrick presented as the most attractive and potential elements of the life of General Mercer, "Fidelity to principle, fixedness of purpose, faithful-

Biographies of Deceased Members

ness in the discharge of the obligations imposed by citizenship, with a fearlessness that knew no limitation when duty and obligation joined in demanding energetic action."

. . . "His life was a strenuous one, full of exacting and unselfish work for others. As a country doctor, ministering to the sick and comforting the suffering; as a Mason, teaching by precept and by example the cardinal doctrines of the craft, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; as a member of the church, expressing by his walk and conversation the faith he felt in the Saviour of men whom he humbly followed. . . . He is entitled to the gratitude of all liberty-loving America. His life was beautiful and complete in its symmetry and was both a benediction and benefaction. The memory of such a man cannot perish from the face of the earth, but shall be as eternal as Truth."

[Compiled from various sources and the above noted "Life" by Judge Goolrick. Quotations not otherwise credited are from the oration by Hon. William B. Reed at the ceremonies of the reinterment of the body of Gen. Mercer.]

SINGLETON A. MERCER, member 1841. Born in Philadelphia, 1810. Died in Paris, France, while on a visit there, October 14, 1867. Buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

He was the son of John and Jane Hall Mercer. He received a good education and entered into business, forming a partnership with Mr. Antelo under the firm name of Mercer & Antelo.

He became a member of the board of directors of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank in 1839, and president of the bank in 1847, serving in that capacity until his death.

Mr. Mercer was one of the organizers of the Board of Presidents of the Philadelphia Banks, and also of the Philadelphia Clearing House.

He represented the banks of Philadelphia on the National Committee for the Treasury Note Loan, which met in New York to confer upon measures for aiding the government during the Civil War. During the panic of 1857 Mr. Mercer

Biographies of Deceased Members

gave the strongest proofs of his fitness for the position he held by increasing discounts to patrons of the bank, and thus saved a number of mercantile houses from bankruptcy.

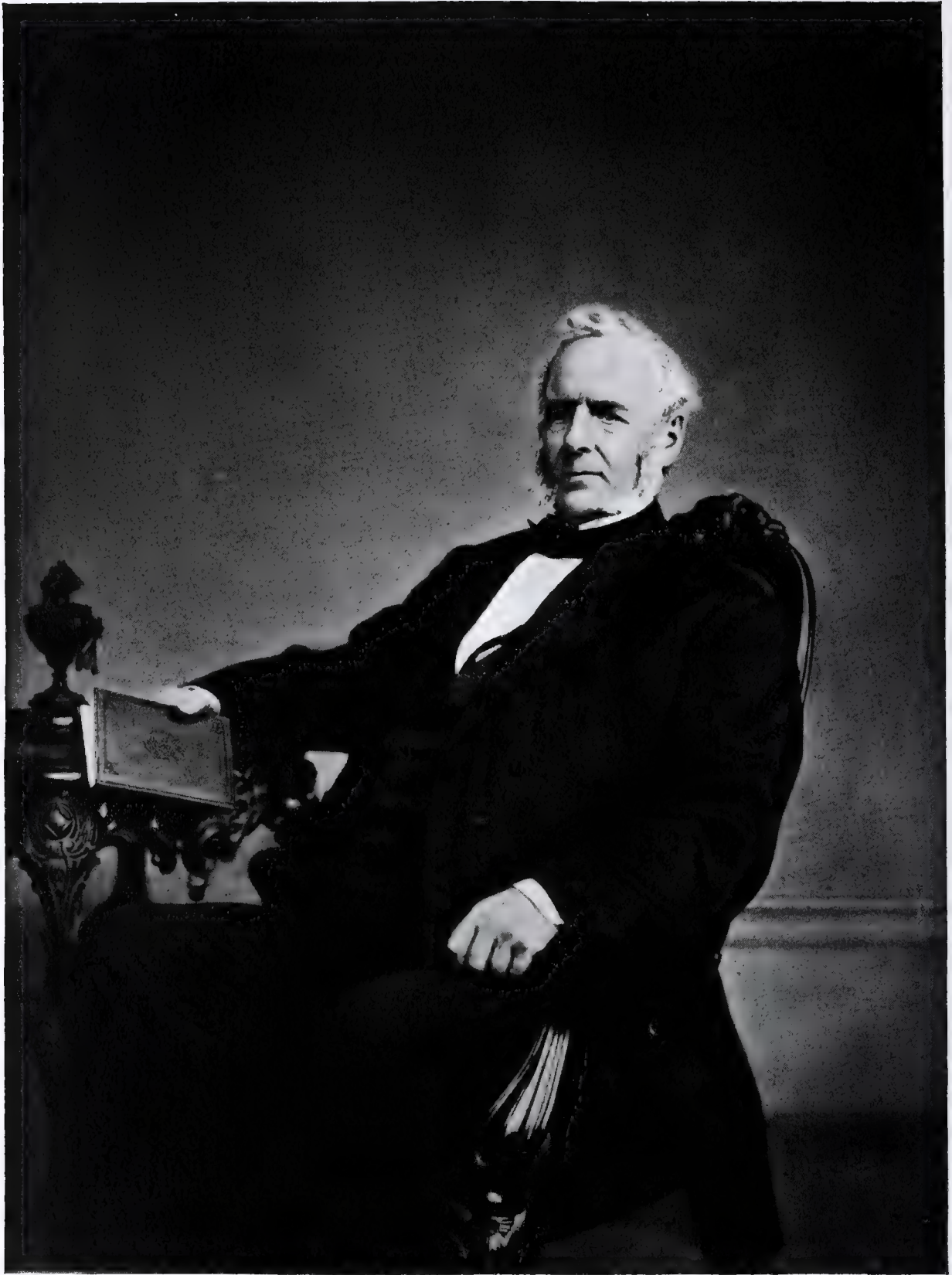
He was one of the founders of the Union League of Philadelphia. The Board of Presidents of the Banks of Philadelphia, on the death of Mr. Mercer, adopted appropriate resolutions, in which they stated that he was "always broad and liberal in his views, and earnest in every effort for the advancement of the business interests and prosperity of our city, of a most kind and amiable disposition in his intercourse with others, of a sensitive nature and of a childlike simplicity of character, of high integrity, firm and faithful in his convictions of duty, and to the many trusts confided to him. We will ever cherish his memory for his many virtues and consistent Christian character, and we record this tribute of our sincere regard and esteem for our friend and late fellow-member."

He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church and one of the largest contributors to the building fund of the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church.

A sermon preached by the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D.D., is on file in the Philadelphia Library.

THOMAS MILLS, member 1891. A well-known manufacturer, one who took an active interest in all Scottish affairs. He was born in Melrose, Scotland, May 11, 1839, and came to this country while a boy. After serving a long and thorough apprenticeship he entered into business as a manufacturer of confectioners' and bakers' tools in the year 1864.

By untiring industry and application he built up an extensive business, known in every quarter of the globe. Mr. Mills took an active interest in business affairs until a few months prior to his death, which occurred on May 9, 1905. He was a member of the Scots' Thistle, Caledonian Club and the Odd Fellows, and was also prominent in building societies. He was a member of the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, which he attended regularly, and to which he contributed generously.



DAVID MILNE,
PRESIDENT 1862-1863.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Mr. Mills married Miss Mary Scott, February 15, 1860. She died May 4, 1883.

DAVID MILNE, member 1836, Vice-President of the Society 1857-60, President 1862-63, served as one of the Assistants from 1843 until elected Vice-President in 1857, officiating as such until 1862, when he was elected President, which office he resigned on account of advancing years. He was assistant marshal of ceremonies in 1840 at the reinterment of the remains of Gen. Hugh Mercer in North Laurel Hill Cemetery, and was one of the special stewards appointed for the Centenary Anniversary of The St. Andrew's Society, held November 30, 1848. Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, December 26, 1787. Died at his residence, 1714 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, July 30, 1873, and was buried at North Laurel Hill Cemetery.

He attended the old Aberdeen Grammar School and King's College, Aberdeen, where he had as a classmate the poet Byron. The only child of James Milne and Agnes Copeland, he inherited a large fortune, which he invested in the shipping business, having previously acquired a knowledge of it through a five-year apprenticeship in the office of Adam White, at Leith, the seaport of Edinburgh. He established a fast sailing packet line between Scotland and the United States, carrying both passengers and freight. The elder Bennett, founder of the *New York Herald*, was among the many he brought to this country. One of his vessels having made two round trips to the United States in one year, a public dinner was given to him in Aberdeen to celebrate the event.

In 1827 he came to the United States, residing for a time at Cincinnati, Ohio. Finally he settled in Philadelphia in 1829, where he engaged in the dry goods commission business and also in the manufacture of textiles, being one of the pioneers of this industry in Philadelphia.

He married twice, his first wife being Helen Forbes, daughter of the Rev. Francis Forbes, D.D., of Aberdeen, to whom he was united in 1808 and by whom he had two chil-

Biographies of Deceased Members

dren, a daughter and a son, James, who was elected a member of The St. Andrew's Society in 1848. His second wife was Beulah Thomas Parker, of Philadelphia, daughter of Joseph and Deborah Smith Parker, whom he married in 1835 and by whom he had four children, one daughter and three sons, one of whom died in 1849. The other two, namely, Francis Forbes and Caleb Jones, became members of this Society in 1860, the latter served as President 1886-87, and his (Caleb Jones) son David, 2nd, member 1887, served as President 1898-99.

Mr. Milne was prominently connected with several financial institutions, was a director of the Mechanics' Bank, a trustee of the Howard Hospital, the Old Man's Home, and president of the Southern Home for Destitute Children. Was also a member of the Union League. He attended the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church and was a liberal benefactor to many charities.

JAMES MILNE, member 1848, son of David Milne and Helen Forbes Milne. Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, October 10, 1810. Died in Philadelphia, December 9, 1865.

He was educated in Aberdeen and came to America with his mother and sister in 1826.

He first went into business in Cincinnati, returned to Philadelphia in 1836 to attend the funeral of his sister, Isabella Milne, and then engaged in business with his father in the manufacturing of cotton and woolen goods.

He was married October 20, 1836, to Marian M., daughter of Charles Justus F. Muller and Mary Sloan Muller.

His widow died in Philadelphia, November 3, 1885, while one daughter, Mrs. Adam Turnbull, now survives. Three other daughters died in infancy.

E. COPPÉE MITCHELL, AM., LL.D., member 1867, Counsellor 1869-1886. Born in Savannah, Ga., July 24, 1836, his parents being Dr. John J. and Eliza (Coppée) Mitchell. His grandfather, Hon. Doid Brydie Mitchell, was Governor

Biographies of Deceased Members

of Georgia. Mr. Mitchell's parents dying while he was young, he was brought to Philadelphia, where he made his home with his guardian, Bishop William Bacon Stevens. He matriculated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1851, but leaving the next year, entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in the Class of 1855. He then entered the law office of the late John C. Mitchell, Esq. (who was not a relative), and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, October 23, 1858.

In 1873 he was elected to the Chair of the Law of Real Estate, Conveyancing, and Equity Jurisprudence in the Department of Law of the University of Pennsylvania, which he occupied until his death; he was also dean of the department after 1875. He was vice-provost of the Law Academy from 1877 to 1886, a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Public Charities and of the Fairmount Park Commission 1884-86. In 1876 Hobart College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He was the author of many legal works, particularly upon the subject of real estate law, concerning which he was a leading authority. Among his works are: "Separate Uses in Pennsylvania," "Real Estate and Conveyancing in Pennsylvania," "Contracts for the Sale of Land," and "The Equitable Relation of the Buyer and Seller of Land Under Contract and Before Conveyance." He also edited "Tudor's Leading Cases" and "Williams on Real Property."

When a student in the University he joined the Zeta Psi fraternity. In later life he took an active interest in the Masonic order, being a member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 126, and at the time of his death was serving as Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

He was a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, and married Eliza, daughter of the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens. He died in Philadelphia, January 25, 1886, survived by a widow and several children, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Biographies of Deceased Members

DR. JOHN KEARSLEY MITCHELL, member 1830, was, upon becoming a member, associated with his preceptor, Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, as a Physician for the Society, and was thus continued until elected Vice-President 1840-41, again Physician 1847-48, and President 1849-50. Born in Shepards-town, Va., May 12, 1796. Died in Philadelphia, April 4, 1858.

His father, Dr. Alexander Mitchell, was a native of Scotland. In 1807 his son, then in his fourteenth year, was sent to Scotland to receive his education, and entered the Academy at Ayr, where he imbibed a love for Scotland which he ever retained. By frequent excursions he made himself familiar with many a hallowed spot, and the impression made upon his youthful, poetical imagination is well expressed in his own words:

“Ah! who can leave that soul-ennobled spot,
Nor think of Bruce, and Wallace, Campbell, Scott,
Burns, Thomson, Ramsay, Wilson and MacNeill,
And many a son of song and hand of steel?
Each mountain sends its lessons through the air,
Castles are tombstones to dead honour there.”

After leaving Ayr he began his classical studies in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1816, having received his collegiate education at this fountain of knowledge, he returned to the United States and entered with zeal upon the study of medicine with Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, who was not only his preceptor but also his firmest friend until his death.

Doctor Mitchell passed his examination with honor at the University of Pennsylvania, but in consequence of ill health, before receiving his degree he made a voyage to Canton, China.

After his return he entered upon the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, where his prepossessing appearance and agreeable manners won for him a host of patients and friends.

He made another voyage to China with much advantage to himself, his mind being ever open to everything that would be of service in his profession.

Shortly after his return he became a lecturer on medical



DR. JOHN K. MITCHELL,
PRESIDENT 1849-1850.

Biographies of Deceased Members

chemistry in the Medical Institute, founded by Doctor Chapman, the first organized system of summer medical instruction.

In 1822 Doctor Mitchell married Miss Henry, daughter of Alexander Henry, of Philadelphia. At this time he was elected Visiting Physician to the Almshouse Infirmary, now the Philadelphia Hospital.

In the winter of 1833 Doctor Mitchell was appointed to lecture in the Franklin Institute on "Chemistry Applied to the Arts." He was the first chemist in the United States to repeat the dangerous experiment of solidifying carbonic acid. He spared neither trouble nor expense to instruct and interest his audience. This lectureship lasted five years.

In 1841 he was elected to the chair of practice of medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, a position he filled with great ability until his death and much to the satisfaction of all connected with that institution.

That he was a most successful practitioner no one can doubt who has, like the writer, heard his praises from the lips of grateful patients. Persons flocked to him from all parts of the United States, and he had for many years the most extensive practice in the city of Philadelphia.

He was a fellow of the College of Physicians and a member of the American Philosophical Society. In February, 1825, he was a corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia Medical Society, a member of the American Medical Association and the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Doctor Mitchell's services in seasons of pestilence and in the City Hospital were twice recognized by municipal gifts. He was possessed also of eminent literary taste, and was the author of "Indecision" and other poems (1839) and of songs long popular, and of lectures on scientific subjects which were translated into seven foreign languages.

An extract from verses by Doctor Mitchell to Doctor Chapman in "braid Scotch" is given in the memoir of the latter.

Biographies of Deceased Members

As a physician and teacher Doctor Mitchell was eminently successful; as a man he was beloved and honored by all with whom he became acquainted.

Doctor Mitchell took an active interest in the Masonic Order and was serving as worshipful grand master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania at the time of his death.

At the dedication of the Masonic Hall, on Chestnut Street west of Seventh, November 21, 1853, Doctor Mitchell, then grand warden, delivered the oration.

Doctor Mitchell's services with The St. Andrew's Society in various positions were long and honorable, and at a meeting held immediately after his death Vice-President Thomas Dunlap referred to these services in appropriate terms, whereupon the following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the brethren of St. Andrew have learned with deep and true sorrow of the decease of their late associate and friend, endeared to them by unbroken and cordial intimacy of many years, a gentleman whose learning and scientific attainments won the respect and secured the honors of his profession, whose classical and literary accomplishments embellished and cheered a life of faithful labor, whose unwearied liberality, kindness of heart, perfect urbanity and general and social virtues attracted and attached all who knew him.

Resolved, That his brethren of The St. Andrew's Society most respectfully tender their sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family, with the assurance that his memory will be cherished in perfect esteem and true affection by this fraternity as long as it is permitted to exist.

The 157th anniversary of The St. Andrew's Society, held at the Bellevue-Stratford, December 3, 1906, was especially notable, as Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, son of Dr. John K. Mitchell, then entered upon the fiftieth year of his membership. A gold badge of the Society was presented to Doctor Mitchell in commemoration of that event.

A grandson, Dr. John K. Mitchell, is also a member of the Society.

[Dr. Laurence Turnbull in *The Medical and Surgical Reporter*, May, 1858. Vol. XI. Minutes of The St. Andrew's Society.]

Biographies of Deceased Members

MACGREGOR JOSEPH MITCHESON, member 1857, Counsellor 1864-67. Was of Scotch descent on both sides of the family, being the son of Robert Mitcheson, of Northumberland, England, who belonged to a branch of the Edinburgh family of Mitcheson that had been living in the north of England for five or six generations, his mother being Frances Mary MacGregor, of Monteith, Scotland. Born in Philadelphia, November 6, 1828, where his father, a retired merchant and shipowner, had married and settled in what was then a country place, within what is now the built-up portion of the city.

He was educated at the school of Dr. Samuel Crawford, and subsequently entered the Class of 1847 of the University of Pennsylvania, leaving at the end of the junior year to take up mercantile pursuits. He subsequently entered the Law School of the University and graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1852, beginning at once the active practice of the law in the office of William B. Reed, Esq., subsequently United States Minister to Japan.

As a lawyer he was well known as a specialist in the law of real estate, and as an earnest and eloquent advocate. He was also general counsel for the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

During the Civil War he took a very active interest in the work of the United States Sanitary Commission, and was also interested in numerous charities, of one of which, The Northern Home for Friendless Children and Soldiers' Orphans, he was for a number of years the president. He was prominent as a layman in the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, to the conventions of which he was always a delegate, and was for many years a vestryman in Grace Church, Twelfth and Cherry Streets, and was also connected with the Church of St. James the Less, Falls of Schuylkill, in the founding of which church his father had taken an active part, the church being modeled after the parish church that his father had attended in England.

He married, in 1869, Ellen Bradner, daughter of William Gibson Alexander, Esq., of Philadelphia, and died June 29, 1886, leaving surviving him his widow and a son and a daughter.

Biographies of Deceased Members

ter, Joseph MacGregor Mitcheson, now a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and Mary Frances Mitcheson, now the wife of Arthur Walter Lysaght Nunns, an English gentleman living in Canada.

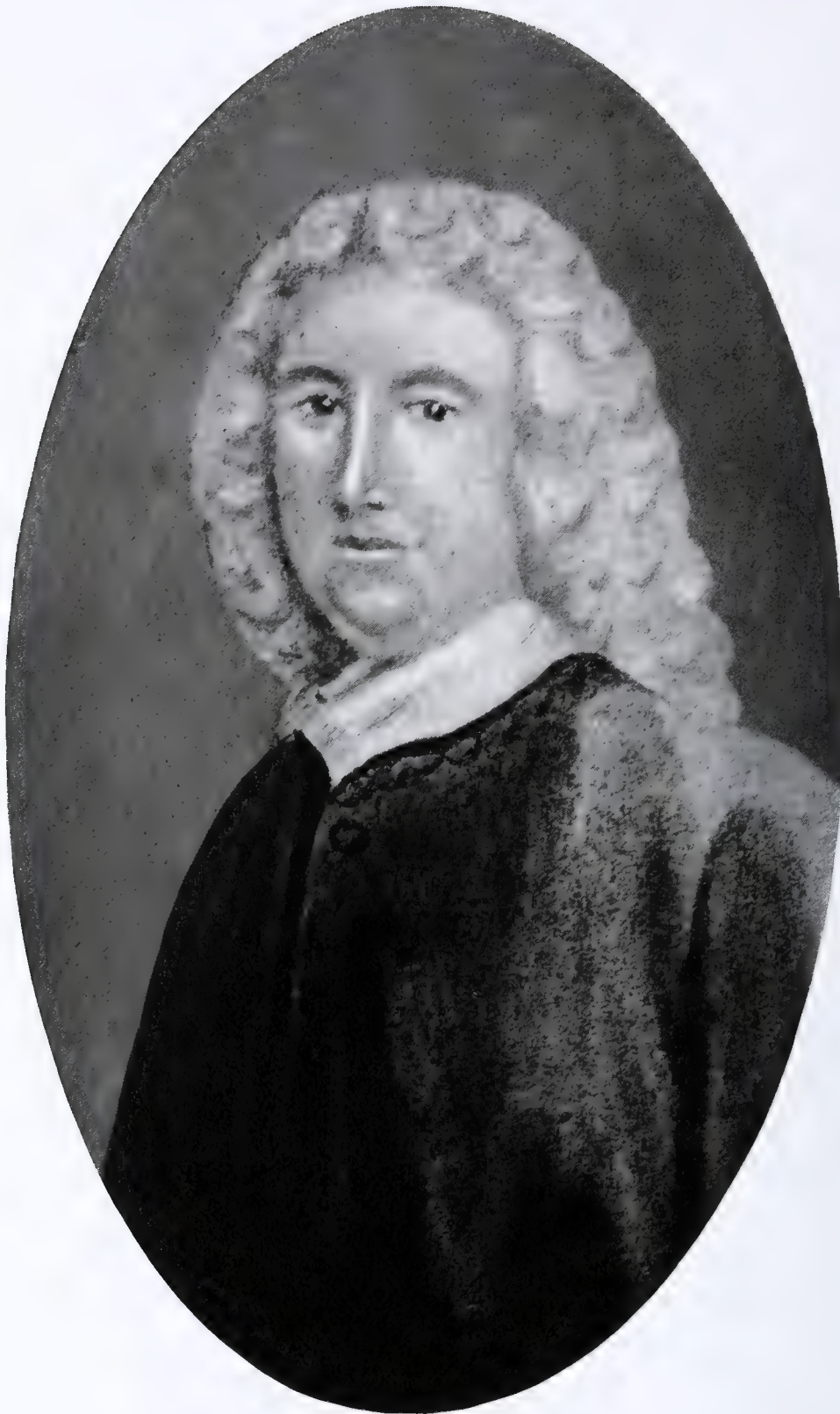
REV. HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, D.D., member 1848, Chaplain of the Society 1851-55, a lineal descendant of the original Earls of Eglinton and of William Montgomerie, of Brigend, Ayrshire, who came to New Jersey in 1701-2, was the son of John Crathorne and Elizabeth Henrietta Philips Montgomery, the latter a granddaughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, of the Province of Pennsylvania. Born in Philadelphia, December 9, 1820. Died in New York City, October 15, 1874.

He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania and thereupon entered upon the study of law, but in 1842 became a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Ordained in 1846, he became, in the same year, rector of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Moyamensing, Philadelphia. In 1855 he accepted a call to the Church of the Incarnation, New York. He built the present church buildings of the parishes of which he was the rector in New York and was widely known as one of the most distinguished men in the church, a most effective preacher and pastor. He married in 1846 Margaret Augusta, daughter of Judge James Lynch, of New York.

WILLIAM MORRELL, member 1753, Vice-President 1771. Died in Philadelphia, July 11, 1785.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 15, 1785, in noticing his death, said: "On Monday the 11th inst., departed this life, in the 66th year of his age, Mr. William Morrell, of this city. He was just and upright in all his dealings with men, of a friendly and benevolent disposition, and ever inclined to relieve the poor and distressed."

"On this side and on that, men see their friends
Drop off like leaves in Autumn—
Death's shafts fly thick, the cup goes round,
And who so artful as to put it by."



HON. ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS,
Lieut. Governor Province of Pennsylvania 1754-1756.
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY 1754-1756.

Biographies of Deceased Members

HON. ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, member 1754, succeeded James Hamilton as President of this Society 1754-56. He was also, while serving as President, the immediate successor to James Hamilton, as Lieutenant Governor of the Province by appointment from the Penns, October 3, 1754, and so continued until August 20, 1756.

His father, Lewis Morris, born in New York City in 1671, was Chief Justice for New York and New Jersey for several years; State Councillor from 1710 to 1738, when he was appointed Governor of New Jersey, which office he filled until his death, May 21, 1746.

His mother was Isabella, daughter of the Hon. James Graham, Attorney General of New York in 1700, claimed as related to the Duke of Montrose.

The son, Robert Hunter, was born in Morrisanna, N. Y., and, benefited by the legal training and abilities of his father, became a noted jurist. He served as Councillor of New Jersey for a number of years, and for twenty years as Chief Justice.

It is recorded of him as Chief Justice that he "reduced the pleadings to precision and method and possessed the great perfection of his office, knowledge and integrity in more perfection than had often been known before in the Colonies." "He was comely in appearance, graceful in manners and of a most imposing presence." Benjamin Franklin said "he was eloquent, an acute sophister and therefore generally successful in argumentative conversation."

It is notable that his son Robert, born in New Brunswick, N. J., 1745, and who died there in 1815, was the first Chief Justice that took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of New Jersey under the Constitution of 1776, and was subsequently appointed by President Washington, in 1789, Judge of the United States District Court of New Jersey, and held that office until his death.

The administration of Lieut. Governor Morris was brief—but two years—but crowded with events of the coming storm of war with the mother-country and internal troubles with the

Biographies of Deceased Members

Indians who were being crowded upon by the sturdy settlers. He entered on his office when the relations between the Executive and the legislative branches of the government were strained to their utmost. "Hampered on the one hand by his instructions from the proprietaries, pressed on the other by the crying need of the country for funds for defense, and blocked on both sides by the unyielding determination of the Assembly to provide for the expenses of war only in a manner prohibited by the Penns, his case was hard indeed."

Like his predecessor, Hamilton, Morris sent delegations to the Indians with wampum and presents; sent speeches for delivery by his representatives and sought for peace; while he lectured the Assembly in unmistakable terms on their proposed measures of raising funds when the Government in England was, he declared, spending large sums in their defense, while the Assembly maintained in bank between 14,000 and 15,000 pounds with a revenue of 7,000 pounds a year from a city and province "in rich and flourishing circumstances."

Among other points showing his watchfulness over the Assembly, they having neglected to comply with his demands for copies of their minutes, he ordered them to send a clerk to him every night with the minutes of the day's proceedings that he might thus "know what is done and doing in your House."

When the Braddock expedition was being organized to drive the French from western Pennsylvania, Governor Morris gave valuable assistance in supplying wagons and horses, and he appointed Thursday, June 19, 1755, as a day of fasting and prayer on account of the prolonged drouth and because a dangerous war with the Indians was impending. He recommended the people to "join with one accord in the most humble and fervent supplications that Almighty God would be pleased to avert the Punishment due to our Sins, favour us with a fruitful Season, and give success to the measures which his Majesty, ever attentive to the Good and Welfare of his people, has concerted for the Security and preservation of their just Rights and Commerce."

In a letter of July 14, 1755, dated from Carlisle, he con-

Biographies of Deceased Members

gratulated General Braddock on the success of his campaign to that point; he expressed the hope "that this letter will find you in possession of Fort Duquesne," but the next message to the Assembly contained "the melancholy Account of the Defeat of the forces under the immediate command of General Braddock, which you will find is attended with very shocking Circumstances, the General Killed and most of the Officers that were in action are either Killed or wounded, the Bulk of the Men cut off. His whole train of Artillery taken, and Colonel Dunbar is now retreating with the Remains of the Army to Fort Cumberland."

It was a fact that every mounted officer except Captain Washington was either killed or wounded, and among the latter was Capt. Hugh Mercer.

Governor Morris appealed to the Assembly to realize "the Danger to which the Lives and Properties of all those you have undertaken to represent stand exposed at this critical and melancholy conjecture, and to desire that you would not, by ill-timed Parsimony, by reviving any Matters that have been in Dispute or from other Motive suffer the People to remain any longer undefended. Let us show ourselves worthy of the Name of Englishmen."

His letters to the successor of General Braddock, General Shirley, to the Assembly and others show a deep appreciation of the conditions confronting them, and he evidently discharged his duties in a thoroughly patriotic and intelligent manner, but was necessarily hampered by strict instructions from his superiors.

The Philadelphia contingent of the Braddock survivors reached Philadelphia and were encamped on the lot between Pine and Cedar (now South) Streets, west of Fourth, and Duncan Cameron (whose nationality may be surmised from his name) left a diary in which he expressed his gratitude for the actions of the good people in caring for the beaten remnants, and particularly noted that they not only opened to them their homes, but regaled them with "apple pies and rice puddings;" no doubt also with more solid food.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Morris directed the building of forts at Carlisle and Shippenburg and at other points for defense against Indian attacks.

In a letter of July 31, 1755, to Thomas Penn he gives the result of later and more accurate information of the Braddock campaign "that our forces fell into an Ambuscade for want of precaution necessary in marching thro' an unhabited Wilderness." "That the General dispised an Enemy of whose strength and situation he was not sufficiently informed, and condemn'd the Indian manner of fighting in a Country where it has infinite advantages." "What greatly surprises me is that Colonel Dunbar, who says the Enemy's numbers were not more than five Hundred, should with fifteen hundred effective men make a precipitate retreat, or rather flight, from where he was at the time of the Action and destroy his Provisions, Ammunition and Baggage."

We may judge in some degree of the terrible conditions prevailing from the many cruel acts of the Indians, who felt that they were fighting for their own homes; that the Assembly directed the offer of the large sum of £60,000 as rewards for live or dead Indians—men, women and children. The proclamation, published April 14, 1756, offered "for the scalps or evidence of Indians killed over the age of 12 years the Sum of One hundred and thirty Pieces of Eight, and the same for every Male Indian Prisoner under the age of 12 years brought in. For the scalp of every Indian woman produced as evidence of their being killed the sum of Fifty Pieces of Eight; and for every English Subject that has been taken and carried from this Province into Captivity that shall be recovered and brought in and delivered at the City of Philadelphia to the Governor of this province the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pieces of Eight, but nothing for their scalps."

The last public address of Governor Morris was to representatives of the Six Indian Nations, July 30, 1756, giving them "Presents to Release" their distress, and he said part of this money "was given by the People called Quakers (who

Biographies of Deceased Members

were Descendants of those who first came over to this country with your old friend, William Penn)."

One of his last semi-official acts may be noticed for its somewhat humorous turn. He had refused permission for the firing of a salute for the "King's Cause" to an artillery company of this city, and the officers gathered that evening in the Tun Tavern and drank to the toast, "A speedy arrival to a new Governor." He was relieved by Governor Denny, August 21, 1756. Thus closed a brief but eventful service. Hampered by instructions, he was prevented from acting on his own judgment in many matters where he otherwise would have avoided acrimonious disputes, but he discharged his duties faithfully.

Upon his retirement he returned to New Jersey, and there died, at Shrewsbury, February 20, 1764.

NOTE.—Proclamations, messages, addresses and letters may be found in the Penna. Archives, 4th Series, Vol. II.

[Appleton's Cyclo. of Biography, Penna. Archives, Armor's "Governors of Pennsylvania," *et al.*]

CHARLES H. MUIRHEID, member 1864. Born in Pennington, N. J., in 1825. Died in Philadelphia, May 7, 1883.

He was the son of John Guild Muirheid, a farmer in Pennington, N. J., and at the age of sixteen he went to Ithaca, N. Y., to enter a store, but a year later he returned to the farm, and soon after that came to Philadelphia and entered the office of Andrew D. Cash to learn conveyancing. He was later in the office of Charles Henry Fisher, and then went South to settle the estate of Pierce Butler. In 1857 he opened an office on his own account, and his business so prospered that he did the largest real estate business in the city.

He was also real estate purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania, Reading and North Penn Railroads.

He was a charitable man during his life, and was survived by his widow, Elizabeth Nisbet, a sister of Michael Nisbet (member 1871) and a sister-in-law of Surgeon General Ham-

Biographies of Deceased Members

mond. He was a member of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, and for a number of years a member of its vestry.

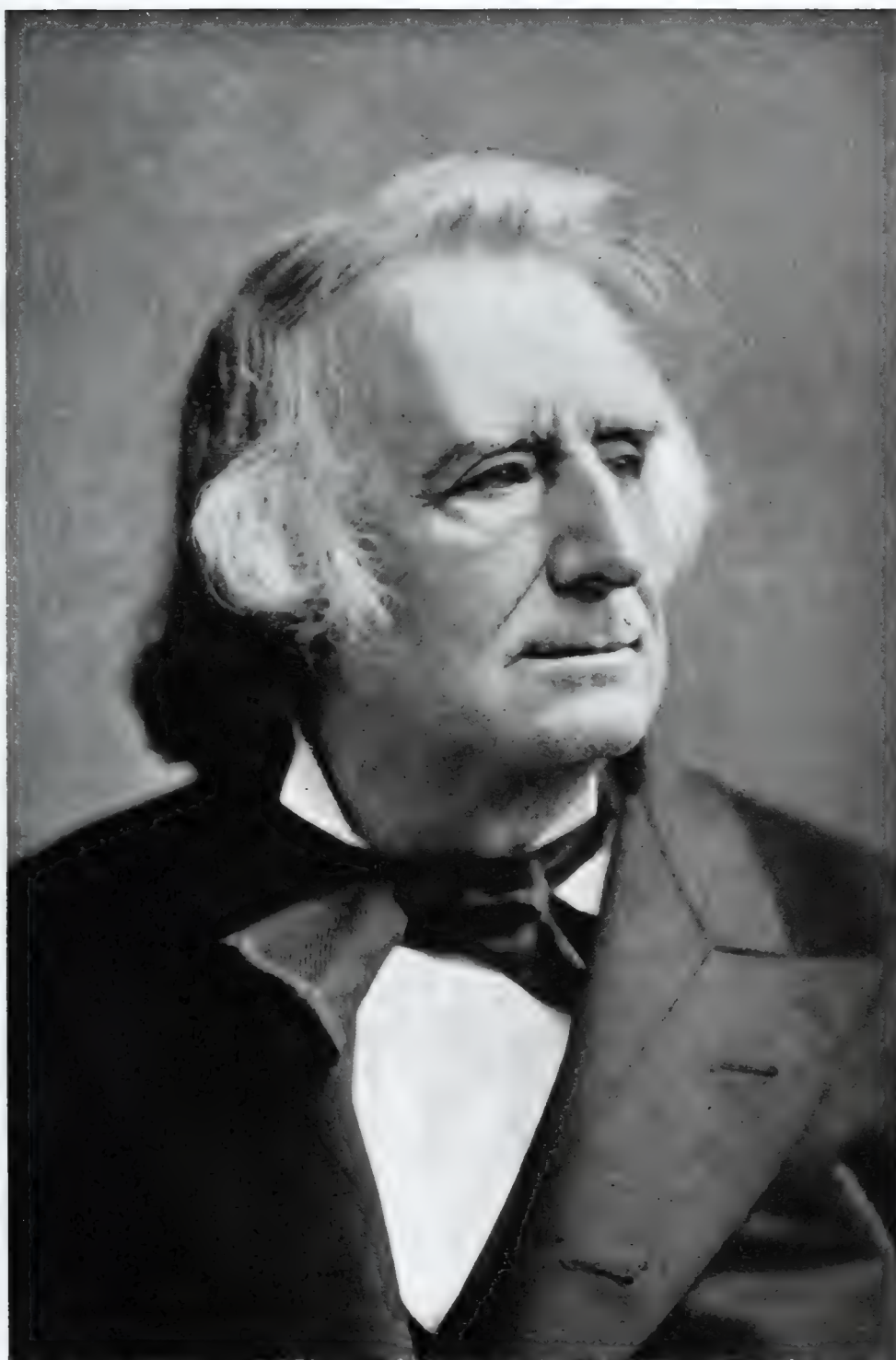
JAMES EDWARD MURDOCH, member 1841. Born in Philadelphia, January 25, 1811. Died at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19, 1893.

He was baptized in Christ Church by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Murdoch, was a native of Scotland, who settled in Massachusetts, took part with the Colonies against the mother-country, and was one of the prisoners of war confined in a British vessel during the operations around Charlestown, culminating in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Thomas Murdoch afterwards came to Philadelphia and entered in business. The grandson, James E. Murdoch, learned the trade of a bookbinder, and early displayed great talent as a reader. His services were frequently made use of in that direction by societies, which led him to take lessons in elocution from Prof. Lemuel G. White, who had taught Edwin Forrest. Young Murdoch showed a strong disposition to become an actor, and with this bend of mind he established an amateur dramatic club, and made his first effort in the Rev. Doctor Home's tragedy of "Douglas." For writing and publishing this tragedy, Doctor Home was compelled to leave the church.

In 1829, Mr. Murdoch made his debut on the stage in the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and after that he played in most of the cities and towns of the United States, gradually rising in his profession, so that he was selected to support the most noted actors and actresses of his time. He was stage manager at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, at the time of his election to membership in The St. Andrew's Society.

In 1842, Mr. Murdoch retired from the stage to devote his time to lecturing on Shakespeare and the drama and to teaching elocution, in which he was very successful.

In 1845 he returned to the stage, appearing in "Hamlet,"



JAMES E. MURDOCH,

Actor and Elocutionist.

MEMBER 1841.

Biographies of Deceased Members

"Macbeth," "Othello," and in comedy characters, and rapidly passed into the front rank of players in tragedy and comedy.

When the Civil War broke out, Murdoch was playing in Pittsburgh. Two of his sons had enlisted in the Union Army, and Mr. Murdoch felt it his duty to cancel his professional engagements. Being too old to enter the service as a soldier, he devoted himself during the entire period of the war to aiding the soldiers in the field by reciting and lecturing gratuitously for the various aid societies, and through these means he raised over \$250,000. He served as a volunteer aid in 1862-63 on the staff of several commanding officers in Ohio and Kentucky. His youngest son, Captain Thomas F. Murdoch, was killed in action at Chickamauga.

Mr. Murdoch, after this great loss, visited the field and other hospitals and gave his best efforts to relieve and cheer the sick and wounded.

In October, 1864, Mr. Murdoch gave, with great effect, the first reading of "Sheridan's Ride," which had been written that same day by T. Buchanan Read. His last public reading was in the United States Senate Chamber, May 3, 1866, for the benefit of a soldiers and sailors orphans' home.

He returned to the stage at various times, but his main work was as a teacher of elocution. In May, 1880, he made his farewell appearance on the stage in Philadelphia, and received an ovation from many old-time friends, a generous tribute on his appearance in his sixtieth year as an actor.

On December 26, 1890, in Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, at an entertainment for the Home for Incurables, he recited for the last time "Sheridan's Ride," which he had read for the first time in that same place in 1864. In honor of the event he was presented by the citizens with a valuable piece of plate.

Mr. Murdoch had a fine physique for the stage, a superb poise and powerful voice, all the result of years of careful training.

[Condensed from Biography by Edmund Russel.]

Biographies of Deceased Members

GENERAL JOHN K. MURPHY, member 1841. Born in Philadelphia in 1796. Died February 10, 1876, aged eighty years.

He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and became a member of the Junior Artillery Company at the age of eighteen years, and was afterwards captain of a company called the National Artillerists. About the year 1830 he was elected Constable of the Locust Ward, and served as High Constable in the city of Philadelphia under Records Rush and Vaux.

In 1840, on the reinterment of the remains of General Hugh Mercer, Colonel Murphy's company of Junior Artillerists were stationed in Washington Square and fired the proper salute.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he recruited the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was elected colonel of the organization. He was made prisoner of war at the battle of Winchester, Va., and was confined in Libby and Salisbury prisons. After being exchanged, he was appointed provost marshal of the Cumberland Valley, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was honorably mustered out March 13, 1865, receiving the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

He was made a Mason in Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M., October 2, 1817, and elected worshipful master of the lodge in December, 1828. He was the representative of Montgomery Lodge to the Grand Lodge for many years. He was one of the trustees of the Grand Lodge Dues Fund, and in 1864 was elected honorary life member of the lodge.

General Murphy was a man of fine presence, of great physical strength, of indomitable courage, while the numerous and responsible positions which he held, both civil and military, prove him to have been of exalted capacities. In the community where he spent so many years of an active and useful life his upright character commanded universal respect as one who faithfully performed all the duties of the citizen, the patriot and the soldier.

Biographies of Deceased Members

General Murphy was buried from the hall of Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia, of which he was a member, and the funeral was attended by Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M.; Post No. 2, G. A. R., and the Battalion of the State Fencibles.

REV. ALEXANDER MURRAY, D.D., member 1790.

Buried in Christ churchyard, and on his tomb is inscribed:
"Born in North Britain; educated in King's College, Aberdeen; departed this life September 14, 1793.

"A truly honest Man,
Reader, who e'er thou art,
Strive to attain this Character."

"A Wit's a feather, and a Chief's a rod;
An honest Man's the noblest work of God."

GEORGE MURRAY, member 1803. Born in Scotland, but went to London when quite young and learned engraving under the noted artist Anker Smith. Died in Philadelphia July 2, 1822.

On leaving England, Mr. Murray settled in the South, but finally located in Philadelphia about the year 1800 and first secured work on "Dobson's Encyclopedia." He was particularly skilled in the engraving of animals. In 1811 he formed the firm of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. for engraving and printing banknotes, and in this the firm was extremely successful, being considered the best note engravers in this country in their time.

Two notable prints of this firm represented the battle on Lake Erie, two views of the same naval engagement.

Mr. Murray was prominent in the Philadelphia Society of Artists in 1810. In addition to his engraving of animals, for which he was noted, he engraved a number of portraits and landscapes.

[American Engravers. Stauffer.]

Biographies of Deceased Members

DR. THOMAS DENT MÜTTER, member 1837, Physician of the Society 1839-56. Born in Richmond, Va., April 9, 1811. Died in Charleston, S. C., March 17, 1859. The ancestors of Doctor Mütter emigrated from Germany to Scotland. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Mütter, was born at or near Glasgow, Scotland.

He was graduated at an early age with the degree of A.B. from Hampden-Sydney College, Va. He studied medicine under Doctor Sims at Alexandria, Va., and was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1831.

Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College, 1841-56; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, May, 1836; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 1833; Philadelphia Medical Society, December, 1839; American Medical Association, 1847; Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1850; American Philosophical Society, April, 1851.

He left his fine collection of osseous and other preparations to the College of Physicians for the establishment of a museum and property to the amount of \$30,000 for its maintenance, the endowment of a lectureship on surgical pathology and for the payment of a curator.

"Doctor Mütter by his gracious manners, superior skill and devoted attention to his patients secured the confidence of a large number of respectable families, who were ever after his patrons." "He established a reputation for dexterity, skill and ingenuity in the practice of surgery at that time unrivaled in our city."

[From Memoir by Dr. R. J. Levis.]

MICHAEL NISBET, SR., member 1811. Born in London, England, in 1788. Died in Philadelphia, May 7, 1842. He was buried in Christ Church burial-ground. His family traced their lineage in Scotland back to the year 1092.

Michael Nisbet came to Philadelphia with his parents when he was but three years of age. In the course of time he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business as a commission merchant. He became deeply interested in the Masonic fra-

Biographies of Deceased Members

ternity, joining Columbia Lodge, A. Y. M., in 1809, and served in several important offices, being at the time of his death grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to which he had been elected three years previously.

His son, mentioned below, at his death occupied the same position.

MICHAEL NISBET, member 1871. Born in Philadelphia, September 9, 1829. Died May 7, 1896.

He was a son of Michael Nisbet, above mentioned, and like his father was very active in Masonic circles, where he attained the highest honors. At the time of his death he was serving as grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, a position which had also been filled by his father at the time of his death. He had previously served as right worshipful grand master.

Mr. William J. Kelly, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in a memoir of Michael Nisbet, said of him: "He was the soul of geniality; he was not a religious or effusive man, but he was humane, whose kindness was as natural to him as the breath he drew; he was not demonstrative in his good work, but always ready to assist the suffering; he was tireless in his patience; his mind seemed balanced up to the high standard to do good because he loved to do good."

JOHN NOTMAN, member 1837. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 22, 1810, the son of David and Mary (Christie) Notman. Died in Philadelphia, March 3, 1865.

Upon completing his apprenticeship and studies with an architect in Edinburgh he came to Philadelphia in 1831. Soon after his arrival he opened an office and began the practice of architecture, and although a stranger the force of his character and genius soon established for him a reputation that gave him a leading place in his profession, not only in Philadelphia, but throughout the country. One of his first important works was the designing of the entrance to Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, and the laying out of the grounds, and soon after that the entrance to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He designed and constructed many of the important buildings erected during his time, notably St. Mark's Church, Locust Street above Sixteenth; Calvary Presbyterian Church, near Laurel Hill; Holy Trinity Church, on Rittenhouse Square; St. Clement's Church, Twentieth and Cherry Streets; the front of the Cathedral, on Logan Square, Philadelphia; St. Luke's Church, Pittsburg; the State Capitol Building, Trenton, N. J.; the Athenæum Building, Washington Square; the Bank of North America, Chestnut Street above Third (this building has been replaced by a modern one); a bank and several private residences in and near Boston, and a number of villas and churches in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, among these Bishop Doane's Italian villa and Joseph W. Bates' villa and the Potter residence at Princeton, N. J.

PETER NOTMAN, member 1847. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, August 14, 1820. Died October 26, 1893, at his home in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Notman came to the United States when thirteen years of age. At twenty he began the occupation of his life as a clerk in the office of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and ten years later was appointed by that company its local agent in the city of New York, and so continued for about eight years.

In 1858 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company; in 1861 he was elected vice-president and secretary of the company, and in 1880 was elected president.

His record as an underwriter, covering a period of over fifty years, the most of which time was passed amid the activities of New York City life, speaks for itself. He was known to underwriters throughout the United States as a thoroughly conscientious man, whose integrity was never questioned and whose judgment was sought in all matters pertaining to the business he had made his life-study.

He was a loyal friend and associate, loyal to the country of his adoption and loyal to his Maker. He had a lofty con-

Biographies of Deceased Members

ception of the dignity of the office he filled, and was always the high-toned, honorable gentleman.

As president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, and for a long time chairman of the committee on laws and legislation, his opinions and advice were looked upon as authority, and in matters of arbitration his calm, judicial judgment was called upon by his associates on frequent occasions.

He regarded his subordinates, from the highest to the lowest, as important vital parts of the machinery of the company. He respected each one, however humble his position, and sought to encourage them by inspiring in them a respect for the business in which they were engaged. His words of counsel and his guiding hand will be missed by his associates, but in the quiet shades of Greenwood he will rest peacefully after life's battles, and those who remain must carry on the work, which until almost the last had his faithful oversight.

[From Minutes of the Board of Directors Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York, Nov. 29, 1893.]

JAMES W. PARKINSON, member 1851, was the son of George Parkinson, who came from Scotland about 1814 and first settled in New Jersey, where he was for a time engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods.

In 1818 the elder Parkinson commenced his career in Philadelphia as a hotel-keeper, on Bank Street above Chestnut, and named his place the "Burns" Hotel. Mrs. Parkinson became famous for excellent cooking, and after her husband's death she carried on the business until succeeded by her son, James.

He fitted up handsomely a house and garden on the north side of Chestnut Street above Tenth, known as Parkinson's Gardens, and there conducted a very popular restaurant and secured a large custom as a caterer. It was here that effigies of "Kriss Kringle" were first introduced, and crowds flocked from all parts of the city to see Parkinson's "Kriss Kringle." He later moved to Eighth Street below Chestnut, and thence

Biographies of Deceased Members

to St. Louis. The date and place of his death have not been ascertained.

DR. ROBERT MASKELL PATTERSON, member 1841. Born in Philadelphia, March 23, 1787. Died September 5, 1854. He graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, 1808. He then went abroad to study the physical sciences, and part of the time was under the tuition of the famous Sir Humphrey Davy. In 1809 he was acting Consul General of the United States in Paris.

He returned to Philadelphia in 1812, and was made professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, and was vice-provost 1814-28; professor of natural philosophy in the University of Virginia, 1829-35; trustee, 1836-54. In 1835 he was appointed director United States Mint at Philadelphia, and held that position until 1853. His father, John Patterson, had previously held the same office.

Doctor Patterson took an active interest in many of the learned societies. He was one of the founders of the Franklin Institute and a vice-president; member of the American Philosophical Society 1809, and president 1845-53. He was also one of the founders of the Musical Fund Society and its president 1838-53; member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1839.

He married, April 20, 1814, Helen Hamilton, daughter of Thomas Leiper, elsewhere referred to.

[Records College of Physicians, Scharf & Westcott's Phila.]

THOMAS C. REA, member 1833, is noted in the "History of the Hibernian Society" as the son of John Rea, an upholsterer, who built the United States Hotel, on Chestnut Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, opposite the present Custom House, which was opened for guests in 1826. Thomas C. Rea was the proprietor in 1845, and meetings of The St. Andrew's Society were held in that hotel. He died in 1846.

HON. WILLIAM BRADFORD REED, honorary member 1841. Born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1806. Died in New

Biographies of Deceased Members

York City, February 18, 1876. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1822, and studied law, in which profession he soon attained prominence. In 1838 he was appointed Attorney General of the State by Governor Joseph Ritner, and in 1857 was appointed by President Buchanan as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister to China, where he succeeded in obtaining for the United States all the advantages for trade before secured by the allied European powers.

Mr. Reed was devoted to literary work and was a prolific writer. He issued a number of pamphlets on political and historical subjects, and contributed to the *American Quarterly* and the *North American Review*.

His grandfather, Joseph Reed, had been charged by the historian Bancroft with disloyalty during the Revolution. Mr. Reed, in 1853, made a reply to Mr. Bancroft, entitled a "Vindication of Joseph Reed." In 1847 he issued, in two volumes, the "Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed," and in 1853 a "Life of Esther Reed."

Mr. Reed, by invitation of The St. Andrew's Society, was the orator on the occasion of the reinterment of the remains of General Hugh Mercer in 1840. The services were held in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square. Mr. Reed's oration was a masterly effort, and made a deep impression on all who were privileged to be present on that impressive occasion. (See report, page 44.)

Mr. Reed later removed to New York, and for a time was the American correspondent of the London *Times*. He contributed to different papers and journals, but at the time of his death, in 1876, and for some years previous, he was one of the editors of the New York *World*.

REV. JAMES ROBERTS, D.D., member 1890, Chaplain of the Society 1893 until his death, September 27, 1906. Born at Montrose, Scotland, December 25, 1839. In August, 1850, he emigrated with his parents to the United States, and settled on the banks of the Brandywine, a few miles from Wilmington, Del.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He was educated in the common schools of his adopted city and at Lafayette College, Easton, Penna., and Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating from the latter institution in 1868.

He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of New Castle, April, 1867, and ordained to the ministry and installed as pastor of the Coatesville, Penna., Presbyterian Church in May, 1868, and for seventeen years continued in this field with ever-increasing usefulness and power.

The success of his Coatesville ministry soon found other churches anxious to have him as their pastor, and after declining many excellent proffers he accepted a call to Darby, in 1885.

After remaining there ten years he accepted a call to Lambertville, N. J., and upon resigning this charge became superintendent of the Mercer Home for Aged and Retired Ministers, which position he filled until called suddenly from earth's service.

The honors which came to Doctor Roberts in his busy life were many, and testify to the place which he filled as a scholar and an influential churchman. His college conferred upon him the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity.

He was stated clerk of the Presbytery of Chester for twenty-six years and permanent clerk of the Synod of Philadelphia for four years, permanent clerk of the Synod of Pennsylvania for six years and stated clerk of the same body from 1888 to 1895.

In 1893 he was chosen moderator of the Pennsylvania Synod. On several occasions he represented the presbytery in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and on the day of his burial the Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Philadelphia adjourned, in order that its members might be present at the funeral services. These were held in the Woodland Church, on October 1, 1906, and his body was interred in Oakland Cemetery, West Chester, Penna.



JAMES RONALDSON,
VICE-PRESIDENT 1829-1830.

Biographies of Deceased Members

JAMES RONALDSON, member 1795, Vice-President 1829-30, son of William and Marion Clegghorn Ronaldson. Born upon his father's estate, "Georgie," near Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1768. Died in Philadelphia, March 29, 1841.

His first visit to Philadelphia was made in 1791, returning to Scotland in the fall of that year, he made his arrangements and came permanently to Philadelphia in the spring of 1794. For nearly two years he carried on a biscuit bakery, until his establishment was destroyed by fire in 1796. Fortunately, however, about this time he met Mr. Andrew Binny, whom he had known in Edinburgh. They entered into partnership and established, November 1, 1796, the first permanent type-foundry in the United States. Mr. Ronaldson furnished the greater portion of the capital and assumed control of the financial branch of the business. Mr. Binny, a practical type-founder, who had carried on a similar business in Edinburgh, contributed his tools, stock of metal and types and took charge of the manufacturing department. The connection proved mutually advantageous, and a prosperous business resulted, and to quote Mr. Ronaldson's words: "The importation of foreign type ceased in proportion as the productions of Binny & Ronaldson increased and became known to the printers throughout the United States." In 1806 the firm came into possession of the type-founding tools and materials which Benjamin Franklin had brought from France. They had become the property of Mr. William Duane, a nephew of Franklin. Mr. Duane, an intimate friend and counsellor of James Ronaldson, offered to loan the firm the tools, but after an examination of them Mr. Ronaldson was so greatly impressed with the superiority of some of them that, fearing lest Mr. Duane should change his mind, immediately borrowed a wheelbarrow and personally conveyed those he had selected to the foundry. Mr. Binny retired from the firm in 1815, and James Ronaldson continued the business until 1823, when he resigned in favor of his younger brother, Richard.

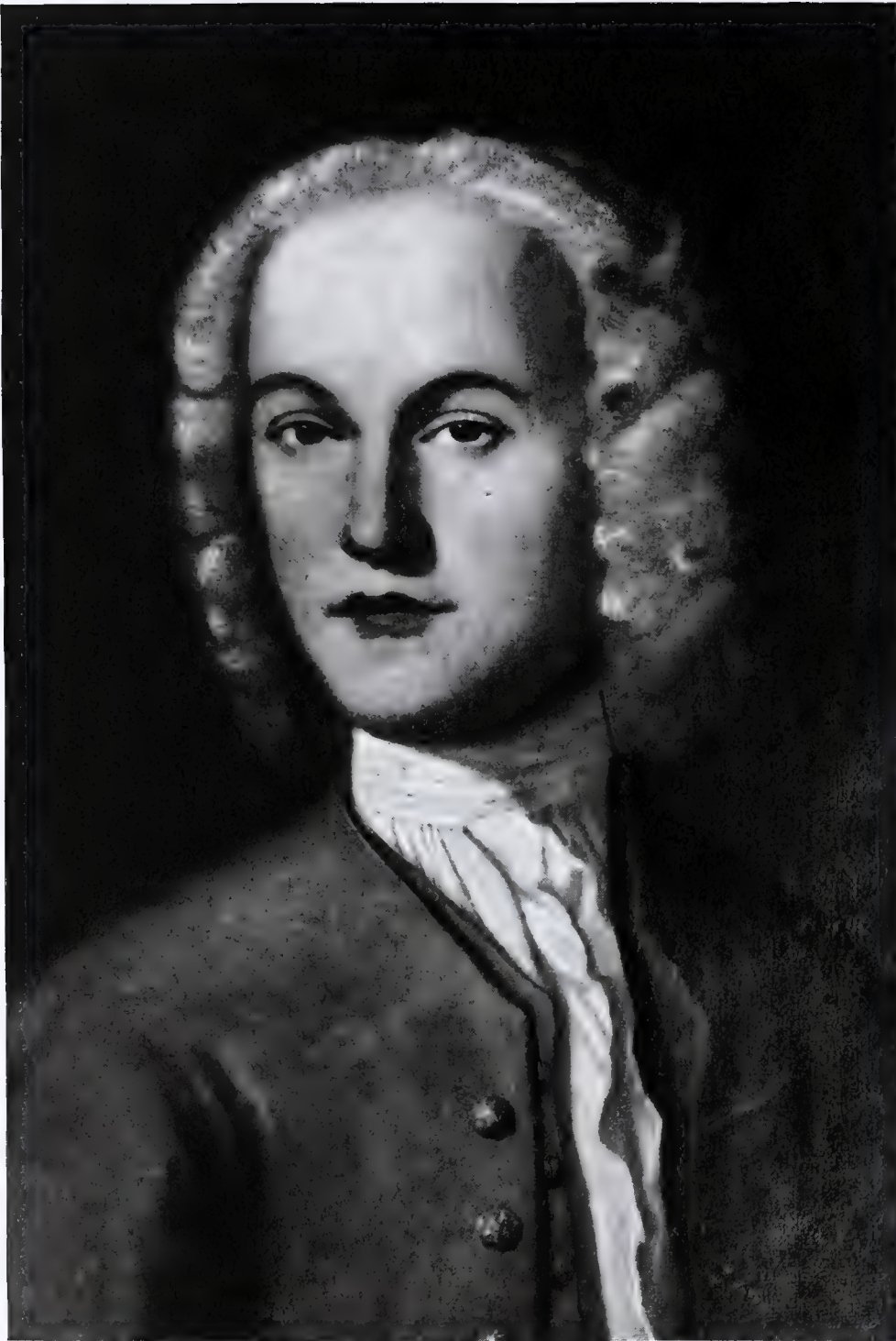
James Ronaldson was honest, just and upright in all his

Biographies of Deceased Members

actions and of a philanthropic nature. He established the first soup kitchen (in Southwark District) in Philadelphia, and continued it during his lifetime. He was a founder of the Scots' Thistle Society and a Master Mason in Lodge No. 1, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Previous to the founding of the Franklin Institute there existed in Philadelphia a select body of mechanics, mechanical engineers and others skilled in mechanics who had for many years a perfected organization, which merged into the Franklin Institute, with James Ronaldson as its first president, in 1824. This office he held continuously until his death, in 1841. He contributed to its support and also contributed largely to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was for a long time president of the Louisville Canal, and while holding the office recommended Mr. J. Edgar Thomson (then a brilliant young civil engineer in the canal employ) to the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

It is interesting to note that the Franklin Fund received an addition at the hands of John Scott, chemist, of St. Patrick's Square, in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, who appointed James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, type-founder, as his true and lawful attorney for him and in his name, as sole executor to transfer the sum of \$3,000 of certain stock to the Corporation of Philadelphia, which was entrusted with the management of the late Dr. Franklin's legacy, to be applied to the same purposes as the legacy.

He was greatly interested in the Model Schools his friend, Thomas Lancaster, established in Southwark. He was accustomed to interview and inquire into the progress of each scholar individually. As there were about 300 scholars (boys) in the school, this was no easy task. He was a ready writer, and contributed many essays upon political economy and against the issue of paper money and its use. In politics he was a Whig, favoring a high protective tariff. He was a personal friend of President Andrew Jackson, who offered him a position in his Cabinet, which was declined after a lengthy correspondence.



HON. GEORGE ROSS,
Signer Declaration of Independence.
MEMBER 1752.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He owned and operated, about 1823, the Hillsburgh Mills, located on Ridley Creek, fifteen miles from Philadelphia, engaged in spinning cotton yarn; he also added a weaving department, wherein blue-and-white "Jeans" were made.

He owned and laid out, in 1827, what is known as Ronaldson's Philadelphia Cemetery, situated between Ninth and Tenth and Shippen (now Bainbridge) and Fitzwater Streets, as "burial-places for the interment of his friends and deceased human beings other than people of color," and also to give people in moderate circumstances opportunity for burial within their means. A great many of the lots he gave to his friends, and the lots along the western walk running north and south he made free for poor, deserving people of any creed whatsoever; and he laid out near the middle south walk a large double lot, to be used for and occupied by "friendless Scots" who might die in the city.

He built a row of single brick houses along the west side of Ninth Street extending (from next-door to the drug-store at South Street) south to Shippen, now Bainbridge, and occupied the corner house, that he might overlook the cemetery. One peculiarity of construction in this row of houses was that each doorway and steps were built at the right front end of the house, each being separate and alone. He explained that he did this in order "to prevent tattling women from gossiping on the door-steps."

Mr. Ronaldson never married. He is represented in the Society by a grand-nephew, Charles E. Ronaldson.

DR. ANDREW ROSS, member 1788, served as Physician of the Society 1794-96. He was a member of the College of Physicians 1787 and of the American Philosophical Society 1791. Died in 1823.

HON. GEORGE ROSS, member 1752, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, the Rev. George Ross, a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, resigned from that body and entered that of the

Biographies of Deceased Members

Church of England. He emigrated to America in 1703 and settled in New Castle, Del., where he became rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church and where his son George was born, in 1730.

George Ross was carefully educated and became familiar with the ancient languages. At the age of eighteen years he commenced the study of law in Philadelphia with his half-brother, John (member 1750), and was duly admitted to the Bar. He then settled in Lancaster, Penna., and, devoting himself zealously to his profession, he early acquired a lucrative practice in addition to holding the office of prosecutor for the King. He married, in Lancaster, August 17, 1751, Miss Anne Laulor, a lady greatly admired for her beauty.

In October, 1768, Mr. Ross was chosen a representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. His evident fitness for public life gained him higher honors as time passed on. He was appointed one of a committee of seven members on the part of the Province of Pennsylvania to meet delegates of other Colonies "to consult on the present critical and alarming situation and state of the Colonies;" to form and adopt the best plans "to obtain redress of American grievances, ascertaining American rights and establishing that union and harmony which are most essential to the welfare and happiness of both countries."

The formulation of these instructions was committed to Mr. Ross, and under these he took his seat in the first Continental Congress, which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, and served in that body, except for a term in 1775, until January, 1777, when ill health compelled his retirement.

While in Congress, Mr. Ross served on the most important committees, having great responsibilities, requiring careful deliberation and calm judgment, and for these he was peculiarly qualified by education and temperament.

When it is remembered that in the Continental Congress the great men of the Colonies were assembled—Samuel Adams, John Jay, Randolph of Virginia; John Dickinson, Thomas

Biographies of Deceased Members

McKean and others—the position occupied by Mr. Ross was especially honorable.

When separation from the mother-country became a necessity, Mr. Ross was foremost in advocating measures for defense. A committee appointed to consider such measures, on which Mr. Ross served, approved “the association of the people for defense of their lives, liberty and property, providing for the pay of such of them as should be engaged in repelling any hostile invasion of the British troops,” and recommending the several counties of the Province to collect stores of ammunition and arms. His heroic spirit was shown when he said to a son, “We are fighting with halts around our necks, but we will win.”

In 1777, Mr. Ross was associated with George Washington and Robert Morris on a committee appointed by the Congress to devise a national flag. Elizabeth Griscom, now so widely known as Betsy Ross, the maker of the first national flag, was married to John Ross, nephew of George Ross and son of the Rev. Æneas Ross.

On retiring from Congress—a step compelled by ill health—the citizens of Lancaster proposed the presentation to Mr. Ross of a piece of plate, valued at £150, in appreciation of his valuable services “on the public business to his great private loss,” but he declined to receive the gift upon the ground that it was the duty of every man to contribute to the welfare of his country without expecting pecuniary reward.

On March 1, 1779, he was appointed Judge of the Admiralty for Pennsylvania, but he died July 14th of that year, at his home, in North Alley above Fifth Street, in Philadelphia, and was buried in Christ churchyard.

“Mr. Ross occupied a deservedly high rank as a statesman. A lawyer of superior legal ability, purity of life and character and modest deportment, he acquired an enviable fame, not only as a legislator, but distinguished himself for goodness and greatness alike among the great lights with whom he mingled in public life.”

Biographies of Deceased Members

"In domestic life he was kind, generous and much beloved; in his professional career, honorable and eminently distinguished; as a politician, active and patriotic." Well was he styled by one who knew him, "An honest and upright Judge."

The Lancaster County Historical Society caused to be erected on the site of the country home and farmhouse of George Ross, at "Rossmere," Lancaster, a memorial pillar, with suitable bronze tablet. The oration on this occasion was delivered by the Hon. Marriott Brosius, of Lancaster. Mr. Ross is also commemorated by a fine stained glass memorial window in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, the gift of Miss Mary Ross, a lineal descendant.

The record of his half-brother, John Ross, Esq., follows.

[Sanderson's "Lives of the Signers," Appleton's Cyclo. of Am. Biog., Geo. Ross Memorial, Lancaster Co. Hist. Society.]

JOHN ROSS, Esq., member 1750, Honorary Roll 1763, was a half-brother of George Ross, above referred to. He was born in New Castle, Del., 1714, and died in Philadelphia, May 8, 1776. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, August 27, 1735, and rose rapidly to be a leader at the Bar, and in 1743 he was regarded as the chief rival of Andrew Hamilton, father of James Hamilton, before the courts.

In 1744 he engaged in the manufacturing of pig iron in Berks County, and continued his interest in the same until his death. In 1759, with others, he was consulted by the Governor and Council in relation to a law for recording warrants and surveys and thus render titles more secure.

John Adams said of him: "He was a lawyer of great eloquence and heretofore of extensive practice; a great Tory, but now they say beginning to be converted."

In 1760 he took an active part in organizing St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and was its first warden. He was a friend and correspondent of Franklin and an early member of the American Philosophical Society.

[Appleton's Cyclo. Am. Biog.]

Biographies of Deceased Members

JOHN ROSS, merchant, member 1764, Secretary 1766, Vice-President 1774. Born in Tain, Ross-shire, Scotland, January 29, 1729. Died in Philadelphia, April 8, 1800.

Mr. Ross was the son of Murdoch Ross and Catharine Simson, his wife, of Tain, who were married there in 1724. He came to Philadelphia in 1763, and on December 8, 1768, was married to Clementina (daughter of Captain George Cruikshank, of Clifton Hall, near Philadelphia), who was also of Scottish birth, having been born in Aberdeen, and was related to the Gordon family.

Mr. Ross entered into mercantile business in Philadelphia and became an extensive shipowner and trader. At the outbreak of the Revolution he sided with the colonists and was a most patriotic lover of his adopted country. Under orders of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Ross made large purchases of supplies for the use of the Continental Army, and he advanced of his own funds over those received on account some twenty thousand pounds, and the failure of Congress to provide funds caused him painful embarrassment. He made several trips to Paris under directions of the Congress.

In 1783 his father-in-law, Captain Cruikshank, returned to Scotland, and Mr. Ross then purchased his place, called the Grange, situate on the old Haverford Road, near Philadelphia, and added to the property until it included six hundred acres, situate in Philadelphia, Delaware and Montgomery Counties.

In 1789 he built a fine house at the southeast corner of Pine and Second Streets, Philadelphia, which was furnished in a most sumptuous manner, and here he entertained many of the distinguished persons of that day. He died suddenly in 1800, and it was then found that his business affairs were greatly embarrassed and his family actually reduced to a condition of poverty.

Mr. Ross was a member of the Presbyterian Church on Pine Street above Fourth. A son, Charles, was a member of the First Troop, City Cavalry. A daughter married George Plumsted, December 3, 1795.

[Memoir by Miss Elizabeth Mifflin, a granddaughter. *Penna. Magazine*, Vol. 6, page 109.]

Biographies of Deceased Members

ROBERT SCOT, member 1786. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, October 2, 1745. Died in Philadelphia, November 3, 1823.

Mr. Scot in early life left the college where he was being educated and emigrated to Virginia. He obtained a position in Richmond as an instructor in the higher branches of mathematics. His association with the leading families of that section induced a taste in the study of heraldry, in which he became proficient.

He apprenticed himself to an expert in engraving, and in this he was soon able to begin business for himself in engraving heraldic devices, medals, coins and banknote plates.

When the first United States mint was built in Philadelphia, President Washington formally tendered to Mr. Scot the directorship of the engraving department, which he accepted on the condition that he might be permitted to do work also for private parties.

In 1794 he officially assumed the duties of first engraver of the mint, and so served until he died, in 1823.

He sunk a large number of dies for foreign commemorative medals and made numerous private seals and steel engravings. He engraved in excellent style a portrait of Washington, also one of Robert Burns, and for Campbell's edition of Hume's History of England, portraits of Cromwell, David Hume, James I and James II and others.

The original diploma of the Philadelphia College of Physicians was his work, and the certificate of membership of The St. Andrew's Society bearing his signature is still in use.

He engraved the illustrations for Dobson's edition of "Rees' Encyclopedia," 1794-1803, covering several hundred in number.

Mr. Scot also continued his mathematical computations, and was considered one of the most advanced mathematicians of the time.

In 1783, Mr. Scot married Miss Eunice Beal. Some years afterwards he invested largely in extensive properties in the Hamilton village, now in West Philadelphia.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He was a man of retiring habits and of great personal dignity. He adopted the tenets of the Friends, and attended the meeting at Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, and when he died was buried in the historic Quaker burying-ground at Fifth and Prime (now Washington Avenue) Streets.

[In part "American Engravers on Copper and Steel," David McNeely Stauffer, 1907.]

REV. JOSEPH SHAW, LL.D., the second Chaplain of the Society, 1805; son of James and Ann (Paterson) Shaw. Born in Rattray, Scotland, and was baptized December 6, 1778. Died in Philadelphia, August 21, 1824, and was buried in front of the Associate Church, Walnut Street west of Fourth, Philadelphia, where the first Chaplain of the Society, Rev. William Marshall, was buried in 1802.

He entered the University of Edinburgh in his 13th year, was graduated from it in 1794, immediately entered the Associate Divinity Hall, at Whitburn, and was licensed to preach the Gospel in 1799. The General Associate Synod of Scotland appointed him to the Associate Church in Philadelphia, where he arrived in 1805, and continued as their pastor until 1810.

After some years of ill health, he was appointed professor of languages in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penna. In 1815 he was appointed to the same professorship in Albany (N. Y.) Academy, where he remained until his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union College in 1821.

His publications include a sermon preached before the Albany Bible Society in 1820. Several of his discourses appeared at a still later period in the *Religious Monitor*; also a series of "Dissertations on the Sanctification of the Church and the Gospel Ministry." The last sermon that he preached, entitled "The Gospel Call," is in the archives of the Presbyterian Historical Society.

REV. JOHN C. SINCLAIR, member 1873. Died in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1878, aged 77 years.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He was in charge of a church in Allegheny City, Penna., in 1857, and from 1861 to 1867 was located at Fayetteville, N. C. In 1872 he came to Philadelphia, but was without any stated charge during the several years of his residence in this city.

HON. CHARLES SMITH, member 1793. Born at Philadelphia, March 4, 1765. He died March 18, 1836, and was buried in the family vault in the churchyard of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets. He was the third son of Rev. William Smith, D.D., referred to on following pages. His education was under the direct supervision of his father, the provost of the college at Philadelphia, and subsequently at Washington College, Md., from which institution he was graduated in 1783. He read law with his eldest brother, William Moore Smith, member 1790, at Easton, Northampton County, Penna., and was admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia in 1786, and in Lancaster in 1787, after which he settled in Northumberland County.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania of 1789-91. The records show him to have been a leader in the convention. It was during this period that he took active measures looking to the establishment of a law school as a department of the College of Philadelphia, which, however, at that time resulted only in a course of law lectures.

He was married, March 3, 1791, to Mary Yeates, a daughter of Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and shortly afterwards took up his residence there.

Nearly his whole life was passed in active service for his State. In 1794 he was with the army at the Whiskey Insurrection. He served three years, from 1806, as a State Representative, and as State Senator in 1816. He became Judge of the District Court of Lancaster at the time of its creation, in 1820.

Judge Smith was esteemed one of the great lawyers of his period. He was chosen to revise and digest the laws of

Biographies of Deceased Members

Pennsylvania, in the place of Justice James Wilson, who had been designated by the House of Representatives for the work. This work, generally known as "Smith's Laws of Pennsylvania," being a foot-note of over one hundred and fifty pages, is said to have been ever since "a classic on land law in Pennsylvania."

He also edited the volumes known as "Yeates' Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania."

He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania.

Judge Smith became a member of The St. Andrew's Society in 1793. In that year his brother, William Moore Smith, with whom, as above stated, he commenced his early law studies, had been elected a Counsellor of the Society, together with Richard Lake, the first time such officers had been chosen.

ROBERT SMITH, member 1752, was the most noted architect in Philadelphia before the Revolution. He was a native of Glasgow and a member of the Society of Friends, but he sided with the Colonies in protests against the unjust measures imposed upon them by the English government.

He built the steeple of Christ Church, and was the architect of Carpenter's Hall, for which he drew a sketch plan in 1768, and in 1770 he was appointed a member of the building commission. He was also architect of the original Zion Lutheran Church, at Fourth and Cherry Streets, and of the Walnut Street prison, which was up to that time the largest building constructed in the Colonies. He also built Nassau Hall at Princeton, and constructed the *chevaux-de-frise* for the obstruction of the Delaware during the Revolution. He was an early member of the American Philosophical Society.

He died in Philadelphia, April 7, 1777, aged 55 years.

[Scharf & Westcott's Hist. Phila., Vol. II, page 1068.]

ROBERT SMITH, member 1784, Assistant 1786-93, 1803-08, Vice-President 1809-12, President 1813-30.

Biographies of Deceased Members

The records examined do not furnish any data as to the place of birth or ancestry of Robert Smith, but press references show that he was a citizen highly respected. His official positions in The St. Andrew's Society cover probably a longer period than that of any other member.

He is noted, in the *Pennsylvania Archives*, Vol. x, Third Series, as trustee of the general loan office of Pennsylvania, having entered a bond of \$50,000, with David Kennedy, Joseph Carson and William McDougall (1791) as sureties.

Mr. Smith died in Philadelphia, April 15, 1838, and the *United States Gazette*, in an editorial notice of his death, April 18, 1838, said: "In his youth, impelled by patriotic ardor, he engaged in military life and served with gallantry during the Revolutionary War. He afterwards engaged in commercial pursuits, and became one of the most enterprising and wealthy merchants of Philadelphia."

"His generosity was never withheld from misfortune, and he was an efficient and liberal member and director of numerous religious and charitable societies."

"One of the last acts in which he participated was in the discharge of the duties that devolved upon him as one of the trustees named by Stephen Girard in his will to wind up the business of the bank."

"The kindness of his heart and the amenity of his manners made him many and warm friends. . . . Universal benevolence was a feature in his character that stood forth in strong relief."

"He did not escape misfortune, but while he lost his wealth, his fair fame was questioned by none; and he bore adversity with a dignity and resignation that exhibited his character in a new and attractive light."

"An unostentatious but sincere and fervid piety shed a light over his declining years, and he reached a ripe old age, retaining his cheerfulness and his mental faculties to the end. He has descended to the grave, honored and lamented."

He was interred in the burial-ground of the Second Presbyterian Church, and upon his tombstone is inscribed:



HON. THOMAS SMITH,
Justice Supreme Court of Pennsylvania 1794-1809.
VICE-PRESIDENT 1800-1808.

Biographies of Deceased Members

“Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.”

HON. THOMAS SMITH, member 1791, Vice-President 1800-08. Born October, 1745, in the northeastern part of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He arrived in Pennsylvania in the year 1768, whither his distinguished half-brother, Rev. William Smith, D.D., the first provost of the College of Philadelphia, and President of The St. Andrew's Society, had preceded him.

It is a striking coincidence that, in addition to the half-brother of Thomas Smith, Rev. Dr. William Smith, who was to play such an important part in the early educational work of Philadelphia, there were born in Scotland, within a few years of each other, as recited by Mr. Burton Alva Konkle in his “Life and Times of Thomas Smith,” five children destined to achieve fame in our land and State. These were Thomas Smith, James Wilson, Hugh Henry Brackenridge, Alexander Addison and Arthur St. Clair. Three—Smith, Brackenridge and Addison—served as members of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Wilson in the Supreme Court of the United States, and St. Clair as a general in the Revolutionary Army. To these names can be added one earlier born, General Hugh Mercer, of Aberdeen, who fell at Princeton. Their biographies are here recorded, with others, as members of The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia.

Hon. Hampton L. Carson, in his preface to the history of the “Life and Times of Thomas Smith,” by Burton Alva Konkle, says: “The brothers became in a very real sense, though working in different fields, builders of the Commonwealth.”

Shortly after his arrival (February 10, 1769), Thomas Smith was appointed Deputy Surveyor of an extensive frontier district, and established his residence in the town of Bedford, Penna., receiving, after the county of Bedford was erected, commissions for the respective offices of Prothonotary, Clerk of Common Pleas, Register of the Orphans' Court and

Biographies of Deceased Members

Recorder of Deeds and Justice of the Peace. During this period Mr. Smith was studying law, and in 1772 he appeared in a case with James Wilson, and later with both Wilson and Hamilton.

Mr. Konkle in the above-quoted work said that a man who could thus fill these positions in an important military post and frontier county-seat was already a man of dominant influence in the affairs not only of the county but the whole western part of the Province.

"His high character, his earnest and intense life of industry, as well as his education and natural ability, had made him a wise and respected leader of broad yet conservative views."

Mr. Smith was also appointed by Governor John Penn a Justice of the Common Pleas Court of Bedford County, so serving with Arthur St. Clair, later general in the army.

At the commencement of the Revolution, Mr. Smith zealously espoused the cause of his adopted country. He held a commission as colonel of the Second Battalion of the Bedford County Associators, and was on the committee to draft instructions to the delegates in Congress, with John Dickinson, Robert Morris, Joseph Reed and George Clymer.

He was chosen by the citizens of Bedford County as a member of the Assembly and also to represent them in the Constitutional Convention of 1776 for the new government of Pennsylvania, and subsequently became a member of the Continental Congress, there bearing an important part in legislation and lending substantial aid at a trying period in the national finances.

In 1782 he entered again upon the active practice of his profession, and became widely known throughout the State of Pennsylvania as a leading authority on land titles. In 1790 he became President Judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Cumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Bedford and Franklin, and in 1794 was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which position he filled with great honor and distinction for a period of more

Biographies of Deceased Members

than fifteen years, as the associate of Chief Justices Shippen and Tilghman.

Judge Smith was married, November 29, 1781, to Letitia, daughter of John Van Deren, of Wissahickon. He died March 31, 1809, and is buried in Christ Church graveyard, Philadelphia. Upon his tomb is inscribed:

THOMAS SMITH

One of the Judges of the Supreme Court
of Pennsylvania,
rests beneath this marble.

He sustained various public offices
with ability and fidelity.

His integrity was inviolable.

An affectionate husband and father,
in his friendships benevolent and sincere.

He conscientiously discharged his public duties
until the last day of his life,
with unremitting industry and zeal,
and died 31st March, 1809,
aged 64 years.

THOMAS DUNCAN SMITH, member 1866, Counselor 1868-73, and Vice-President from 1874 to the time of his death, October 11, 1880. Born in Huntingdon, Penna., February 7, 1812, a son of General William Rudolph Smith, grandson of Rev. William Smith, D.D., one of the early Presidents of The St. Andrew's Society.

Mr. Smith studied law with his uncle, Richard Penn Smith, a prominent lawyer at the Philadelphia Bar, a rare wit and a versatile writer, and from whose office he was admitted May 19, 1836. He practiced his profession continuously for over forty years at Philadelphia, esteemed as a lawyer of sound judgment and large experience, a man of unsullied honor and eminent purity in all his domestic, social and official relations. At a meeting of his brethren of the Bar in October, 1880, at the time of his death, among other resolutions, the following was placed of record: "The members of this Bar will ever cherish a grateful recollection of the services he rendered in the office of the Prothonotary and that of the Sheriff, as well

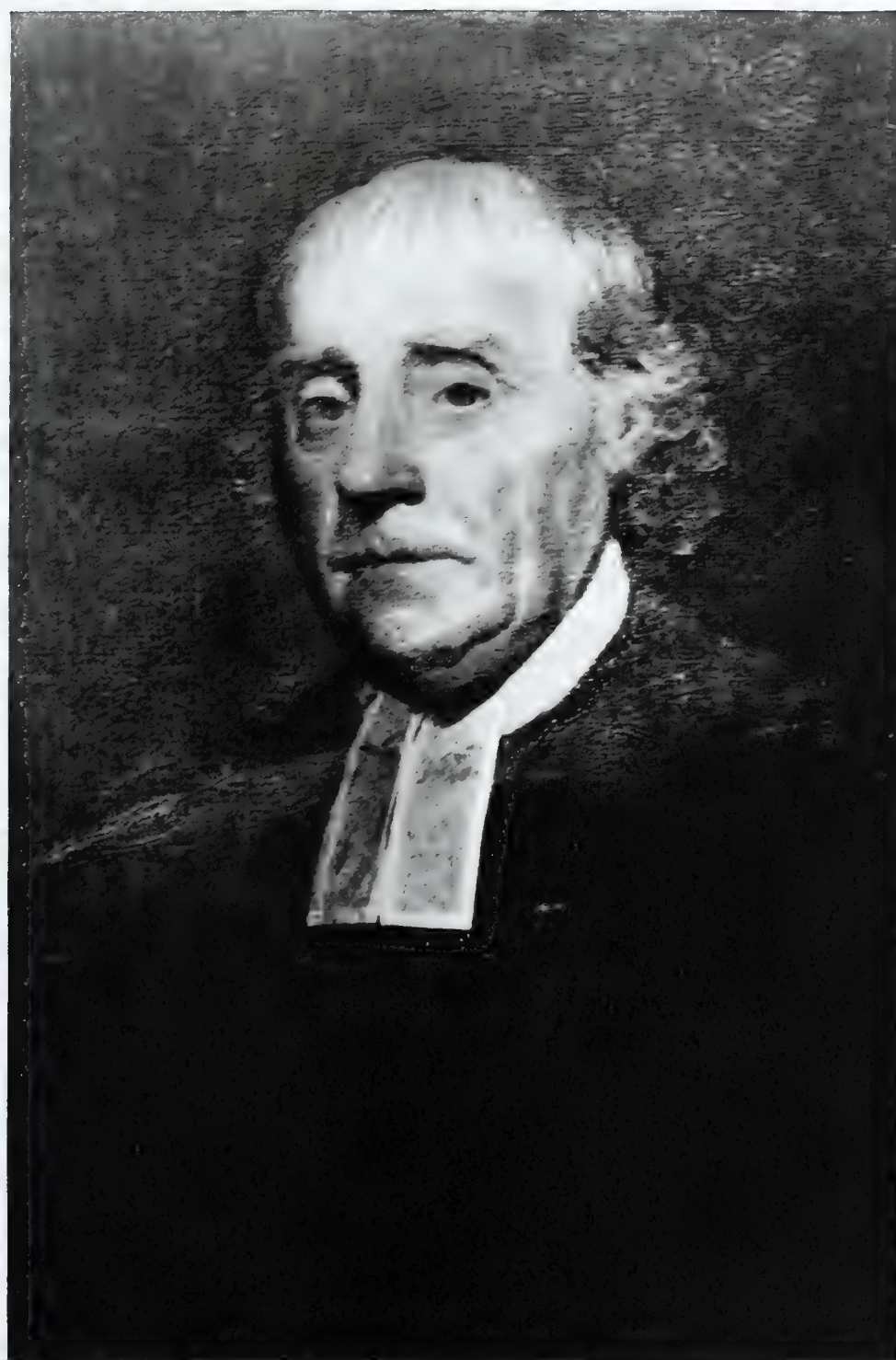
Biographies of Deceased Members

as in the numerous places of trust and confidence he filled with such scrupulous care and marked fidelity."

REV. WILLIAM SMITH, D.D., member 1754, Vice-President 1767-69 and 1789-96, President 1775 and again 1797-1802. Born a few miles from Aberdeen, Scotland, September 7, 1727. He received a liberal education at the University of Aberdeen, leaving there in 1747. He came to America in 1751 under the auspices of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the English clergy formed into an organization for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign countries. He returned to England in the latter part of 1753 to receive Holy Orders, being ordained priest by the Bishop of Carlisle on December 21st of that year.

In the two years previous his works and writings bearing on the subject of "Advanced Education" had drawn to him the attention of prominent men of that day. With the aid of Doctor Franklin, Richard Peters and others, the College and Academy of Philadelphia, later the University of Pennsylvania, was founded, and on May 24, 1754, Doctor Smith was chosen its first provost. This position he held for a period of over twenty-five years, with great honor to himself and with large success to the institution. It may be noted here that the charter for the academy was granted by Lieutenant Governor James Hamilton, then President of The St. Andrew's Society, and John Inglis and Samuel McCall, Jr., members, were among the incorporators.

It is impossible in a brief sketch to do more than touch upon the work of Doctor Smith while provost. The accomplished writer, Sydney George Fisher, Esq., in his admirable book "Pennsylvania Colony and Commonwealth," says: "The selection of Smith for provost was fortunate for the college, and has added many an interesting page to the history of Pennsylvania. He was only twenty-seven years old when he was elected, but he readily became not only a remarkable college president, but a politician of considerable importance. In



REV. WILLIAM SMITH, D.D.

PRESIDENT 1775- 1797-1802.

Biographies of Deceased Members

his day he was famous in all of the Colonies, and as well known among Pennsylvanians as Franklin or Dickinson."

The late Provost Charles J. Stille, in his "Memoir of Doctor Smith," states: "The history of the progress of the College of Philadelphia (the original name of the present university) during the first thirty years of its existence (1749-79) is the history of the results of the extraordinary zeal, the unwearied devotion and the wonderful skill, capacity and energy displayed in promoting its welfare by a single man—Rev. Dr. William Smith, the first provost of the college. If the founder of a charity be in fact, as well as in law, he who had contributed most largely himself, or who has induced others to contribute most largely to its original funds, then Doctor Smith was the true founder of the university."

During this long period of over a quarter of a century, the devotion of Doctor Smith to the interests of the institution was untiring, and prior to the Revolution, through his own solicitations abroad, he obtained subscriptions for the college amounting to over £20,000.

At the abrogation of the charter of the college in 1779, Doctor Smith removed to the State of Maryland, returning to Philadelphia again in 1789 to receive back from the hands of the Assembly what he always insisted on calling "my college," and remaining the provost until 1791, when the present University of Pennsylvania was chartered.

While in Maryland, Doctor Smith applied to the Legislature for a charter for erecting the academy at Chestertown into a college, to be called "Washington College." In regard to this movement, Provost Stille says: "The charter was granted in the spring of 1782, and within one year from that time this indefatigable man collected, principally from the planters of the eastern shore of Maryland, nearly £10,300 towards its endowment. General Washington contributed fifty guineas, and General Cadwalader headed the Maryland subscriptions." Doctor Smith was president of this college for some ten years.

Biographies of Deceased Members

As a clergyman Doctor Smith was considered one of the most profound and eloquent divines of the day. He was in the forefront of every advance movement of the Pennsylvania clergymen during the last half of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Fisher, in "The Making of Pennsylvania," says: "The pettiness of conduct which marked the early history of the Pennsylvania churchmen passed away. By the year 1750 they had adopted broader views, were no longer peevish in their treatment of the Quakers, had learned to accept religious equality as a blessing, and soon after gained an abler leader than Colonel Quarry. The rest of their history in colonial times is the history of an institution and a man. The institution was the College of Philadelphia, and the man was the Rev. Dr. William Smith, its provost or president."

And Doctor Stille, in his "Memoir," says: "Although the interest in the history of Doctor Smith's life to us centres in his long connection with the college, yet any account of him would be very incomplete which did not give at least an outline of his career as a clergyman. He never held any parochial charge until driven to Maryland in 1779, yet there can be no doubt that he was in many respects one of the foremost Episcopal clergy of his day, not only in this State, but in the country. His reputation as a pulpit orator in particular seems to have been widely extended. He preached frequently, and on all occasions of special importance in Christ Church and in St. Peter's, in this city. In the latter church he preached on September 4, 1761, the dedication sermon upon its being first opened for Divine worship. He preached also before the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in 1785, and again in 1789, as well as at the consecration of Bishops Claggett, Robert Smith and Bass, in 1792. By his own church his sermons were considered so valuable that the General Convention of 1789 unanimously adopted a resolution requesting him to publish them. It would be presumptuous in me to express any opinion in regard to his theological opinions, especially as this convention declared itself well satisfied with 'the author's soundness in the faith and his eminent abilities.' He

Biographies of Deceased Members

was also one of the committee appointed by the first General Convention to revise the English Prayer Book, so as to accommodate it to the changes produced by the Revolution. His colleagues were Doctor (afterwards Bishop) White and Doctor Wharton, but Doctor Smith is understood to have had the principal share in 'The Proposed Book,' as it was called, which was presented to the church as the fruit of their labors. This 'Book' did not prove satisfactory, either here or to the English bishops, principally, as it is supposed, because it omitted both the Athanasian and Nicene Creeds. A lasting memorial of Doctor Smith, however, remains in the preface of the present American Prayer Book, which, as a specimen of dignified, vigorous and impressive English style, has, I think, been seldom surpassed."

One of the most remarkable sermons preached by Doctor Smith was that delivered on June 23, 1775, in Christ Church, Philadelphia. The sermon was entitled, "A Sermon Preached on the Present Situation of American Affairs." It was delivered at the request of the officers of the Third Battalion of the City of Philadelphia, commanded by Colonel Cadwalader. The sermon produced a profound sensation in England, and three editions of the same, one of 10,000 copies, were published in London in a few weeks. We quote an extract from this discourse:

"The question now is, must we tamely surrender any part of our birthright or of that great charter of privileges which we not only claim by inheritance but by the express terms of our colonization? I say, God forbid! The cause of virtue and of freedom is the cause of God on earth, and the whole theatre of human nature does not exhibit a more august spectacle than a number of freemen in dependence upon Heaven mutually binding themselves to encounter every difficulty and danger in support of their native and constitutional rights, and for transmitting them holy and unviolated to their posterity."

In the year 1759, Doctor Smith was recommended to the University of Oxford for the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Durham,

Biographies of Deceased Members

Salisbury, St. Asaph and Oxford. The degree solicited was soon afterwards conferred, as was also the same degree about the same time by the University of Aberdeen, and a few years later by Trinity College, Dublin.

To Doctor Smith the Episcopal clergy in the Diocese of Pennsylvania are deeply indebted. He was the first mover in a scheme of beneficence for the families of his brethren, which resulted in the formation of the society, which exists in Philadelphia, known as "The Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Doctor Smith was also one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society, established in 1769, and for many years was one of its secretaries. Provost Stille states: "He drew up its charter and fundamental laws, carried on its chief correspondence with various parts of the world, and superintended the publication of the first volume of its transactions. This volume was published in 1771, and contains, among other papers of value, those singularly accurate observations of the transits of Venus and Mercury, made by Doctor Smith and Mr. Rittenhouse, which at once gave the society an eminent reputation among men of science abroad."

On March 1, 1791, at the request of the American Philosophical Society, Doctor Smith delivered, in the old German Lutheran Church, Fourth Street above Arch, a funeral eulogy on Doctor Franklin, the sermon being attended by President and Mrs. Washington, the Vice-President and Mrs. Adams, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the American Philosophical Society.

Doctor Smith became a member of The St. Andrew's Society upon his arrival in Philadelphia, in 1754, and continued an active and sympathetic worker in all of its charities until the time of his death. His name is found upon the rolls as President and Vice-President in the early period of its existence, and his descendants to the present generation have taken

Biographies of Deceased Members

a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the organization.

Doctor Smith married Rebecca, daughter of Hon. William Moore, of Moore Hall, Delaware County, who bore him five children. He died, on May 14, 1803, at his country-seat, near the Falls of Schuylkill, and is buried at Philadelphia.

WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, member 1790, Secretary 1792, who with Richard Lake was appointed a Counsellor of The St. Andrew's Society, May 31, 1793 (apparently the first time such officers were chosen). He became a member of the Society on November 30, 1790, and his certificate of membership is dated May 1, 1793, signed by James Wilson, President; Rev. Dr. William Smith (his father), Vice-President; John Shields, Treasurer, and attested by his own signature as Secretary. This certificate bears thereon the same seal now in use, with the motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

He was a son of the Rev. Dr. William Smith, above referred to. His mother was Rebecca Moore, daughter of Colonel William Moore, a prominent character in Colonial days, residing at Moore Hall, Delaware County, Penna. He was born June 1, 1759.

Mr. Smith received a liberal education in the Academy under the supervision of his father, the provost, and graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1775, and studied law in the office of one of the leading Federalist lawyers of the time, William Lewis, of Philadelphia.

Like many young men of that day, he sought practice in the country, then rapidly increasing in population and wealth, for a circuit of one hundred miles around the city. He opened his office in Easton, Northampton County, Penna., and some years later his brother, Charles Smith, afterwards Judge Smith, was a student with him. Mr. Smith married Ann Rudolph, daughter of Captain Jacob Rudolph, of Kingsessing, a well-known partizan officer in the Revolutionary army, who commanded a company of yeomanry raised in his own neighborhood. After the battle of Brandywine, Captain Rudolph was

Biographies of Deceased Members

made a prisoner by the enemy, and kept in confinement in Philadelphia while the British had possession of the city.

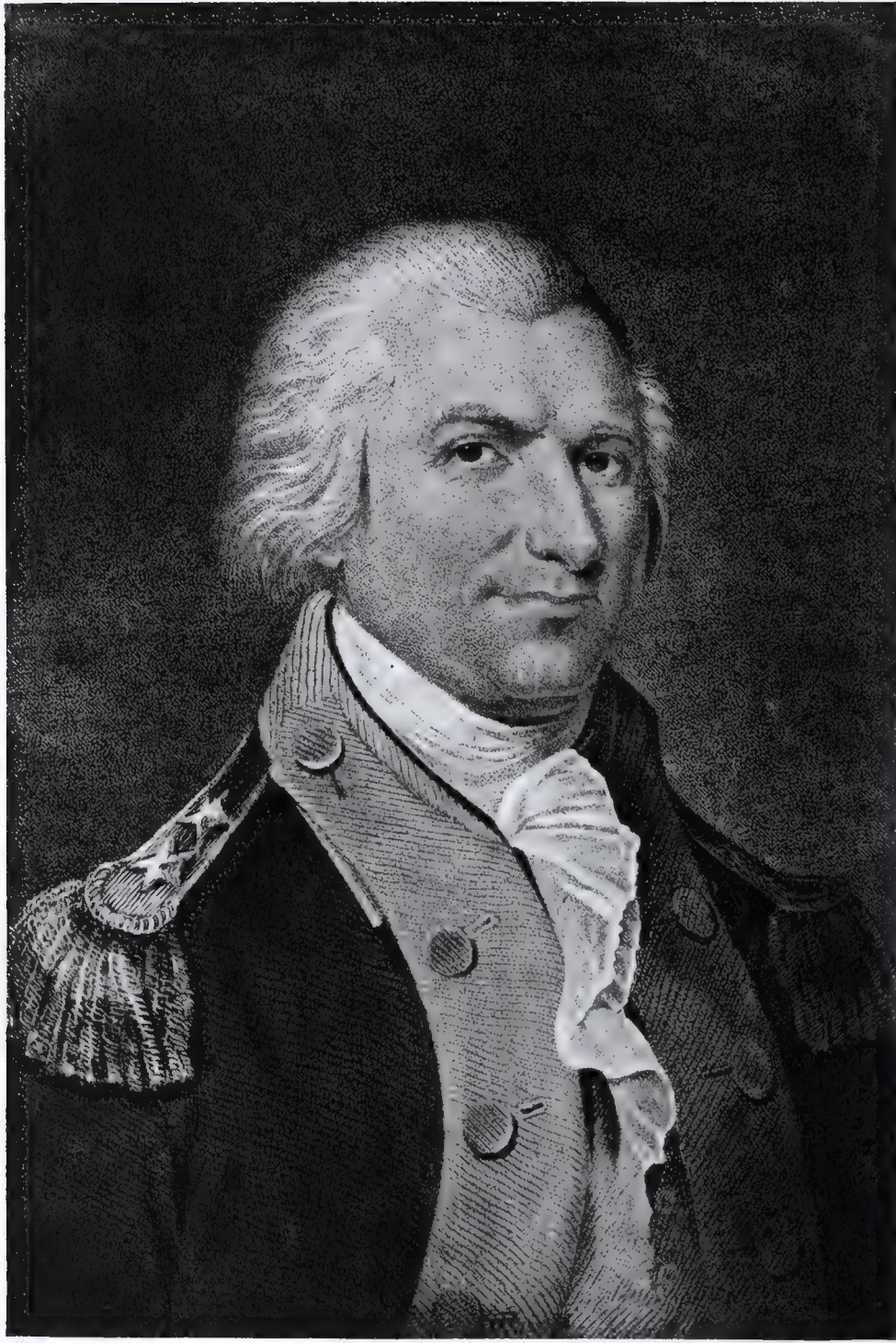
In 1786, Mr. Smith removed to Montgomery County, Penna., residing at La Trappe, in that county, his father, the provost, at that time owning the "Norriton farm" and property around and in the village of Norristown, including the island in the river and the mill.

William Moore Smith attained high rank in his profession with an extensive practice. In 1803 he was appointed one of the commission under the sixth article of the Jay treaty to settle and adjust the demands of the British claimants. After his return from England he devoted the remainder of his life to scholarly pursuits. Inheriting from his father the qualities of that great educator's talents, he added the ability of a mind fond of and trained to study. His publications include several political pamphlets and essays. In 1786 a volume of his poems published in London received marked favor and is now rare and of high value among collectors. He was also long and actively identified as a member of the Masonic order. He died March 12, 1821.

JAMES SPEAR, member 1883. Born in Mauch Chunk, Penna., February 17, 1827. Died in Philadelphia, January 30, 1903.

He came to Philadelphia when about twenty-one years old and entered the employ of North, Chase & North, dealers and manufacturers of stoves. After a number of years he succeeded to the business, which was carried on in his own name until incorporated in 1890 as the James Spear Stove and Heating Company. He was the inventor and manufacturer of the first railroad car heater that was used successfully. He also took out patents on a number of anti-clinker grates.

As a successful man in his business he was called upon to devote much of his time to public and philanthropic work, where his counsel was highly esteemed. He served on important committees of the Board of Trade, was a member of the Union League and a director of the Blind Men's Home



MAJOR GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,
MEMBER 1792.

Biographies of Deceased Members

and one of the incorporators of the Hayes Mechanics' Home, and was a contributor to many other benevolent institutions.

In his private life he was a devoted husband and father, and always bore himself in the community as an upright Christian gentleman.

He was survived by a widow and two daughters and one son. The son, James Spear, Jr., is a member of the Society.

MAJOR GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, member 1792, one of the central figures of the Revolutionary War. Born in Thurso, the most northerly town on the mainland, in Scotland, March 23, 1734. Died in Westmoreland County, Penna., August 31, 1818.

After attending school at the University of Edinburgh for a short time, he went to London, and was indentured to study medicine under the celebrated Dr. William Hunter. Finding this not agreeable to his tastes, he obtained a commission in the Sixtieth, or "Royal American," Regiment of Foot, bearing date May 13, 1757.

In 1758 he arrived in this country under General Amherst, and in 1759 was promoted to lieutenant and assigned to the command of General Wolfe, and was present at the fall of Quebec. After the siege was raised, St. Clair obtained a furlough and visited Boston, being entrusted with dispatches to General Gage, the British commandant in that city, and a relative of the young officer.

While in Boston, St. Clair became acquainted with Miss Phoebe Bayard, and this resulted in their marriage, in Trinity Chapel, Boston, May, 1760. The wife received a legacy of £14,000 from a grandfather, James Bowdoin, and this, added to his own savings, made St. Clair a man of wealth for that time, and in April, 1762, he resigned from the army.

In 1764 they removed to Bedford, Penna., where St. Clair became surveyor and agent for the Penns, was appointed Justice of the Court (by special commission), and on March 11, 1771, he was appointed Prothonotary, Register and Recorder for Bedford County, and in 1773 was appointed to the same office for Westmoreland County.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He had taken an active part in the French and Indian War, and General Gage had made him commandant at Fort Ligonier. For his services he received a grant of several thousand acres in the beautiful valley of Ligonier.

When the mutterings of the Revolution began to disturb the country, St. Clair quickly identified himself with the cause of the colonists and was one of the enthusiastic advocates of liberty at the famous Hannastown meeting, May 16, 1775, and he drew the declaratory resolutions which were then unanimously adopted. He was commissioned colonel under the Council of Safety, 1775, and colonel in the Continental service, 1776; brigadier general, August 9, 1776; major general, February 19, 1777, after the Battle of Princeton.

General St. Clair was at Ticonderoga when the news of the Declaration of Independence was received. He had the same read after divine service, and then said: "God save the Free and Independent States of America!"

During his service in the army he was entrusted with many important and delicate duties, not the least of which was his service as a member of the military commission which tried and convicted Major André.

General St. Clair spent his money freely in raising and equipping volunteers, and more than once came to the relief of Washington with funds to provide for the wants of his starving army. He was a true and unflinching patriot, and never wavered in his devotion to his adopted country during its darkest days.

When General St. Clair returned home he found that he was financially ruined. He lost £20,000 on one piece of property alone.

In 1783 he was elected a member of the Council of Censors, a board provided for in the State Constitution of 1776, with headquarters in Philadelphia. For several years prior to this, his family resided in Pottsgrove (now Pottstown), where he had purchased a home, as it was not safe for them to remain at Ligonier during the war.

Biographies of Deceased Members

On February 24, 1784, he was appointed Vendue Master in Philadelphia, and removed his family to that city, where some of his children attended school. In November, 1785, he was elected a member of Congress from Philadelphia, and on February 2, 1787, was elected President of that body, and was thus virtually President of the United States, for Washington had not then been chosen. This was a high honor, and a recognition of his ability and patriotism.

The Northwestern Territory (embracing the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin) was organized by the passage of the ordinance of 1787, and on October 5th of that year St. Clair was chosen Governor by Congress. He had not solicited the office, but accepted it in the hope of repairing his shattered fortunes.

He entered on his new field of labor in July, 1788, with his accustomed vigor, and in 1790 was joined by his son, Arthur, and three daughters, Mrs. St. Clair remaining at Pottstown with her youngest daughter, who was there married in 1796.

In 1790, General St. Clair was induced to stand as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania against Thomas Mifflin. His candidacy was strongly endorsed by such men as James Wilson, Robert Morris, F. A. Muhlenberg, James Rush and others of equal standing. "His eminent abilities have rendered him as conspicuous in peace as his military talents and knowledge rendered him useful in war.

"His amiable manners, his strict integrity, his comprehensive mind and extensive knowledge, his steady patriotism and his decisive and independent judgment in public affairs all conspire to qualify him in an eminent degree to discharge the duties assigned to the office of Governor."

Surely this was high praise from such noted men, but as St. Clair already held the Governorship of a large territory, and was necessarily out of the State most of the time, he was defeated by Mifflin.

The Indians of the Northwest were uneasy and hostile, and while St. Clair made a number of treaties with them,

Biographies of Deceased Members

they remained dissatisfied and threatened war. After exhausting all other means St. Clair proposed to President Washington to invade their territory, and he was appointed commander-in-chief, March 4, 1791, and ordered to proceed.

Though suffering greatly from gout, which required him to be lifted on and off his horse, he led the troops into the Indian country, but on the morning of November 4, 1791, having failed to properly guard against surprise, he was attacked by a large force and sustained a crushing defeat and complete rout, with great loss. He soon after resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the United States Army and devoted his attention to the business of the territory, until he was removed in 1802 by President Jefferson after fifteen years of service as Governor. He then returned to Westmoreland County to take up the ends of business, found in ruin, and, although he had advanced thousands of dollars to aid his country in its days of need, he was unable to obtain any relief, and his properties were ruthlessly sacrificed under the Sheriff's hammer, and he was reduced to want, without even a roof to shelter his head.

At this time his eldest son, Daniel, purchased for him a piece of land on Chestnut Ridge, about five miles west of Ligonier, and thereon a rude log-house was erected, in which he took refuge. It was a bleak and barren spot on the public road leading to Pittsburgh, and he obtained a license to conduct an "ordinary," that he might thus gain a few dollars to sustain himself and family.

Besides the sting of poverty thus endured, even worse to a sensitive soul was the fact that people still held him responsible for the disaster in the Indian campaign of 1791, notwithstanding that Congress had caused proper investigation to be made and had rendered a verdict that he was not to blame. This did not silence the calumnies which were kept circulating constantly during the remainder of his life. His splendid services in many campaigns under General Washington, his gallantry at Quebec, Trenton and Princeton, were all forgotten, as if they had never been. Congress made a

Biographies of Deceased Members

slight atonement for prior neglect by voting General St. Clair a pension of \$60 a month, dating back one year, and he lived but a year longer.

The State, however, acted more promptly in his adversity, granting a small pension, and this was increased in the last year of his life to \$50 a month.

General St. Clair died on August 31, 1818, from injuries sustained by being thrown from a wagon when on his way to Youngstown, Ohio, to procure supplies for his family. He was found insensible in the road, and he never recovered consciousness. He was then in his eighty-fifth year.

He was buried with military honors in the Presbyterian Cemetery at Greensburg, which now bears his name, and the Masonic Society erected a plain sandstone monument over his grave, bearing this significant inscription:

"The earthly remains of Major General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country.

"That nobler monument has never been raised and there lies the dust of a patriot, the most ungratefully treated by his government of any man who ever fought in Revolutionary times."

His wife, Phoebe Bayard, survived him only eighteen days, when she passed away and was laid by his side.

The eldest son, Daniel, entered the service as ensign, Second Pennsylvania Battalion, at the age of sixteen years, his commission bearing date of September 20, 1776. In the following April he was promoted to be first lieutenant and served until 1781, when he retired, having then only passed his nineteenth year.

A full account of the family of General St. Clair was published by Mr. John F. Meginness in 1897, "Reprinted from Dr. Egle's Notes and Queries."

ALEXANDER STEDMAN, one of the founders of The St. Andrew's Society. Born in Kinross, Scotland, in 1703, and with a younger brother, Charles (referred to following), took part in the Stuart uprising in 1745. Alexander was then taken prisoner, but made his escape and came at once to Philadelphia.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He was a sound lawyer and was also a noted mathematician. He was appointed the third Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of Pennsylvania, including the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on the Delaware, March 14, 1764, having before served as Associate Judge of the City Council in 1756 and as President Judge, Court of Common Pleas, April 8, 1758. In December following he was President Justice of the Orphans' Court.

In 1756 he was one of the commission, appointed by Lieutenant Governor Robert Hunter Morris, to audit, adjust and settle the accounts of certain owners of horses, contracted for by Benjamin Franklin, for General Braddock's expedition to Fort Duquesne.

He was a vestryman of Christ Church, 1758-66, and churchwarden, 1759-62.

He, with his brother Charles and Baron Stiegel, became largely interested in lands in Lancaster County, Penna. When this land was offered for sale, under confiscation, in 1774, because of his remaining loyal to the British cause, it was advertised as including 10,000 acres, with a mansion and other buildings.

At the outbreak of the Revolution he withdrew to England, and died in Swansea, in 1794, aged ninety-one years.

CHARLES STEDMAN, a founder of the Society, Assistant 1751, 1762-69, Vice-President 1755-60. Born in Kinross, Scotland, in 1713, a younger brother of the before-mentioned Alexander. He shared with his brother in the insurgent campaign at Culloden, and came to Philadelphia after that defeat. He became connected with Christ Church as one of the vestry, 1752-74, and again in 1776-78. He married Ann, a daughter of Thomas Graeme, the first President of The St. Andrew's Society. He with his brother remained loyal to the British cause. Charles was the head of the commissioners of the British Army in the Colonies. He was held as a prisoner of war by the Americans in 1776, and again in 1780, and was a companion of Major André while in prison

Biographies of Deceased Members

before the execution of the latter as a spy. The estates of the brothers were confiscated as previously stated.

Charles, in 1794, published, in London, two volumes, entitled a "History of the Origin, Progress and Termination of the American War." He thought Lord Howe should have closed the war victoriously in 1776. He died in London.

[Montgomery's Hist. of the University of Penna., page 214, *et al.*]

HUNTER STEDMAN, member 1850, Vice-President 1886-87. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 20, 1812. He went to the British West Indies in 1839, where a brother was located, and ten years later he came to the United States and made his residence in Philadelphia. He entered into business as a wine merchant, and also for a general export trade of specialties in his line.

In 1890 he returned to the West Indies, and he there died at Roseau, Dominica, September 2, 1900.

Mr. Stedman served a number of years as an Assistant of the Society, was very attentive to the duties of that position, and in many ways sought to advance its interests.

Mr. Stedman assisted Craig D. Ritchie in straightening out the records of the Society, made necessary by the condition in which they had been left through the loss of the minutes for a number of years, as elsewhere stated.

On the announcement of his leaving the city Mr. Stedman was elected an Honorary Member of the Society. He was highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities.

GENERAL WALTER STEWART, member 1792. Born in Londonderry, Ireland, about 1756. Died in Philadelphia, June 14, 1796. He came to Philadelphia before the Revolution, and, young as he was, cast his lot with the Colonists, raised a company for the Third Pennsylvania Battalion, of which he was made captain, January 6, 1776, he being then but twenty years of age. He served on the staff of General Gates as aide-de-camp, May 26, 1776, until June 17, 1777, when he was commissioned colonel of the State Regi-

Biographies of Deceased Members

ment of Foot. He led this command in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

Colonel Stewart served until the end of the war, and earned a high reputation for gallantry and efficiency. He retired from the service January 1, 1783, with the rank of brevet brigadier general.

He married in Christ Church, Philadelphia, a daughter of Blair McClenachan, and General Washington was godfather to their eldest son, William. Another son was named Washington.

After the war General Stewart engaged in business, but he continued to take an active interest in military affairs and was major general of militia in 1794.

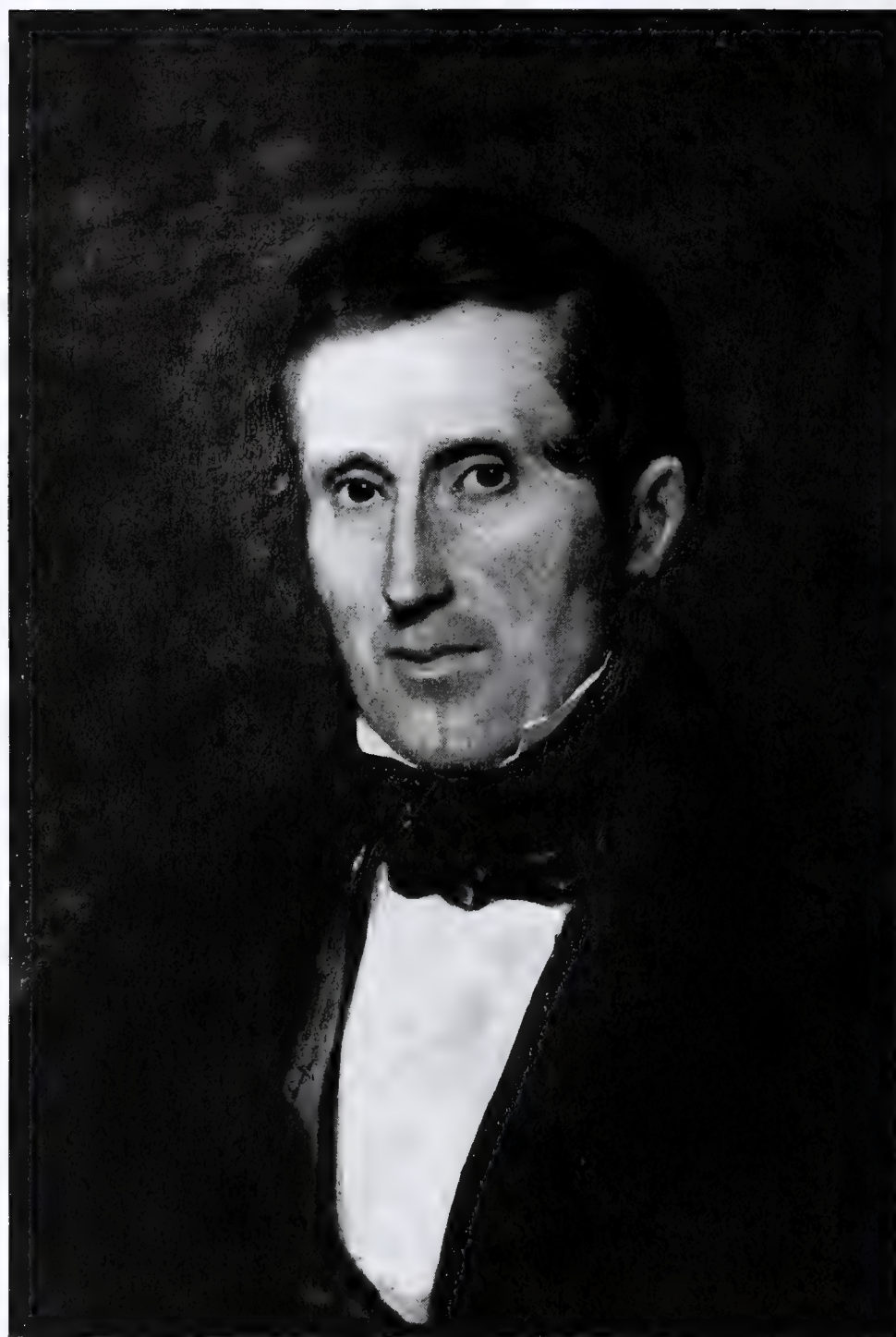
He was vice-president of the Hibernian Society at the time of his death.

[Hist. Hibernian Society.]

Z. BARTON STOUT, member 1827. Born at Tuckerton, N. J., in 1793. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and though he took a degree he never practiced. He married, in 1824, Jane, daughter of Robert A. Caldcleugh, member 1815. Subsequently, he purchased a large tract of land in Ontario County, N. Y., about twelve miles from Canandaigua, where he resided, his place being known as "Richmond Hill," and devoted the rest of his life to agricultural and literary pursuits. He always took an interest in politics, holding office in the State several times.

He died in Philadelphia, July 17, 1864, and was interred at Canandaigua, N. Y.

WILLIAM STRICKLAND, member 1836. Born in Philadelphia in 1787. He studied architecture under Latrobe. His first important work was the Masonic Hall, on Chestnut Street near Seventh, which was opened in 1810. His next important work was the United States Bank building, on Chestnut Street, now the Custom House. Prior to that he had constructed the first Custom House, at Second and Dock Streets,



JOHN STRUTHERS,
VICE-PRESIDENT 1840-1849.

Biographies of Deceased Members

which was in use until the failure of the United States Bank gave the government the opportunity of buying that building. He was the architect of the old Arch Street Theatre and of the Chestnut Street Theatre, which was opened December 2, 1822. He designed St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Tenth Street; the Merchants' Exchange, at Third and Walnut Streets; the United States Mint, at Chestnut and Juniper Streets; the United States Naval Asylum, on Gray's Ferry Road; St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church (rebuilt), and many other public and private buildings. He was considered to be an architect without a superior in his time. He later turned his attention to the construction of railroads, and went to Europe to study the system. He died while engaged in superintending the construction of the State House at Nashville, Tenn. The Legislature of that State, in appreciation of his services and ability, voted that a vault should be prepared for his remains in that splendid edifice, and there they have since remained. The tablet reads:

WILLIAM STRICKLAND

Architect

Died April 7, 1854, Age 64 Years.

"By an Act of the Legislature of Tennessee his remains are deposited in this vault."

[Scharf & Westcott's "Philadelphia," and others.]

JOHN STRUTHERS, member 1822, Vice-President 1840-49, was born in Irvine, Scotland, and came to this country with his family in 1816. He died at Philadelphia in 1851. He was a marble mason and architect, a profession in which other members of his family had been prominent in Glasgow. He worked for some time under William Strickland (member 1836) as superintendent of the building of the United States Bank (now Custom House), on Chestnut Street above Fourth.

For years Mr. Struthers' place of business was on the south side of Market Street east of Eleventh, now part of the Bingham House site. There he constructed, at his own expense, an elaborate marble sarcophagus for receiving the

Biographies of Deceased Members

remains of General Washington, and presented it to Mount Vernon, where it now is. Crowds of people visited his works to view it on completion, and many commented on the fact that the nation should have left the honor of so noble a gift to the munificence of a foreign-born citizen.

WILLIAM STRUTHERS, member 1836, Treasurer 1850-58, son of John Struthers, above named. Born in Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, January 26, 1812. Died in Philadelphia, November 21, 1876. Like others of the family, he was a marble mason and builder, and carried on the marble business on a large scale, among other important contracts having that for the marble work of the City Hall in Philadelphia, which amounted to over \$5,000,000, the largest contract ever given by the city to one firm up to that time.

He was treasurer for a number of years of the Academy of the Fine Arts, a member of the Historical Society, Franklin Institute and Academy of Natural Sciences.

He acted as chief marshal of the ceremonies for the reinterment of the remains of General Hugh Mercer in 1840, one of the notable events in Philadelphia of that year.

During the Civil War he raised and equipped, at large expense to himself, a company of engineers, which rendered valuable service in the Union Army, and he was especially prominent in other patriotic work of that period. The plans for the buildings of the great fair for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission were drafted in his office.

In all respects William Struthers was a thorough gentleman—well educated, refined and of great artistic ability. His warmth of heart had become proverbial in the city of his adoption, and he took a wide and generous interest in all public affairs and liberally aided in promoting various artistic and scientific objects, as well as charitable societies.

[Mainly Scharf & Westcott's "Philadelphia."]

HON. JOEL BARLOW SUTHERLAND, member 1838. Born of Scotch ancestry in Gloucester County, N. J., in 1791.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Died in Philadelphia, November 15, 1861. He first studied medicine under Doctor Rush, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812. After graduation he became assistant surgeon of the Junior Artillerists, organized by young men of Philadelphia for service in the War of 1812 with Great Britain. In 1814 he was appointed by Governor Snyder as lieutenant colonel of rifles in the State militia.

He entered actively into political life, and in 1813 was elected a member of the Legislature, serving until 1816. In 1816-17 he was physician at the Lazaretto by appointment of Governor Snyder. In 1825 he was elected State Senator. He abandoned medicine for the law, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1827, and that year was chosen member of Congress from the First District, Philadelphia, and was re-elected for two additional terms, serving as chairman of the committee on commerce, then a very important post. In 1830 he published a "Manual of Legislative Practice and Order of Business for Deliberative Bodies." He served as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas 1833-34. In 1853 he called a general convention of participants in the War of 1812-15 at Washington, D. C., and the year following was successful in organizing the General Society of the War of 1812, and was its first president.

In 1854 he was the orator at the dedication of the Scott Legion Monument in Glenwood Cemetery. He was generally active in public affairs nearly all his life. He was one of the originators of Lafayette Cemetery, at Tenth and Federal Streets.

CAPTAIN JOHN TAYLOR, member 1891. Born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1840. Died January 5, 1895.

In 1861 he was among the first to enlist as a private in a company known as the "Scotch Rifles," its organizers and officers being Scotchmen. It became Company E. of the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, Army of the Potomac.

One June 21, 1861, Private Taylor was promoted sergeant and soon after first sergeant, and on July 12, 1862, first lieu-

Biographies of Deceased Members

tenant. He participated in all the battles with his regiment and as an aid to the commander of the First Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel William McCandless. His brave conduct was recognized in a highly complimentary letter from General George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac. In a gallant charge made by order of General McCandless—a forlorn hope to relieve another division—Lieutenant Taylor was taken prisoner and suffered ten months in captivity. Three times he attempted to escape, and each time was recaptured. At Charleston, S. C., he was one of the party of prisoners placed under the fire of the Union guns. In March, 1865, suffering from typhoid, he was exchanged, and was brevetted captain, to date March 13, 1865, “for gallant conduct in the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia.”

On recovery, he entered the employ of the United States as clerk in the quartermaster’s department at Fortress Monroe. He returned to Philadelphia in 1870, and entered the fire insurance business, joining with General Louis Wagner in conducting a large agency.

He was commander of Post 51, Grand Army of the Republic; department commander, quartermaster general, and held other important positions in that order. In 1890 he was elected Receiver of Taxes of the City of Philadelphia, and was serving a second term when he died.

No man in Philadelphia was better known or more popular among the veterans of the Civil War than Captain John Taylor.

REV. DANIEL THANE, member 1759. Died in 1764. A native of Scotland, studied at Aberdeen and graduated from Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., 1748. He was pastor at Connecticut Farms in 1750. In 1754 he was sent by the Synod of Virginia and Carolinas to a congregation at the forks of the Broad and Saluda Rivers, in Virginia, which was dispersed by the Indians between 1755 and 1763. He was transferred from the Presbytery of New York prior to May, 1758, and united

Biographies of Deceased Members

with that of New Castle, Del. He was pastor of the united churches of New Castle and Christiana Bridge.

DR. ADAM THOMSON, one of the founders of the Society, was the first member named as Assistant. He was elected Vice-President in 1751, and is named on the minutes of the meeting of August 31, 1753, with John Inglis, to "provide a dinner for the Society at the next anniversary, the dinner to be on the table at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the bill to be brought in and delivered to the Secretary at 5 o'clock in the afternoon."

On coming to this country from Scotland, he located in Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Md. On November 20, 1750, Doctor Thomson read in the public hall of the academy in Philadelphia an essay on the practice of inoculation for small-pox, which was printed in pamphlet form by "B. Franklin & D. Hall" as "A Discourse upon the Preparation of the Body for Recovery of Small-Pox." Its publication attracted much attention in this country and in Europe. It was favorably commented on in the *Medical and Physicians' Journal*, London, 1752. Doctor Thomson had practiced inoculation as early as 1738, and his became the accepted method in this country and in England.

Doctor Thomson removed to New York about 1755, and interested himself in the formation of The St. Andrew's Society in that city, and was elected its first Vice-President and then President, 1757-58. He died in that city September 18, 1767, and the New York *Mercury*, September 21, 1767, in noting his death, said: "A physician of distinguished abilities in his profession, well versed in polite Literature, and of unblemished Honour and Integrity as a Gentleman."

[Hazzard's Register, 1828; Hist. St. Andrew's Society, N. Y., 1907.]

WILLIAM H. TOD, Esq., member 1793, Secretary 1797, Counsellor 1794-98. Died in Philadelphia, July 31, 1833, in his 62d year.

Biographies of Deceased Members

Mr. Tod, during the War of the Revolution, served as a private in the company now known as the First City Troop, and he was with Washington in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

After his death a meeting of the members of the Bar was held, of which William Rawle, Esq., was chairman, and Thomas Bradford, Jr., was secretary.

The following resolutions, offered by John Sergeant, Esq., were adopted:

"Resolved, That the members of the Philadelphia Bar, entertaining a deep sense of the moral and professional character of William H. Tod, Esq., will, as a mark of respect for his memory, wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

"Resolved, That the Bar will attend the funeral of their deceased fellow-member."

REV. ARCHIBALD TUDEHOPE, member 1838, Chaplain 1840-48. Born in Paisley, Scotland, August 19, 1801. In his seventeenth year he entered as a student the University of Glasgow, and completed his course in April, 1822. As a means of support he then engaged in teaching a select school in Port Glasgow, the directors of which allowed him each year to attend for three weeks the Divinity Hall of the Relief Synod, in Paisley, the professor of which at that time was the Rev. James Thomson, D.D. He seems to have been licensed by the Relief Presbytery of Glasgow in 1828, and from that time until 1834 to have resided chiefly in Paisley, filling the vacancies under the direction of the presbytery and preaching on special occasions. In the spring of 1834, with the recommendation of the presbytery, he went to London and preached in many of the Scotch churches there, but in September a call was forwarded to him from the church of Annan, in Dumfriesshire, which he accepted, returned to Scotland, and was ordained on October 14, 1834. In April, 1838, he resigned the charge at Annan and sailed to the United States, and, after a residence of a few weeks in New York, he came to Philadelphia, and on September 13, 1838, received a call to the Ninth Presbyterian Church.



DR. LAURENCE TURNBULL,
PHYSICIAN 1847-1879

Biographies of Deceased Members

His only published production is a sermon preached at the dedication of that church, on January 10, 1841. He continued to be the pastor until 1849, when he resigned, and spent about a year in traveling in Scotland, England and the Continent of Europe. After his return to America, in 1850, he received a call to the church at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., but after preaching there some time did not accept the call, and returned to Philadelphia. He was stated supply some time at Gloucester, N. J., and Brandywine, Del., and, in 1852, he made an effort to establish a new church in the Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of South and Tenth Streets, Philadelphia, which proved unsuccessful. In 1858 he had a severe attack of fever, which left him debilitated in body and mind, and, with the exception of six months in 1859, spent in supplying the Fourth Church, in Cincinnati, his labors as a minister were brought to a close. He died December 6, 1861, and was buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, in the lot belonging to The St. Andrew's and Scots' Thistle Society.

ADAM TURNBULL, member 1854, Assistant 1857-61, was the son of James and Grace Patterson Turnbull. Born in Gladsmuir, Scotland, April 5, 1832. Died in Philadelphia, September 14, 1861.

He was educated in Edinburgh and came to the United States in 1852, first locating in New York City, where he engaged in the wholesale tea business.

He then came to Philadelphia, and in 1857 became a member of the firm of Merritt & Turnbull, wholesale tea merchants.

He was married in Philadelphia, June 3, 1858, to Helen, daughter of James and Marian H. Milne.

A widow and one daughter survived him. The oldest daughter died four months before her father.

DR. LAURENCE TURNBULL, member 1842, Physician of the Society 1847-79. He was born September 10, 1821, in Shotts, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and came to this country when

Biographies of Deceased Members

he was seventeen years of age. Having received an academic education, he immediately entered the drug and chemical establishment of Mr. John Bringham, and, about the same time, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. At his graduation he took for his thesis "Salicine," which he discovered in the "Populus-Tremuloides," and this thesis was afterwards published by the faculty of the college in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, then edited by Professor Joseph Carson, M.D. Subsequently, Doctor Turnbull entered the establishment of Mr. Frederick Brown, taking entire charge of the chemical department, compounding many of the new preparations of the day. While thus engaged, he received an award of merit from the Franklin Institute for his success and skill in preparing citrate of iron and other pharmaceutical specialties.

Later on, he made the discovery that bi-borate of soda had the property of bleaching colored ointments. He always was an ardent student, and though devoting the greater portion of his time to practical chemistry and pharmacy, he took up the study of medicine and entered the office of the late Professor John K. Mitchell, of whom he wrote a biographical sketch, used in this work. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1845.

Owing to press of work, he was shortly thereafter compelled to relinquish his chemical and pharmaceutical studies, and soon after his graduation in medicine he accepted the position as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley, and subsequently that of outdoor physician to the Guardians of the Poor for the district of Moyamensing, and also that of vaccine physician for the same district, which position he held for a number of years.

For several years Doctor Turnbull was lecturer at the Franklin Institute on "Chemistry Applied to the Arts," devoting particular attention to electricity in its various manifestations and applications, especially telegraphy. These lectures were published in the journal of the Franklin Institute and subsequently in book form, under the title "The Electro-Mag-

Biographies of Deceased Members

netic Telegraph, with an Historical Account of Its Rise, Progress and Present Condition."

In 1857, Doctor Turnbull was elected one of the physicians to the department of diseases of the eye and ear in the Western Clinical Infirmary (now the Howard Hospital), and for thirty years continued his connection with that institution.

At the death of Doctor Turnbull, the board of trustees of the Howard Hospital adopted the following memorial minute: "Doctor Turnbull's life of energetic usefulness and exemplary Christian work was contemporary with the inception and continuous work of our hospital, he having been one of the originators and prime movers in its establishment, in 1854, when the specialty system was unknown."

For over thirty years he was a member of the staff in the department of otology, serving with rare zeal and earnestness.

When, in 1887, he was elected a member of the board of managers, he devoted increased energy to the work, and as chairman of the building committee took a prominent part in the re-location and development of the "Howard" in its present excellent home, his untiring industry and zealous perseverance being most inspiring to his fellow-members, and his financial aid liberal. To him was due the organization of the hospital work in its present department, while his professional experience and ripe judgment were of great service to the board.

The reception of the section of laryngology, rhinology and otology of the American Medical Association in 1897 was of his inception, and his historical sketch of the "Howard's" early years, and of the numerous eminent practitioners connected with it, form an interesting chapter in the history of Philadelphia medical literature, and of the men who helped to make our city of to-day famous as the great centre of American medical education and erudition.

His last work for the "Howard" was an earnest plea for the establishment of a pathological laboratory, which has since been built, furnished and put into successful operation.

While recognizing the indebtedness of the "Howard" to

Biographies of Deceased Members

Doctor Turnbull, it is also due to him to note his work at the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital among other educational and charitable institutions; also that he was the author of numerous works of international reputation.

Highly successful in his chosen profession, his genial disposition and cordial manner endeared him to colleague and friend in many circles of Philadelphia society, and of him it may be truly said that he was one of those who "went forth to do the Master's work."

After the second battle of Bull Run, Doctor Turnbull offered his services to the United States Government. He served under Surgeon General Henry H. Smith in Emery Hospital, Washington, D. C., and at Fortress Monroe. Three years later he issued "Hints and Observations on Military Hygiene." In 1859 he visited Europe, where he studied diseases of the eye and ear and the practice of the Irish, Scotch, English, Dutch and French physicians. Returning to this country, he published a work, the first of its kind in America, on "The Use of the Ophthalmoscope."

As a result of the investigations just referred to, Doctor Turnbull practically devoted the remainder of his life to aural surgery, and was a recognized international authority. He was the first surgeon in the United States to perform the operation of perforation of the mastoid for disease in that region, being successful in very many cases. He devised several valuable instruments used in aural surgery. Doctor Turnbull was the author of numerous contributions to general medical literature.

In 1871 he published his "Imperfect Hearing and Hygiene of the Ear," and in 1874 "The Nature and Treatment of Nervous Deafness," with an additional translation of Duchenne's work on the same subject. Among his subsequent works were "A Clinical Manual of the Diseases of the Ear," which appeared in 1881, and went through two editions, being used as a text-book; "A Manual of Anæsthetic Agents and Their Employment in the Treatment of Disease," which went

Biographies of Deceased Members

through four editions; he also wrote a brochure on "Tinnitus Aurium," which gained international fame.

Doctor Turnbull was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Medical Association, of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of which society he was once vice-president; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress in 1876, at which he was elected president of the section of otology, subsequently retiring in favor of a colleague, a guest from abroad.

In 1877, Doctor Turnbull was elected aural surgeon to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital and chief of the ear clinic, which position he occupied until within a few years of his death. Besides membership in various medical societies, he presided over the section of otology of the American Medical Association in 1880, and of the British Medical Association in 1881, and he was chosen a delegate to the section of otology of the British Medical Association in 1888, and the Congress of otologists that convened in Brussels, Belgium, the same year. From the time when Doctor Turnbull first turned his particular attention to the ear and its maladies, this division of practical medicine became the one great object of his interest, and the late Professor S. D. Gross spoke of Doctor Turnbull as "The Nestor of Aural Surgery." He assisted in bringing Jefferson College prominently before the notice of medical men abroad, and was most active in the organization of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, for, besides being a contributor himself, as one of a committee he collected more than \$7,000 for that institution. The department of otology in the hospital, inaugurated and organized under his especial care, is now in a flourishing condition, and the students of the famous old college are trained in the treatment of this special branch of surgery which fifty years ago was so obscure that it received little or no attention.

Doctor Turnbull was for many years a trustee of the Philadelphia Dental College, in which institution he was much interested.

Biographies of Deceased Members

As an evidence of the absorbing interest felt by him in everything relating to his specialty, it may be noted here that even at the beginning of his last illness, and when too feeble to help himself, this devoted surgeon called the attention of those about his bedside to an article of his, entitled "Some of the Most Important Discoveries in Otology, Many of Which Have Stood the Test of Thirty-five Years," and which was published in the transactions of the Sixth International Otological Congress, held in London, England, August, 1900.

Doctor Turnbull was elected one of the Physicians to The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia in 1847, and served continuously in this Society until 1879. In 1847 he served with such men as Drs. John K. Mitchell, his preceptor; Thomas D. Mütter, W. R. Grant and D. H. Tucker; in 1856 with John Forsyth Meigs, and in 1864 with S. Weir Mitchell and Robert Burns, of Frankford. He was for many years a vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.

In 1846, Doctor Turnbull married Louisa Paleske Smith, a daughter of the late Colonel Charles Somers and Wilhelmina Smith, and lived to celebrate his golden wedding. Mrs. Turnbull, three daughters and a son. Dr. Charles S. Turnbull, survive him. He died in Philadelphia, October 24, 1900.

ÆNEAS URQUHART, member 1769, Secretary 1774-77. The calls for the annual meetings of the Society for November 30, 1775, and 1776, as advertised in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, were over the name of Mr. Urquhart as Secretary. In the issue of that paper for November 10, 1777, there is a notice of a robbery committed at his store and office on Hamilton's wharf, with an offer of a reward for the recovery of the property and capture of the thieves. Several meetings of The St. Andrew's Society are recorded as having been held at "Hamilton's wharf."

Hamilton's wharf was "large and capacious," and was located on the Delaware River front, first wharf north of Dock Street and the drawbridge, and contained in addition to the various stores an "Assembly Room."

Biographies of Deceased Members

DR. EDWARD WALLACE, member 1865. Born in East Township, Lancaster County, Penna., March 28, 1815. Died in Philadelphia, October 28, 1875.

Robert S. Wallace, the grandfather of Dr. Edward Wallace, emigrated from Scotland about the middle of the eighteenth century and located as a farmer in the Conestoga Valley, Lancaster County, Penna. For more than a century the Wallace family has been one of the leading families in the northeastern section of Lancaster County.

Doctor Wallace graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, 1833; graduated in medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1836. Married to Miss Olivia Haven, of Philadelphia, May, 1837.

He was appointed Naval Officer at Philadelphia during the first administration of Abraham Lincoln and continued his duties until Andrew Johnson's elevation to the Presidency, when he was deposed.

Member of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, the Centennial Medical Commission, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania (president, 1862), the American Medical Association, the Lancaster County Medical Society, the Berks County Medical Society, 1849 (president, 1853, 1857, 1870).

DR. ELLERSLIE WALLACE, member 1863, was a great grandson of John Wallace, one of the founders of the Society. Born in Philadelphia, June 15, 1819. Died in that city, March 9, 1885, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Burlington, N. J.

He studied medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. Joshua Wallace, at that time Demonstrator of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, and then graduated from that college in 1843.

After graduation, Dr. Wallace was appointed physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he remained three years, until in 1846 he was selected as Demonstrator in Anatomy in Jefferson College, which position he held until 1863.

In the latter year Dr. Wallace was elected to the Chair of

Biographies of Deceased Members

Obstetrics, and he occupied that position until 1883, when he retired on account of failing health.

During the Civil War Dr. Wallace was an active member of the Union League. He was a member of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and other kindred organizations. He was an excellent anatomist, but it was specially as a lecturer that his abilities appeared. He was noted for his industry, and spared no pains collecting materials for his lectures to the students. He was a fluent speaker, and possessed the faculty of making his subjects clear to his hearers.

HORACE BINNEY WALLACE, Esq., member 1845. Born in Philadelphia, February 26, 1817. Died in Paris, France, December 16, 1856. He was the son of John Bradford Wallace (member 1804) and Susan Binney, his wife.

The first two years of his collegiate course were passed at the University of Pennsylvania, and the remaining portion at Princeton, where he graduated in 1835. He studied with great thoroughness the science of law, and at the age of twenty-seven contributed notes to "Smith's Selections of Leading Cases on Various Branches of the Law" and other works on law commended by the highest legal authorities.

He was the author of "Stanley; or, The Recollections of a Man of the World," "Art, Scenery, and Phil. in Europe," etc., "Literary Criticism and Other Papers."

He aided Rufus W. Griswold in the preparation of "Napoleon and the Marshals of the Empire;" author conjointly with Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, "American Leading Cases;" editor conjointly with Judge Hare, "White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity" and "Smith's Leading Cases."

In 1849, Mr. Wallace sailed for Europe and passed a year in Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy. On his return he devoted himself with renewed energy to literary pursuits.

In the spring of 1852 his eyesight became impaired, produced by undue mental exertion. By the advice of his physician he embarked in November for Liverpool, and thence to Paris, where he died, as stated, in 1856.

Biographies of Deceased Members

JOHN WALLACE, one of the founders of the Society, who traced his descent direct from James the First, King of Scotland, was born at Drumellier-on-the-Tweed, Scotland, January 7, 1718, the son of John Wallace, minister at Drumellier. Died in Philadelphia, September 26, 1783, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard.

He emigrated in his twenty-third year from his paternal home, and arrived in the year 1742 in Newport, R. I. His name is there found among those of other persons, including several natives of Scotland, members of a literary society through whose organization the Redwood Library in that ancient town was subsequently founded.

Having resided for some time in Newport, Mr. Wallace removed to Philadelphia, then becoming the principal city of America, and in this place married Mary, only child of Joshua and Mary Maddox—the former an honored citizen of Philadelphia, and for many years one of the justices of the courts, a Councilman of the city, a founder and trustee of the college, and a warden of Christ Church.

He had one son, Joshua Maddox Wallace, member 1839.

JOHN BRADFORD WALLACE, member 1804, Councillor 1808. Born at Ellerslie, Somerset County, N. J., August 17, 1778. Died January 7, 1837.

Graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, 1794. Studied law under the direction of his uncle, William Bradford, Attorney General of the United States in the administration of President Washington. He practiced law in Philadelphia until 1819. In 1822 he moved to Meadville, Crawford County, Penna. He was a zealous churchman, and of courteous and dignified manners. His refined tastes, cultured intellect and trained abilities as a lawyer won such recognition and respect from the electors of Crawford County that they sent him as their representative to successive Legislatures, although differing with him in political sentiment.

April 20, 1805, he married Susan Binney, daughter of Dr. Barnabas Binney, a surgeon in the Continental Army.

Biographies of Deceased Members

JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, A.M., LL.D., member 1839, Councillor 1847-64. Born in Philadelphia, February 17, 1815. Died in Philadelphia, January 12, 1884. He was a son of John Bradford (member 1804) and Susan Binney Wallace.

He entered the University of Pennsylvania, 1829 (Class 1833), and studied law at the Temple, London, also in the office of his father and John Sergeant.

He was a lawyer, but never engaged actively in the practice of his profession. He was treasurer of the Law Association, Philadelphia, 1841-61; standing master in chancery of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania 1844-53; reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States 1863-75; president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania 1867-84, and Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of England.

He was a lover of books and a fluent writer. His literary work included: "The Reporters," "An Old Philadelphian; or, Sketches of Col. William Bradford, the Printer," "Pennsylvania as a Borrower," "A Century of Beneficence, 1769-1869." He edited "Jebb's British Crown Cases Reserved."

He married, June 15, 1853, Dorothea Frances Willing, daughter of George Willing, Philadelphia.

[Prov. Councillors of Penna., Keith (102).]

HON. JOSHUA M. WALLACE, member 1804. Born in Philadelphia in 1752, the son of John Wallace, founder. Died at Burlington, N. J., May 17, 1819.

He received his primary education at Newark, Del., was graduated from the College of Philadelphia, and served a short time in that institution as a tutor, and in 1770 was graduated from Princeton College.

On the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, he removed to Burlington, N. J., and resided there until his death. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Burlington County in 1784; member of the convention of New Jersey to ratify the United States Constitution in 1787; member of the Assembly, and a Trustee of Princeton College, 1799-1819.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He was the representative from New Jersey in the General Convention of the Episcopal Church 1786-1817.

He married Tace, daughter of Col. Wm. Bradford, by whom he had two sons, Joshua Maddox and John Bradford, both of whom were members of The St. Andrew's Society.

DR. JOSHUA MADDOX WALLACE, member 1839. Born in Philadelphia, January 15, 1815. Died November 10, 1852. He was son of Joshua M. Wallace, Jr.

He was graduated in the arts from Princeton College, New Jersey, 1833, and graduated in medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1836. Served as resident physician Pennsylvania Hospital, 1836-38; assistant demonstrator of anatomy, University of Pennsylvania, 1840; assistant to professor of surgery, Jefferson Medical College. Lecturer on surgery, Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction, 1843-49. Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1846.

He married, in 1847, the second daughter of Dr. William Shippen, of Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD NISBETT WATERHOUSE, JR., member 1898. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 10, 1851. Died in Philadelphia, November 7, 1902. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Waterhouse entered the office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, where his father was employed, and was advanced, step by step, until he reached the very responsible position of auditor. In 1893 he resigned from the official staff to enter into partnership with Major William H. Lambert as general agents in Philadelphia for the Mutual Life for the State of Pennsylvania. In 1897, Mr. Waterhouse was chosen as one of the trustees of the company. He became a member of the Union League and several other of the best clubs in Philadelphia.

Mr. Waterhouse was a man of fine physique, an indefatigable worker, and his sudden death was a great shock to a large circle of friends.

Biographies of Deceased Members

DR. GAVIN WATSON, member 1838, served as Assistant 1842-57. He was the son of John and Janet McCrocket Watson, and he was born June 20, 1796, at their place "Blackhouse," Pettinain, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He died in Philadelphia on October 28, 1858. He was educated as a physician and surgeon and received his degree from the University of Glasgow in 1817. In 1823 he left his native land, and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a great favorite with his countrymen. He was fond of good company, and could make himself at home in any society. A notable story-teller, with an infectious laugh which was hard to resist. He was a successful family doctor, and there were but few Scotch families of the time who did not claim him as their physician and friend.

The honorary degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania, April 3, 1852.

He was greatly interested in horticultural pursuits and he secured a collection of over 10,000 plants from various sections of the United States, which he sent to the famous Kew Gardens of London, England, and the London Botanical Society made him a life member. He was also a life member of the Edinburgh Botanical Society and a member of the Horticultural Society and of the Academy of the Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

He married in Philadelphia, and his widow and one son survived him. He used an old-time seal in his correspondence, with the words "Dinna forget."

PETER WATSON, member 1863. Born in Arbroath, Forfar, Scotland, October 30, 1816. Died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, January 29, 1890. He was buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery.

Mr. Watson was educated in the schools of his native town, and was attending the University of Edinburgh, with a view of entering the medical profession, when the sudden



DR. GAVIN WATSON,

MEMBER 1838.

ASSISTANT 1842-1857.

Biographies of Deceased Members

death of his father—an elder brother having just entered on his first charge in the ministry—compelled him to take up his father's business in the Dundee linen trade. To perfect himself in all that pertained to that business, he spent several months in Ireland, and became an expert and authority upon every branch of linen manufacture.

In 1860, upon the recommendation of friends, he brought over to Philadelphia a plant for manufacturing linen, the first introduced in America, and with a couple of his own men began business in this city.

The outbreak of the Civil War and the destruction of his mill by fire broke up his business for a while, but he rebuilt and continued the manufacture of jute bagging, burlap, etc. He was the pioneer of the jute trade in this country, and imported the first shipload of India jute.

Although he had been only a short time in this country when the Civil War began, Mr. Watson was an ardent supporter of the government. Two of his sons enlisted, and both died while in the Union service.

Mr. Watson early joined the Union League and took an active part in the general purposes of that organization, and he was also intensely interested in all that tended to advance the interests of the city of his adoption.

Mr. Watson married, in Edinburgh, October 10, 1837, Isabella Russell Watson, a cousin.

FRANK MILNE WILLARD, member 1900, eldest son of Dwight Daniel and Isabella Milne Willard. Born in Philadelphia, January 19, 1870. Died February 12, 1904. He was buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

He received his education at Rugby Academy, Penn Charter and the Lawrenceville School. He attended the University of Pennsylvania for several years, where he played on the 'varsity football eleven, leaving that institution to take charge of the Union Steam Forge at Bordentown, N. J., which had been founded by his father under the firm name of Macpherson, Willard & Co.

Biographies of Deceased Members

On November 21, 1893, he married Elizabeth Vanderveer, of New York.

He was a member of the Union League, the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Lambs' Club, of New York.

HON. HENRY J. WILLIAMS, member 1821, Counselor 1821, 1837, 1847, 1855, Honorary Roll of 1877. Died in Philadelphia, March 12, 1879, aged 88 years.

Mr. Williams was a member of a distinguished family. His father, General Jonathan Williams, was born in Boston in 1752, and later settled in Philadelphia, where he served for several years as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and where his son, Henry, was born. His military training during the War of the Revolution secured for him the honorable position of the first superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, and he also served as general in the militia of New York during the second war with Great Britain.

His son, Henry J., after graduation from Dartmouth College, joined the military forces to defend Philadelphia in case of an invasion by the British, who were then at Washington, and he served at Camp Dupont with the rank of major.

His law training was received in the office of Hon. Horace Binney, and shortly after his admission to the Bar of Philadelphia he was elected a member of City Councils, where he served with marked ability and integrity. Later he was elected a member of the Legislature.

He married Julia, a sister of Dr. James Rush and daughter of the eminent surgeon, Dr. Benjamin Rush.

Long before his death, Major Williams (as he preferred to be called) had retired from active practice in the courts, though he continued to act as an adviser to many clients, and he was executor of the estate of Doctor Rush.

He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church and stood high in its councils. He devoted much time and abundant means to philanthropic purposes.

Biographies of Deceased Members

PETER WILLIAMSON, member 1850. Born in 1795, in the old district of Southwark, Philadelphia. Died March 6, 1886, in his 91st year.

In early life he was an apothecary's apprentice, and on arriving at his majority opened a drug store of his own, in which by strict attention he attained a competence and was enabled to retire.

His experience rendered him sensible of the importance of a systematic training in pharmacy, and he gave his influence and his means to the establishment of the College of Pharmacy, which has long been an honor to the city of Philadelphia, and has done so much to elevate pharmacy to its proper rank among the learned professions.

Mr. Williamson was one of the original trustees of the institution and maintained his interest in its development throughout most of his long and useful life.

Mr. Williamson was very active in the Masonic order, was a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 134, and was twice elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and subsequently was chosen Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, so serving for a number of years.

He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was for many years one of the vestry of St. Peter's, at Third and Pine Streets.

He was a director of the Fire Association, and took an active part in the management of other corporations. During the Civil War he was elected by City Councils one of the commissioners for the relief of soldiers' families, and in this office rendered valuable service.

He was universally known as a kindly gentleman, and so thoroughly established was his reputation for benevolence that he was appealed to continually, and never, when the object was worthy, did he fail to make a generous response.

Three daughters survived Mr. Williamson; three sons had previously died.

Biographies of Deceased Members

REV. BIRD WILSON, D.D., LL.D., member 1800, was the second son of the Hon. James Wilson and his wife, Rachel, the youngest daughter of William Bird, of Bucks County, Penna., proprietor of the Iron Furnaces at Birdsboro, Penna. She died in 1786, and was buried in Christ churchyard, where the remains of her husband and this son now rest.

There were six children by this marriage. The third child, Bird, was born in Carlisle, Penna., January 8, 1777. Died in New York City, April 14, 1859.

He was educated for the law, and graduated from the College of Philadelphia in 1792, and was admitted to the Bar 1797. Appointed commissioner in bankruptcy, and in 1802 was made President Judge for the counties of Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Bucks, Penna. While serving as Judge he made his home at Norristown, and was active in the building of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and served as one of the first wardens of the church, of which, later, he was to become rector.

In 1818 he resigned his judicial office and studied theology under Bishop White. He was ordained a deacon in Christ Church, March 12, 1819, and a priest a year later. He officiated as rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Norristown, and St. Thomas's Church, White Marsh, Penna., 1819-21.

He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and of LL.D. from Columbia in 1845.

He was elected professor of systematic divinity in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary in 1821, which position he held for nearly thirty years. He was secretary of the House of Bishops, 1829-41. The last few years of his life were spent in retirement in New York City. He collected and published the works of his father, Hon. James Wilson, and wrote a "Memoir of the Life of Rt. Rev. Bishop William White" in 1839.

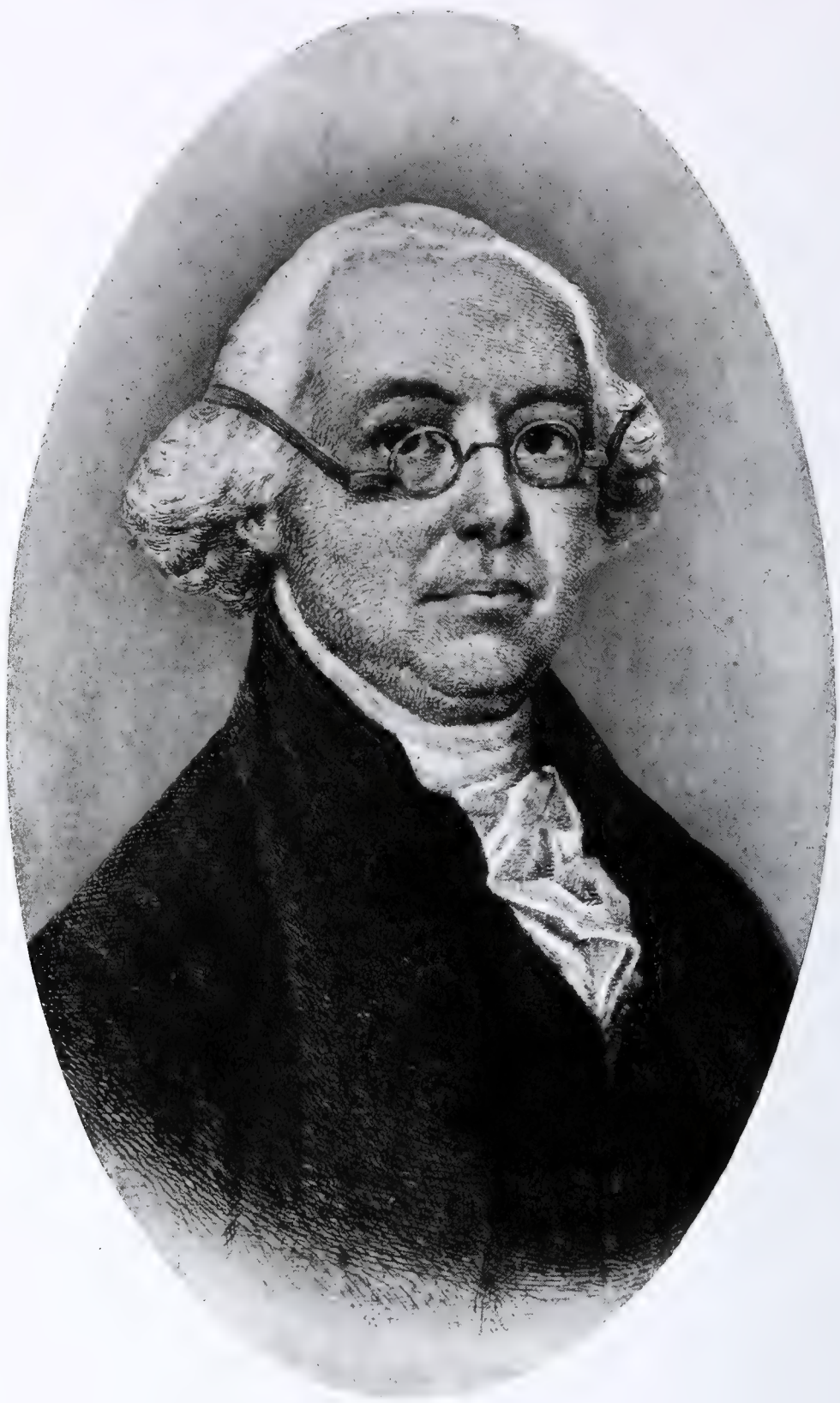
A memorial of the Rev. Bird Wilson was written by W. White Bronson, 1864.



REV. BIRD WILSON, D.D.,

Son of Hon. James Wilson.

MEMBER 1800.



HON. JAMES WILSON,
Associate Justice Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1798.
PRESIDENT 1786-1796.

Biographies of Deceased Members

The *New York Courier*, in noting the death of Doctor Wilson, said: "A jurist of profound learning and spotless integrity, a clergyman on whom shone noiselessly, but with a beautiful distinctness, all the graces of the Christian path, a teacher of divinity with a capacity to impart to the student in the happiest manner the rich stores of his ecclesiastical lore, and a man of extraordinary regularity of habit, simplicity of life and guilelessness of heart, Doctor Wilson lived a long life of usefulness, commanding the love and respect of all, and passes to his grave commanding the universal tribute of grief."

He was at the time of his death emeritus professor of systematic divinity of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He was buried in Christ churchyard, Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, in what is known as grave No. 29 of Section C, and the following inscription is on the tomb:

He preached Christ crucified.

Rev. BIRD WILSON, LL.D., D.D.

Born Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 8th, 1777.

Died New York, April 14th, 1859.

Appointed President Judge of Courts of Common Pleas,
in 7th District of Penna., A. D. 1802.

Resigned after 17 years' faithful service to enter into
Holy Orders. Ordained Presbyterian A. D. 1820.

Rector of St. John's Church, Norristown.

Elected Professor of Systematic Divinity in the
Genl. Theological Seminary Prot. Episcopal Church, A. D.
1822.

Resigned A. D. 1850.

HON. JAMES WILSON, LL.D., member 1767, President 1786-1796. Born in or near St. Andrew's, Scotland, September 14, 1742. Died August 21, 1798, in Edenton, North Carolina, at the home of his friend and colleague on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice Iredell.

In 1757 he matriculated at St. Andrew's University, but soon after entered the University of Glasgow, and from thence went to the University of Edinburgh, studying the various

Biographies of Deceased Members

branches of a liberal education under the most distinguished professors of that intellectual age in Scottish history.

He came to America in 1765, and, after remaining for a time in New York, settled in Philadelphia in 1766, becoming a teacher in the College and Academy of Philadelphia (now University of Pennsylvania), of which the Rev. Dr. William Smith was provost.

The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon Mr. Wilson by the college in 1766, he having passed the best examination in the classics of any one to that date. He had previously taken up the study of law in the office of John Dickinson, Esq., and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1767.

He commenced practice in Reading, Penna., but soon removed to Carlisle, Penna., where from 1770 to 1774 he had the largest practice at the bar.

In 1772 he married Rachel, daughter of William Bird, a wealthy iron founder of Birdsboro, Penna. He was thoroughly established in practice before the Revolution and was rapidly forging to the front as a great political leader. In July, 1774, he was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Provincial Meeting of Deputies at Philadelphia, as well as to the Provincial Convention of 1775. In May, 1775, although in America less than a decade and but thirty-two years of age, he was selected with Benjamin Franklin, a Pennsylvania delegate to the Continental Congress, to which he was successively re-elected in November, 1775, July, 1776, and March, 1777.

In 1777, Wilson's political enemies succeeded in superseding him in Congress and the nation was thus deprived of his services in that body for more than five years. He at once removed to Annapolis, Maryland, but a year later returned to Philadelphia and threw himself with the vigor and impetuosity of youth into active practice, at the same time rendering valiant service wherever possible to the cause of republican liberty in State and Nation.

Biographies of Deceased Members

He helped to organize the Republican Society, which was pledged to an unyielding opposition to the undemocratic Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776, and a relentless political fight was waged not only during the Revolution but until Wilson triumphantly achieved Pennsylvania's endorsement of the United States Constitution in 1787 over the most venomous opposition, and his was the dominant influence in framing a new constitution for Pennsylvania, which was adopted by the people in 1790. Before Wilson's final triumph so intense did the feeling become that on October 4, 1779, his residence at the southwest corner of Third and Walnut streets was fiercely attacked by a mob. With him at the time were Robert Morris and George Clymer, signers with him of the Declaration of Independence; General William Thompson, General Thomas Mifflin, Captain Thomas Campbell and a score or more of others, including a majority of those who eight years later represented Pennsylvania in the United States Constitutional Convention. The mob battered in the door of Wilson's house, wounded General Mifflin with a bayonet thrust and killed Captain Campbell, but was finally dispersed by the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, the same organization which served as a guard of honor in the reburial of Wilson's remains at old Christ Church, in November, 1906.

In June, 1779, Wilson had been appointed advocate general of America's great ally, France, which commission was signed by Louis XVI "in consideration of the zeal and attachment which he had in various occasions shown towards the subjects of his majesty."

By the treaty between the American government and France, which Wilson, when in Congress, had had a vitally important part in initiating, commercial relations and a consular system were to be established, and it devolved upon Wilson early in 1780 to draft the agreement on behalf of France. In doing so, he outlined the jurisdiction and procedure of courts in international commercial causes, as well as an elaborate consular system, which later became the basis

Biographies of Deceased Members

for that of the United States. Throughout the Revolution he fulfilled a mission which largely helped to maintain the close bond of friendship between the United States and France, so essential to the former.

In 1773, Wilson had become professor of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania, and he held the chair until 1779, when he was elected a trustee, and as such continued throughout the remainder of his life. He was an active member of the American Philosophical Society, and when the Society of the Cincinnati was organized he was elected an honorary member. He was among the first in America to recognize prior to the commencement of the Revolutionary War the necessity for efficient military organization, and early in 1775 raised a battalion of troops in Cumberland county, Penna., receiving his commission as colonel of the same May 31, 1775, and at the head of these troops he took part in the New Jersey campaign of 1776. But urgent calls for his services in Congress compelled him, as one of the chief executive officers of the government, to devote himself to civil duties there.

Commencing in 1779, he maintained an active correspondence, often in cypher, with the American commissioners to France. Among other activities he devoted himself to a study of finance; he was in search of a remedy for the instability of the currency which had resulted through the issuance by Congress of millions in paper money, with which to pay the troops and carry on the war. He became convinced that a national bank was a necessity, and a manuscript copy of a plan for such a bank, dated January 25, 1780, is among the *Wilsonia* in the archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, as also extensive notes and "Observations on Finance." Among these papers is a "Plan for Establishing the Bank of the United States," dated May 26, 1781, also various papers concerning the Bank of North America, and draft of a "Petition for a Second Bank." Again we find notes "On the Case of the Two Banks," as well as others entitled "Considerations on the Bank" and "Case of the Bank and Remarks Concerning

Biographies of Deceased Members

Banks and Banking," also on "Progression of Society and Improvement in the United States and Pennsylvania, Particularly with Reference to Public Credit and Bank Credit," etc.

He was closely associated with Robert Morris in organizing the Bank of North America, of which he was appointed a director by Congress, December 31, 1781. He became counsel for the bank, as he already was for Morris. He was an authority on finance and an earnest advocate of a sound currency. He proposed the plan of general taxation, which was adopted by Congress February 12, 1783. His brilliant and unanswerable argument on the power of the Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, to incorporate the Bank of North America, has been declared by the chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on Classification of the Law (Andrews) to stand "as a constitutional exposition second to no constitutional argument or opinion delivered before or since. Indeed, it not only embraced every ground of argument which Marshall was called upon to treat, but it assumed and defined precisely the position which was necessarily taken in the legal tender decisions."

It should be added that Alexander Hamilton's great report to Washington—Hamilton's chief claim to fame—of February 23, 1791, on finance, was founded on this argument by Wilson, and it is possible that the historian of the future will be able to trace an even closer connection on the part of Wilson with that powerful document, a manuscript copy of which is among Wilson's papers.

Wilson's party in Pennsylvania was gradually overcoming their enemies, and on May 23, 1782, he was unanimously elected, by the Supreme Executive Council, brigadier of militia. He was also maintaining active practice at the bar and was its acknowledged leader in Philadelphia. It was to him that George Washington sent his nephew, Bushrod Washington, as a student of law.

In August, 1790, Wilson drafted an outline plan for a course of law lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and

Biographies of Deceased Members

he was unanimously elected the first professor of law and thus became the founder of the first great law school in America. The initial lecture was delivered December 15, 1790, in the presence of President Washington and many distinguished guests, and at its conclusion the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him.

Although not in Congress from 1777 to 1783, he was maintaining an active interest in national affairs and exerting every energy in behalf of the colonies in the bitter conflict with the mother country.

In 1781, Wilson had become leading counsel for Pennsylvania in the contest over the lands of the Wyoming settlement claimed by Connecticut, and after years of litigation he finally won a brilliant victory before the arbitration court.

In 1785 he initiated negotiations with Governor Clinton, of New York, which resulted in the amicable location of the boundary line between that State and Pennsylvania.

Wilson took his seat in Congress in 1783, but was not a delegate in 1784. The Articles of Confederation then in force prohibited any one man serving more than three out of a period of six years. He was again returned in 1785 and was continued by successive re-elections until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States and he became a Justice of the Supreme Court.

It is impossible in a sketch of this kind to do justice to the great services rendered the State and Nation by Wilson's career.

In the matter of the Declaration of Independence historical documents indicate that no one of the fathers of the republic had a more potent influence than James Wilson in crystallizing the thought of the chief men of the nation and in leading the people into the idea of independence. His pamphlet, published in 1774, covering forty pages, upon the legislative authority of the British Parliament, showed the leaders of thought then assembling in Philadelphia that our people had

Biographies of Deceased Members

both a moral and legal right to repudiate the attempts of the British Parliament to misgovern them.

In the Pennsylvania Provincial Convention of January, 1775, in a speech which in the years to come will find its place as one of the most highly prized deliverances of any American patriot orator, he declared that the ministers of George III had "abused his majesty's confidence, brought discredit upon his government and derogated from his justice;" and that "appalled by guilt and fear, they skulk behind the throne." "Can any one hesitate to say that to resist such force is lawful, and that both the letter and spirit of the British constitution justify such resistance?" And at this point, with great power, he showed that George III "forgetting his character and his dignity had stepped forth and openly avowed and taken part in the iniquitous conduct of his ministers."

Wilson's pamphlet of 1774 must have been carried by the delegates to the first Continental Congress into every American colony, thus disseminating an all-potent influence in crystallizing that spirit of resistance which later culminated in the Revolution.

All the vital points of the Declaration of Independence are to be found in Wilson's argument of August, 1774, this speech of January, 1775, and an address to the colonies prepared by Wilson in February, 1776, on behalf of the Congress, and which James Madison records was drawn by Mr. Wilson, and "was meant to lead the public mind into the idea of independence."

It was Wilson's vote—though previously hampered by their instructions—that swung Pennsylvania into line for independence, for two of the delegates were unwilling to support action so radical and so declined to vote. Exclusive of Wilson, the four remaining delegates were evenly divided, and Wilson, holding the balance of power, wielded it for the cause of liberty and independence.

In the Constitutional Congress, the journal, while he was a delegate, is a startling index of how he labored and what he

Biographies of Deceased Members

did. From the time he first took his seat, May 15, 1775, it discloses that his influence constantly increased and that gradually he became a member of every committee of vital importance and served on more than did any other delegate. It would take pages to recite merely the names and objects of these committees.

The report of the committee on the address to the colonies, written by Wilson, is one of the most illuminating documents of the pre-Declaration period and rings with the spirit of patriotism and is prophetic of the events which followed in rapid succession. Following the Declaration and less than thirty days thereafter, it was James Wilson who gave the infant republic its first introduction in nationalism in his speech of August 1st. Thomas Jefferson, in his notes on the debate, recorded that Wilson declared "it has been said that the Congress is a representation of the States, not of individuals. I say that the objects of its care are all the individuals of the States," thus for the first time promulgating the doctrine carried to its logical conclusion in the adoption of the Constitution twelve years later.

Jefferson also records that in the latter part of July, when the proportion or quota of money which each State should furnish to the common treasury was under consideration and an amendment had been proposed that two slaves should be counted as one freeman, Wilson said:

"Slaves occupy the places of freemen and eat their food. Dismiss your slaves and freemen will take their places. *It is our duty to lay every discouragement on the importation of slaves*; but this amendment would give the *jus trium liberorum* to him who would import slaves."

The year 1777 showed no relaxation of Wilson's activities, no man was even approaching him in the amount or value of work done. Reports from his pen were laid before Congress in rapid succession, and he was not only attending to his duties there but hurrying from point to point in other work to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Biographies of Deceased Members

On January 30, 1777, Congress appointed a standing committee of five members "to hear and determine *all* appeals from the courts of admiralty in the respective States," and Wilson was made chairman of that committee and thus became the presiding officer of the first supreme Federal Court of Appeals, having a semblance of permanency, and from which ultimately developed the Supreme Court of the United States.

September 14, 1777, the relentless arm of an unpatriotic party machine reaching out from Pennsylvania deprived the young nation of the services of its ablest champion in Congress, striking down James Wilson in the full vigor of his valiant fight for American liberty, independence and nationality.

It is impossible to even estimate the loss to the republic of Wilson's absence from Congress during the next five years. His invaluable services in Congress prior to his retirement and after his return will be dealt with more in detail in the "Memorial of James Wilson," to be issued under the auspices of The St. Andrew's Society and the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and of North Carolina, and edited by Lucien Hugh Alexander, of our own Society.

In the United States Constitutional Convention it is now conceded by those most competent to pass judgment that Wilson was the most learned and intellectually the ablest of its members. His power and influence were exceeded by the delegate of no other State, and after the convention had been in session two months he was elected by ballot one of the committee of five entrusted with the work of drafting the Constitution, and a draft in his handwriting is still preserved. It seems clear that without the force, power and tact of Wilson, without his persuasive arguments and profound learning, no agreement would have been reached upon a Federal Constitution which would have been ratified or would have stood the stress of conflict through a score of years.

His great services in this connection, referred to in terms of eulogy and approbation by many of the great men of the nation, past and present, must be studied in other works.

Biographies of Deceased Members

By the time the Constitution had been adopted Wilson had become the political leader of Pennsylvania, and in January, 1789, was chosen the head of the Pennsylvania electoral ticket, and, with Hamilton, played an important part in securing the election of George Washington as the first President of the United States.

President Washington appointed Wilson as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and in a letter to him said: "Considering the judicial system as the chief pillar upon which our national government must rest, I have thought it my duty to nominate for the high office of that department such men as I conceive would give dignity and lustre to our national character—and I flatter myself that the love which you have for our country and a desire to promote general happiness will lead you to a ready acceptance of the enclosed commission."

But one great constitutional question came before the court while Wilson was a member, *Chisholm vs. Georgia*, in 1793. The distinguished Judge Cooley, former president of the American Bar Association, in his work on Constitutional Law, of the decision in that case, says:

"Justice Wilson, the ablest and most learned of the associates, took the national view and was supported by two others. * * * The Union could scarcely have had a valuable existence had it been judicially determined that the powers of sovereignty were exclusively in the States or in the people of the States severally."

The doctrine was thus early authoritatively enunciated by the highest tribunal in the land by a majority vote of one, that the American people formed a nation and did not constitute a mere confederacy of sovereign States.

Again in the Whisky Rebellion of 1794 in Western Pennsylvania, when the Governor was unwilling to call upon the national government for assistance, Wilson unflinchingly met the issue, notifying President Washington that the laws of the United States were opposed and execution thereof obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the

Biographies of Deceased Members

ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshal of that district.

Washington promptly acted, made requisition upon the Governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and North Jersey for troops, and placing himself at the head of 15,000 militia marched to Carlisle, Penna., and the insurrection was promptly suppressed.

As stated, James Wilson died at Edenton, North Carolina, at the early age of fifty-six, leaving however a record of statesmanship in the building of this nation second to that of no other official.

He was buried in the family lot of Iredells and Johnstons, and his remains lay there almost forgotten for over a century, until they were brought to Philadelphia, as recorded on page 65, and reinterred in the "Westminster Abbey of America," Old Christ Church.

JOSEPH M. WILSON, member 1900. Born in Phoenixville, Penna., June, 1838. Died in Philadelphia, November 24, 1902. His father, William Hassell Wilson, who died in his ninetieth year, was a noted engineer and architect, and a brother, John A., member 1880, also a noted engineer, died in 1895. Mr. Wilson was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1858. Subsequently he studied analytical chemistry in Philadelphia, and in 1860 was appointed assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. From 1863 to 1865 he was resident engineer on the middle division, and from 1865 to 1886 principal assistant engineer on the main line in special charge of bridge construction.

With Henry Pettit he designed and constructed the Main Exhibition Building and Machinery Hall at the Centennial Exposition, held in Philadelphia in 1876.

Mr. Wilson was called upon for expert advice in construction work in various parts of the country. He made a special study of hospital, prison, railway station and bridge construction, and his knowledge of this work was of the widest scope.

Biographies of Deceased Members

In 1889 he made a special examination of numerous trade and training schools in England and France, bearing particularly upon the subject of the Drexel Institute, which was then proposed. His report to George W. Childs was reprinted by the Franklin Institute, an honor seldom accorded by this institution.

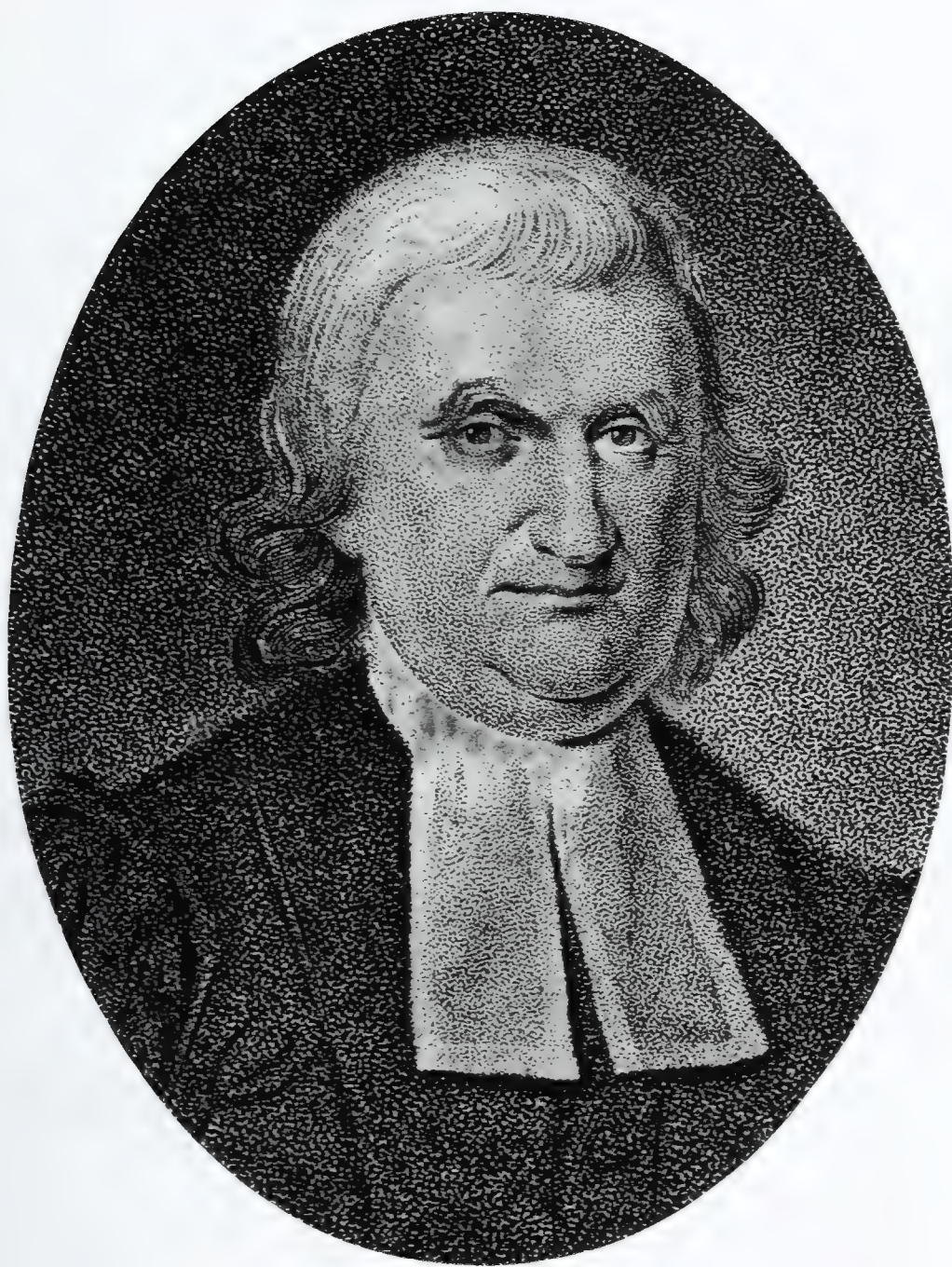
He was chairman of a board of expert engineers appointed by a committee of Congress to investigate and report on the construction of the Washington aqueduct. The report was unfavorable to the project, which was accordingly abandoned. Mr. Wilson was also a member of a board of experts appointed by the Rapid Transit Commission of New York to report on the feasibility of a rapid transit underground system in that city. The report, favorable to the project, was accepted.

The work in Philadelphia which he regarded as his best efforts was the Reading Terminal, Drexel Institute and Drexel Building. He designed and constructed hundreds of other structures not only in Philadelphia but in various cities throughout the country.

Mr. Wilson was a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, of London; American Society of Civil Engineers, Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, American Philosophical Society, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

He was a vestryman of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. A widow and a daughter, Mrs. John T. Gibson, of New York, survive him.

REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON, D.D., member 1768. Signer of the Declaration of Independence. The father of Doctor Witherspoon was a minister of the Church of Scotland in the parish of Yester, where this son was born, in 1722. He attended school in Haddington, and at the age of fourteen was sent to the University of Edinburgh. At the age of twenty-one he was licensed to preach, and was at once invited to be an assistant to his father. This he thought best



REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON, D.D.,

Signer Declaration of Independence.

MEMBER 1768.

Biographies of Deceased Members

to decline, and accepted an invitation from the parish of Beith, in Ayrshire, and after twelve years of service there accepted a call to the prosperous city of Paisley. There he remained until called to the presidency of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, which offer he finally accepted, the main objection at first being the reluctance of his wife to leave her native country. His wife was Elizabeth Montgomery, of Craighouse, Ayrshire. The degree of D.D. was conferred on Mr. Witherspoon by the University of Aberdeen in 1764.

Doctor Witherspoon arrived at Princeton with his family in August, 1768, and was formally installed in his responsible position. The fame of his high literary character, his reputation for honor, industry and ability, proved to be of the greatest advantage to the college until the War of the Revolution compelled the suspension of his labors with it.

There was no hesitation in the declaration of his sentiments as to the justice of the Colonies in their protests against the tyranny of the mother-country, and Doctor Witherspoon was elected, in June, 1776, as a delegate from New Jersey to the Congress, under instructions to declare for independence should such measure be deemed necessary.

Doctor Witherspoon took his seat in Congress a few days previous to July 4, 1776, and assisted in the important deliberations of that body. To a member of Congress who said, "We are not yet ripe for a declaration of independence," Doctor Witherspoon replied, "In my judgment, sir, we are not only ripe, but rotting."

He represented New Jersey through the sessions of 1776 to 1782 with never-flagging zeal. "His energy, promptitude and talents were displayed in every branch of the public business, and the political wisdom with which he enriched his national councils secured the confidence and admiration of his colleagues and elevated him to the first rank among the assembled sages and senators of America. When others were discouraged, he was always firm and hopeful for their final success."

Biographies of Deceased Members

Doctor Witherspoon retired from Congress in November, 1782. A mere reference to his work in its varying and important phases would occupy many pages. His public writings, pamphlets on public questions, his addresses and sermons stirred men to action possibly more than the work of any other man of his time, and the country owes a great debt of gratitude for his unselfish labors. For more than two years before his death he was afflicted with blindness, and this, added to other disabilities, he bore with exemplary patience. During his blindness he was frequently led into the pulpit, both home and abroad, and always acquitted himself with his usual accuracy and not unfrequently with more than his usual solemnity and animation. He died on November 15, 1794, in the seventy-third year of his age.

A fine memorial statue of Doctor Witherspoon has been erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The figure, in bronze, is in the dress of colonial times, over which is thrown a clergyman's gown or Geneva cloak. The pedestal of Quincy granite stands twenty-five feet high.

[James Tyson's "Washington and the Signers," *et al.*]

A Life of Witherspoon has been recently written by David Walter Woods, Jr., published by Revell & Co., New York.

REV. SAMUEL BROWN WYLIE, D.D., member 1841, Chaplain of the Society 1847-48. Born in the County Antrim, Ireland, May 21, 1773. Died in Philadelphia, October 13, 1852.

He settled in Philadelphia in October, 1797. His first and only congregation, first known as Covenanters, later as the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, began in an humble way in the home of Thomas Thompson, a Scotchman, at the southwest corner of Penn and South Streets. The preaching of Mr. Wylie attracted many visitors, and a church was formally organized January 28, 1798, by a commission of preachers and ruling elders from the Reformed Presbyterian Church of New York, and Mr. Wylie was installed as pastor. This organization was effected in a schoolhouse located on Gaskill Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The members of



REV. SAMUEL B. WYLIE, D.D.,
CHAPLAIN 1847-1848.

Biographies of Deceased Members

the congregation, being in humble circumstances, bought ground on St. Mary Street, and there, in the year 1800, erected a frame church. The surroundings of that section gradually became unpleasant, and in 1817 a lot was purchased on Eleventh Street below Market, and a church building was there opened for services June 21, 1818. Mr. Wylie conducted a classical school in this building for a number of years.

In the year 1800 the presbytery prohibited members of the church from owning slaves, and a commission was appointed to visit other churches and secure their adherence to this rule. As a member of the commission, Mr. Wylie visited South Carolina, where he found the members of that church willing to renounce their claims to hold slaves as property.

Doctor Wylie was appointed professor of the humanities (Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages) in the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, a position which he ably filled until he resigned, in 1845. From 1834 until 1845 he was also vice-provost of the university. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, January 17, 1806, and received the degree of D.D. from Dickinson College in 1816.

Doctor Wylie, owing to his advancing years, was succeeded as pastor by his son, the Rev. Theodorus W. J. Wylie, remaining as pastor emeritus until his death, in 1852.

On the monument over his remains in Woodlands Cemetery is inscribed:

"For fifty years pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and for twenty years professor of ancient languages in the University of Pennsylvania. A man of vigorous intellect, varied and profound learning, stern integrity, warm affections; an enlightened advocate of the rights of man, and a devoted servant of God."

His son, Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D.D., died June 11, 1898. Father and son had thus served the same congregation for over one hundred years.

JOHN EVANS YOUNG, member 1840, a son of William Young, member 1786, and half-brother of William Wallace

Biographies of Deceased Members

Young. Born at Rockland, Delaware County, Penna., January 3, 1811.

He was educated in Philadelphia, and afterwards engaged in business with his brother at Rockland, where he lived until 1846. He then moved to Philadelphia, and in 1848 was appointed United States Consul at Curaçoa, off the coast of Venezuela, where he died, July 10, 1850.

His remains were brought to Philadelphia and interred in the de Benneville Burial Ground, at Branchtown.

WILLIAM YOUNG, member 1786, Honorary Roll 1789, Vice-President 1823-28, son of John and Agnes Wallace Young. Born at Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, June 27, 1755. Died in Philadelphia, May 12, 1829.

He taught school for some time in Glasgow after his marriage to Agnes McLaws, and later entered the University of Glasgow, studying there and at the Divinity School, Alloa, for the ministry, but delicate health obliged him to abandon that as a career.

With his wife and one child he came to America in 1784, and settled in Philadelphia, where his wife died of yellow fever in 1793.

Mr. Young engaged in business after locating in Philadelphia, and opened a book store at Second and Chestnut Streets, the first stock of which were books brought by him from Scotland. He became also a printer and publisher. He published several of the early editions in this country of the Bible, the first, in 1790, being designed for use in schools. He published, likewise, both White's and Macpherson's Directories, the first in Philadelphia.

Later he sold out his printing business and engaged in the manufacture of paper at Rockland, Delaware County, Penna., and was awarded a gold medal by the Company of Booksellers for inventions of materials used in the manufacture of paper. In addition, he became interested in the woolen and dyeing business, at Rockland, where he was a member of the Rockland Manufacturing Company.



WILLIAM YOUNG,
VICE-PRESIDENT 1823-1828.

Biographies of Deceased Members

In 1800 he was elected a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia, and he was also a member of the First City Troop.

The death of Mr. Young was regarded as a great loss to the people of Rockland, where he was highly esteemed. He was buried at that place, but later his remains were removed to Brandywine Cemetery, Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Young was a consistent Christian, and at the time of his death, as he had been for many years, was an elder in the Associate Church.

During the yellow fever epidemic of 1799 Mr. Young gave valuable service in alleviating the sufferings of the citizens, and he served with Caleb Cope as one of the almoners of the city of Philadelphia in relieving the destitute.

Mr. Young was twice married. By his first wife there were four children, one son and three daughters. The son, William Wallace Young, became a member of The St. Andrew's Society, 1815. The youngest daughter became the wife of John McAllister, Jr., member 1815.

WILLIAM WALLACE YOUNG, member 1815, was the son of William Young, above referred to. Born in Philadelphia, January 7, 1792. Died in Memphis, Tenn., June 25, 1863.

He was educated in Philadelphia, and afterwards studied with a private tutor, his father desiring him to enter the ministry. He was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., during the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Nott. After graduating he returned to Rockland and became a member of the Rockland Manufacturing Company, in which his father was largely interested.

CATALOGUE OF MEMBERS
OF
The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia
1749—1907

PRESENT MEMBERS MARKED *

This Catalogue has been compiled from the following sources:

- I. The Minute-Books of the Society.
- II. The prior Catalogues—printed or MSS.
- III. The Ledgers and Cash Books.

Aided by whatever other memoranda have been found and which seemed to give any information.

It is not pretended that it is complete, nor is all therein contained to be implicitly relied upon as correct; it is only put forth as the best now to be had. By reason of the loss of minutes, the diverse spellings of names in memoranda preserved, and the great want of system in former records, it is more than probable that the names of some members have been entirely lost, and that others are spelled wrongly, improper dates given, and, perhaps, some few duplicated. It can only be said that much care, time, and attention have been given to avoid errors of every kind, and the very best has been done that could be with the material at command.

It was at one time apparently the practice to accept gifts from divers persons, very frequently captains of merchant vessels frequenting Philadelphia, and those persons are styled Honorary Members. They appear invariably to have been

Catalogue of Members

Scotchmen. Such persons have not been entered as members, but only the resident members are catalogued. This practice died out about the time of the Revolution, and since then it may be safely presumed that the names are all of resident members, and previously thereto there can be very few if any named who were not so.

The above preface to the Roll of Members from the Catalogue of 1896 explains the conditions then, and in some degree still existing, but a further search of records, newspaper files, etc., has enabled the present committee to make a number of corrections.

The lists of Honorary Members following the roll of Active or Resident Members were obtained from a catalogue of 1769 in the possession of Mr. Alex. C. Fergusson; one of 1791, loaned by W. Rudolph Smith, Esq., and one, without date, in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, containing names of members elected up to 1838 and a list of Honorary Members and here styled Catalogue of 1838.

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Abercrombie, H. M.	1848	
Abercrombie, Capt. Jas..Member	1754	Reported dead 1759
Abrahams, John.	1810	
Aertsen, Guilliceme	1883	Resigned 1889
Afflick, Thomas	1769	
Agnew, William E. E.	1831	
Aitken, John	1790	
Aitken, John	1794	Charter of 1808
Aitkin, John Barrows	1860	Moved to St. Louis
Aitken, Robert	1774	Hon. Roll 1789; Died July 15, 1802
Aitken, Dr. William	1818	Physician 1818-26

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Alexander, Alexander	1749	In Cat. of 1791
Alexander, Charles	1839	Moved to Washington
Alexander, Cosmo ... Member	1766	Hon. Roll 1769
*Alexander, Lucien Hugh	1905	
Alexander, William	1797	
*Alexander, Wm. Wallace	1906	
Allan, William	about 1840	
Allen, Alexander	1812	
Allen, John, Sr.	1854	Died about 1859
Allen, S. P.	1837	
Anderson, Alexander	1786	
*Anderson, Duncan C.	1905	
Anderson, James	1819	
Anderson, James B.	1850	Died Oct. 10, 1864
Anderson, John	Member 1837	
Anderson, William	1790	
Anderson, William	1819	
Angus, John	1786	Moved to Amboy, N. J., 1801
Annand, Alexander	Founder	Not in Cat. of 1769
*Archbald, Hon. Robt. Wodrow,	1900	
Archbold, Samuel	1868	Resigned Feb. 1872
Arrott, David	1818	
Arrott, James	1791	Died in 1859
Arrott, William	1816	
Ashton, Henry	1850	Died in Florida 1856
*Ashton, Dr. Wm. Easterley....	1900	
Bailey, John T.	1868	Resigned 1873; Died Jan. 6, 1907
Baine, John	1790	
*Baird, Charles O.	1882	
Baird, John	1852	Died Feb. 13, 1894
Baird, Matthew	1865	Died May 19, 1877
*Baird, Matthew, Jr.	1906	
Baird, Patrick	1749	Not in Cat. of 1769

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Baird, William	1859	Died in 1878
Baird, William S.....	1864	Died Feb. 21, 1870
Baker, Dr. Washington H.....	1900	Died April 1, 1904
Balch, Thomas	1853	Resigned 1857
Bald, J. Dorsey	1847	Died Jan. 15, 1890
Bald, Robert	1831	Vice-President 1842-44; Died 1853
Bald, Robert L.....	1847	Died in 1853
Banks, Rev. John, D.D.....	1816	Chaplain 1816-1825; Died April 10, 1826
Barber, Capt. William	1788	
Barclay, Alexander	1756	Died Jan. 12, 1771
Barclay, John K.....	1892	Resigned 1904
Barclay, William	1892	Resigned 1904
Barkly, Gilbert	1761	Secretary 1761
Bartram, Alexander	1765	
Bartram, Col. George	1765	Treasurer 1771
Bartram, George, Jr.....	1788	Died May 8, 1840
Bartram, James A.....	1793	Charter of 1808
Bean, Samuel	—	In Cat. of 1837
Beath, Robert	1841	Died in California about 1850
*Beath, Robert B.....	1882	Secretary 1900-1902; Vice-Pres. 1903-05; President 1906-
Bell, James	Founder	
Bell, James F.....	1834	Resigned prior to 1847
Bell, John	Founder	Secretary 1750; Vice-President 1756-58
*Bell, Samuel, Jr.....	1905	
Bell, Capt. Thomas	1788	
Bell, Hon. Thomas Sloan.....	1847	Died June 6, 1861
Bell, Thomas S.....	1853	
Bennett, John	1782	
Bennett, John	1823	Not in Cat. of 1837

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Bertram, George	1848	Treasurer 1859-1860; Died April 21, 1887
Besson, Charles A.....	1876	Death noted Oct. 1870
Bethune, Rev. Geo. W., D.D...	1838	Chap. 1838-1841; Died in Italy, April 27, 1862
Beveridge, David	1761	Died Feb. 27, 1812
Beveridge, John	1766	Died June 1767
Beveridge, Rev. Thos., D.D...	1827	Chap. 1827-32; Died May 30, 1873
Biddle, Alexander	1870	Died May 2, 1899
Biddle, Charles, Jr.....	1845	
Biddle, Hon. Chas. J.....	1850	Died Sept. 28, 1873
Biddle, Clement	1845	Died March 16, 1879
Biddle, Clement	1850	
Biddle, Hon. Craig	1852	Resigned 1878
Biddle, Henry Jonathan	1846	Died July 20, 1862
Biddle, J. Williams	1852	Died April 21, 1856
Biddle, Nicholas	1837	Died Feb. 27, 1844
Biddle, Thomas	1814	Died in St. Louis, 1831
Biddle, Thomas	1841	Died June 3, 1857
Biddle, Thomas Alex.....	1856	Died Feb. 1, 1888
Bilsland, Alexander	1798	Died Nov. 4, 1798
*Bingham, Hon. Henry H.....	1869	Life Member
Binney, Archibald	1807	
Bissett, Rev. John	1772	To St. Andrew's So- ciety, New York, where he served as Chaplain, 1794
Black, James	1805	Charter of 1808
Black, Robt. Gage	1879	Died Dec. 11, 1900
Blackburn, Alex. D.....	1841	
Blackburn, John	Member 1796	
Blackburn, William	—	Hon. Roll 1791
Blackburn, William	1798	Died Nov. 19, 1808

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Blackie, George D.....	1805	Charter of 1808
Blackie, James	1840	
Blackman, John F.....	1842	
Blackwood, Rev. Wm., D.D....	1850	Chaplain 1850-1892; Died Nov. 13, 1893
*Blackwood, James Douglas....	1894	Life Member
Blair, Henry C.....	1877	Died Jan. 7, 1901
Blair, Capt. James	1760	Secretary 1764
Blair, Capt. William	Founder	
Blair, William	1856	
*Blakiston, Kenneth M.....	1900	
Blayney, Willis H.	1836	
*Blythe, T. Ashby	1898	
Bolton, E.....	1839	
Bonnar, Rev. James, D.D....	1852	Died June 29, 1890
Bonner, William	1795	
Booth, James R.....	1880	Resigned 1897; Died Oct. 14, 1907
Booth, John	1865	Died July 1870
*Borrie, C. Melville	1884	
*Bovaird, David	1900	
Bowie, Ralph	1786	
Boyd, Col. Augustus	1867	Died Oct. 5, 1896
*Boyd, Andrew Culver.....	1906	
*Boyd, Peter	1880	Counsellor 1890-1894, 1906-07; Secretary 1895-99; Vice-Pres- ident 1901-03; Pres- ident 1904-05; Life Member
*Boyd, Austin	1905	(Minor) Life Member
*Boyd, Malcolm P.....	1905	(Minor) Life Member
Brackenridge, Hon. Hugh H..	1786	Hon. Roll 1788; Died June 25, 1816
Brackenridge, William	1784	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Bradford, John	1881	Death noted May, 1904; Life Member
Braidwood, Thomas W.....	1853	
Bremnar, James	1760	
Brice, John	Member 1791	Charter of 1808
Brockie, William	1869	Died Sept. 12, 1890
*Brockie, William	1900	
*Bromley, B. Gordon.....	1893	
Brown, Alexander H.....	1846	
Brown, Major Andrew	1788	Died Feb. 4, 1797
Brown, Andrew, Jr.....	1800	Died in London, Eng., Dec. 7, 1847
Brown, Capt. David	1832	Died in 1852
Brown, Hon. David Paul.....	1839	Died July 11, 1872
Brown, Capt. John.....	1756	
Brown, John Young...Member	1788	
Brown, William.....Member	1791	Charter of 1808
Brown, William	1856	Died in 1860
Brownlee, Rev. Wm. C., D.D..	1813	Chaplain 1813-1814; Died Feb. 10, 1860
*Buchanan, Rev. Duncan McL..	1901	
*Buchanan, James I.....	1900	Life Member
Buchanan, Robert	1789	
Buchanan, Walter	1773	
Buist, Robert	1836	Died July 13, 1880
*Buist, Robert, Jr.....	1875	
Bull, George	1870	Counsellor '79; Death noted May, 1886
Burd, Edward	1749	
Burd, Edward	1788	Died July 24, 1833
Burd, Edward Shippen	1803	Counsellor 1808, 1821, 1837; Died Sept. 17, 1849
Burd, Col. James	Founder	The first Vice-Pres.; Hon. Roll 1791; Died Oct. 5, 1793

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Burke, Robert	1749	
Burns, Charles C.....	1870	Resigned 1878
*Burns, Charles M.....	1888	Life Member
Burns, David	1789	
*Burns, Frank	1900	
Burns, Hugh	1812	
Burns, John	1871	Died Aug. 9, 1872
Burns, John M.....	1831	Not in Cat. of 1837
Burns, John M.....	1867	Death noted Feb. 1883
Burns, J. H.....	1832	
Burns, Dr. Robert	1856	Physician 1857, 1864-69, 1871-79; Vice-Pres. 1880-82; Died March 12, 1883
*Burns, Dr. Robert Bruce.....	1882	Physician 1884-1906
Burnside, Robert	1805	Charter of 1808
Bush, Charles	1749	Not in Cat. of 1769
Bushnell, Charles C.....	1894	Resigned May 1897
Byrnes, Jacob F.....	1864	Resigned 1873
Caldcleugh, A.	1845	
Caldcleugh, R. C.....	1832	
Caldcleugh, Robert	1811	
Caldcleugh, Dr. Robert.....	1837	Died Jan. 23, 1873
Caldcleugh, Robert A.....	1815	Died June 23, 1858
Caldcleugh, William	1815	
Caldecleugh, Wm. George.....	1836	Died Nov. 22, 1872
Callender, Capt. Alex.....	1752	
Callender, Thomas	1800	Charter of 1808
Cameron, James	1831	
*Cameron, Hon. J. Donald.....	1900	
*Cameron, Dr. John Lawson...	1907	
Cameron, Hon. Simon	1853	Died June 26, 1889
Cameron, Thomas	1749	Reported dead 1751
Cameron, William	1856	
Campbell, Alexander A.....	1882	Died Aug. 26, 1903

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Campbell, Dr. Archibald B.	1846	Died Oct. 10, 1878
Campbell, Archibald	1867	Died Oct. 23, 1874
Campbell, Charles	1792	
*Campbell, Chas. Scott.....	1900	
Campbell, Rev. Colin.....	1749	Not in Cat. of 1769
Campbell, Edward	1900	Resigned Feb. 1903
*Campbell, Fred Macgregor....	1889	
Campbell, George P.	1850	
Campbell, George	1841	Died June 11, 1855
Campbell, H. B.....	1850	
Campbell, Henry R....Member	1837	
Campbell, Hugh	1837	
*Campbell, James D.....	1897	
*Campbell, Jas. Fairman.....	1900	
Campbell, Hon. James H.....	1869	Counsellor 1874-1876; Died April 12, 1895
Campbell, John	1817	
Campbell, Capt. John	1832	
Campbell, Malcolm	1854	
Campbell, Quintin	1804	Treasurer 1810-1830; Vice-Pres. 1831-39; Pres. 1840-44; Died April 6, 1863
Campbell, Robert	1790	Died in 1797
Campbell, Robert	1818	
*Campbell, Robt. Farquharson..	1900	
Campbell, St. George Tucker..	1847	Died March 20, 1874
Campbell, St. John	1843	
Campbell, Capt. Thomas.....	1756	
*Campbell, William B.....	1897	
Cannon, James	1757	Died Jan. 28, 1782
Carnahan, John	1877	Resigned 1888
*Carnegie, Andrew	1900	Life Member
*Carruth, John G.....	1888	
Carson, Hampton L.....	1888	Resigned 1893
Carson, John	1795	Charter of 1808

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Carstairs, James	1813	
Carstairs, Thomas	1786	Charter of 1808
Carter, Durden B.....	1827	
Carter, James	1865	Resigned 1868
Catanach, David	1895	Resigned Oct. 1899
Cathcart, Andrew	1773	
Cathcart, Andrew	—	In Cat. of 1837
Catherwood, Hugh	1843	
*Catherwood, John H.....	1872	
Cay, David	Member 1791	
Chambers, James	1761	Not in Cat. of 1769
Chambers, George T.....	1841	
Chambers, Robert	1842	
Chapman, Dr. Nathaniel.....	1805	Physician 1808-1845; Pres. 1845-48; Died July 1, 1853
Childs, George W.....	1866	Died Feb. 3, 1894
Christie, Alexander	1786	
Christie, Archibald	1751	Died 1754
Christie, William	1832	
Claphane, John	1841	
*Clark, Charles D.....	1889	Life Member
Clark, David	Member 1791	
Clark, David	1829	
Clark, John	1792	
Clark, John C.....	1842	Died April 22, 1882
Clark, Robert	1757	
Clark, Willis Gaylord.....	1836	Died June 12, 1841
Clarke, E. Bradford	1836	Died July 2, 1890
Clayton, Capt. George	1760	
Clayton, T.	1842	
Cleland, George	Member 1770	
Clow, Andrew	1791	
Clunie, Michael	1823	
Coates, Andrew	1852	Hon. Roll 1865; Died in Scotland Feb. 10, 1900

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Coburn, Dr. J. B.....	1850	Grad. Jeff. College '43
Coburn, Robert	1850	Resigned 1864
Cochran, J. C.....	1846	
Cochran, John	1814	On Roll of 1840
Cochran, Nichol	1789	
Cochran, T. W.....	1844	
Cochran, W. B.....	1843	
Cochran, William G.....	1834	Death noted Aug. 1883
*Colby, J. Allen	1905	
Collet, Capt. John	1795	Charter 1808
Colquhoun, Henry	1782	
Colquhoun, Humphrey	1771	
Cooke, Jay	1853	Died Feb. 6, 1905
Corrie, Capt. William	1750	Not in Cat. of 1769
*Corry, James C.....	1884	
Coupar, Robert	1800	Reported dead in 1802
Cowan, Capt. John	1750	Not in Cat. of 1769
Craig, Alexander	1762	
Craig, Andrew C.....	1874	Died June 3, 1882
*Craig, Hugh, Jr.....	1871	Life Member
Craig, James, Sr.....	1750	Treasurer 1765; Vice- Pres. 1775, 1786-88; Died Oct. 9, 1793
Craig, Capt. James	1773	Died Sept. 29, 1800
Craig, James, Jr.....	1786	Vice-Pres. 1786-99
Craig, John	1786	Died May 29, 1807
Craig, John F.....	1871	Resigned Feb. 1879
Craig, Joseph Butler	1852	Died July 8, 1865
*Craig, Robert	1898	
Craig, William	1749	
Craig, William	1773	Treasurer 1774
Cramond, James	1788	Died Sept. 22, 1799
Cramond, William... Member	1791	Died Oct. 25, 1843, in his 89th year
Crawford, A. L.	1845	
Crawford, James	1847	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Crawford, James	1851	
*Crawford, Joseph Ury	1900	
Crawford, Gen. S. Wylie.....	1878	Died Nov. 3, 1892
Crawford, Stephen R.....	1850	Vice-Pres. 1851-57; Pres. 1858-61 Died April 28, 1864
Crosby, William	1837	
Croskey, Henry	1837	Died Oct. 1, 1899
Cross, Benjamin	1828	
Cross, John	Member 1791	Charter of 1808
Crow, Alexander	1865	Died Oct. 1, 1889
*Crow, Alexander, Jr.....	1875	
Culbertson, D.	1846	
Culbertson, G.	1842	
Culbertson, J.	1843	
Culbertson, William	1839	
Cummins, James	1800	Charter of 1808
Cummins, Daniel Bell.....	1865	Died May 6, 1892
Cummings, Alexander	1858	Died July 17, 1879
Cummings, G. Parker	1851	Hon. Roll 1865
Cummings, John G.....	1860	
Cunningham, Samuel	1775	
Cunningham, William J.....	1869	Resigned 1871
Currie, Lewis	1771	
Currie, Dr. William	1749	
Currie, Rev. William	1751	Died Oct. 26, 1803
Currie, Dr. William	1792	Physician 1794-1796; Died June 13, 1823
Dallas, George M.....	1868	Resigned 1872
Dalling, James	1837	
Darby, Henry	1767	Hon. Roll 1769
*Darrach, Henry	1903	Life Member
Davidson, Nathan	1803	Charter of 1808
Davidson, Robert	1801	
Davidson, William	1788	Charter of 1808
Davie, Hugh	1750	In Cat. of 1769

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Davis, George	1749	
Davis, George	1796	Charter of 1808
Davis, Henry L.....	1887	Resigned —
Deas, David	1772	
Dewar, David	Founder	
Dewar, David	1792	
Dick, Frederick	1851	
Dick, James	1841	
Dick, Matthew W.....	1858	
Dick, Walter	1837	Died in 1869
Dickson, John	1837	
Dickson, L. Taylor.....	1870	Life Member; Died Dec. 16, 1898
Dobson, Judah	1816	Assistant 1832-1848
Dobson, Thomas	1786	Resigned 1802
Dobson, Thomas	1791	Charter of 1808
Dobson, Zach. Poulson.....	1856	Died May 30, 1873
Donald, Robert	1771	
Donaldson, William J.....	1884	
*Dornan, Robert	1900	
Douglas, James	1809	
Douglass, William	1771	
Douglass, William	1793	
Dourn, Capt. William	1782	
Downie, Capt. William	1754	Not in Cat. of 1769
Drummond, Archibald	1799	
Drummond, Dr. James	1770	
Dryburgh, Andrew	1840	Death noted Aug. 1885
Drysdale, Dr. Thomas Murray.	1869	Died May 26, 1904
Drysdale, William	1844	Vice-President 1845
Drysdale, William	1817	
Drysdale, Dr. William A.....	1886	
Duff, William J.....	1856	
Dunn, Nathan	1839	
Dunn, George W.....	1821	On Roll of 1840
Duncan, David	1815	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
*Duncan, George	1884	Life Member
Duncan, James	1773	
Duncan, Rev. John McKim...	1855	Chaplain 1855-1857; Died March 28, 1860
Duncan, Robert	1773	
Duncan, Robert	1854	
Duncan, Thomas	1762	Secretary 1763-65
Duncan, Thomas	1882	Died Jan. 19, 1887
Dundas, Thomas	1780	
Dunlap, Thomas	1831	Counsellor 1837-1858; President 1851-57; Died July 11, 1864
Dunlap, Capt. William	1752	
Dunnett, James	1774	
Dunnett, James	1819	
Edwards, H. B.	1851	
Elliott, Hon. Andrew	1750	Vice-Pres. 1754 and in 1759; Died in Scot- land May 25, 1797
Elliott, Charles A.	1840	
Elliott, Hugh	1833	
Elliott, John	1866	Resigned Feb. 1883
Elmsley, John	Member 1800	
Elmslie, William	1864	Died Nov. 6, 1871
Elphinstone, Hugh	1754	
Elphinstone, John	1760	Vice-Pres. 1761-63
Ely, John, Jr.	1838	
Ely, William	1837	
English, Gustavus	1851	
Ennis, Joseph	1881	Resigned Oct. 1890
Ennis, William	1786	
Erskine, William	1799	
Esdale, Donald	1771	
Esdale, John	1771	
*Esté, Charles	1905	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Ewing, Edward	1837	
Ewing, Thomas	1784	Secretary 1786-1787; Treas. 1797-1809
Ewing, Thomas	1831	
Fagan, James	1839	
Fairbairn, John	1786	
Fales, Samuel D.	1859	
Farquhar, Edward Y.	1850	
Farquhar, Dr. George	1804	Charter of 1808
Farr, James M.	1863	Moved to New York 1868
Fearis, Capt. Francis...Member	1791	
Fearies, Francis	1786	
Femington, John	1788	
Ferguson, David	1855	Died in 1880
Ferguson, George	1877	Resigned 1888
Ferguson, Capt. Hugh	1775	
Ferguson, James M.	1877	Resigned 1888
Ferguson, Peter	1857	
Ferguson, Peter L.	1848	
*Fergusson, Alexander C.	1868	Vice-Pres. 1877-1880; Pres. 1882-83; Life Member
*Fergusson, Alexander C., Jr...	1900	Secretary 1902-
*Fergusson, Blair	1900	
*Fergusson, John	1869	Vice-Pres. 1890-1893; Pres. 1894-95; Life Member
Fergusson, William	1869	Died July 27, 1883
Fife, James	1845	
Fife, R.	1847	
Fimeton, John	1788	Charter of 1808
Findlay, William	1854	Resigned May 1870
Fisher, J. W.	1853	
Fleming, William	1856	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Fletcher, Thomas	1838	
Forbes, Alexander	Founder	Not in Cat. of 1769
Forbes, Nathan	1788	Charter 1808
Forbes, William	1769	Secretary 1790-91
Forsythe, Presley B.....	1851	
Fotheringham, James	1894	
Fraiser, James	1857	
Frazer, Robert	1802	Secretary 1807-08; Died Jan. 20, 1821
Frazier, Thomas	1788	
Freeman, Tristram B.....	1804	Charter of 1808
Fridge, Alexander	1800	
Frye, William	1838	
*Galey, Wm. Thomas	1890	
Garden, John	1786	Reported dead in 1801
Garden, Robert D.....	1897	Resigned 1902
Garden, Thomas C.....	1875	Death noted Oct. 1883
Gardiner, John	1862	Died May 1875
Gardiner, John	1876	Died July 5, 1903
*Gardiner, John	1906	
Gardner, William	1750	Resigned 1762
Geddes, Archibald	1780	
Geddes, Capt. George	1780	Reported dead in 1797
Gemmill, William D.....	1870	Died Feb. 26, 1882
Gibb, Alexander B.....	1880	Death noted Feb. 1894
Gibb, David	1836	
*Gibb, J. Burnett	1907	
Gibbons, Capt. James	1752	Resigned 1769
Gibson, Col. Chas. H.....	1875	
Gibson, George Hastie	1856	Died Dec. 13, 1877
Gibson, James	1795	Roll of 1840
Gibson, James	1798	Resigned 1820
Gibson, James	1841	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Gibson, John	1756	Secretary 1757; Treas. 1759-63; Resigned 1769
Gibson, John	1786	
Gibson, John	1796	
Gibson, John	1839	Vice-Pres. 1855-1856, 1867-1873; Presi- dent 1874-77; Died Sept. 19, 1877
*Gibson, Murray	1878	Life Member
Gibson, Walter Scott	1878	Died Jan. 17, 1889
*Giger, Frederick S.	1893	
Gilchrist, Charles	Member 1786	
Gilchrist, Charles	1791	
Gilchrist, James	1788	
Gillespie, George	1770	
*Gilliams, Louis	1870	
Gilmore, Robert	1775	
*Girvin, John H., M.D.	1907	
Glendinning, Robert	1837	Sec. 1839-1843; Died March 4, 1878
Glendinning, Robert, Jr.	1865	Died March 5, 1893
*Glendinning, Robert	1900	
Gluyas, William	1850	
*Goodfellow, George	1889	
Goodfellow, William	1799	Charter of 1808
Gordon, Dr. Andrew	1762	Hon. Roll of 1838
Gordon, James Gay	1883	Resigned Aug. 1887
Gordon, Lewis	Founder	Sec. 1751; Hon. Roll 1770
Gourley, Archibald	1800	Charter of 1808
Gowan, James	1827	
Graeme, Dr. Thomas	Founder	First Pres. 1749; Vice- Pres. 1752; Pres. 1757-58, 1764-71; Died Sept. 4, 1772

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Graff, Thomas	1842	
Graham, Hugh	Cat. of 1837	
*Graham, Howard S.....	1901	
Graham, John	1819	
*Graham, John	1899	
*Graham, John	1901	
Graham, John C.....	1886	
Graham, Peter	1810	Vice-Pres. 1831-1838; Died June 10, 1849
Graham, Thomas	1870	Died Oct. 8, 1891
*Graham, Walter	1900	
Graham, William	1804	Charter of 1808
Grant, James	1797	Charter of 1808
Grant, James	1869	Resigned Aug. 1888
Grant, John	1792	Reported dead in 1801
Grant, John	1807	Charter of 1808
Grant, Rev. John	1841	
Grant, John C.....	1867	Died Jan. 26, 1877
Grant, Rev. John L.....	1831	Chaplain 1834-1848; Died July 28, 1874
Grant, Joseph	1810	
Grant, Lewis	—	Treasurer 1766
Grant, Samuel	1810	
Grant, Capt. Thomas	1759	Resigned 1762
Grant, Prof. Wm. Robertson..	1839	Physician 1847-1848, Died March 28, 1852
*Gray, Alexander J.....	1891	
*Gray, John Gordon	1894	Vice-Pres. 1906-
Gray, Robert	1771	
Gray, Col. Robert	1873	Died July 13, 1876
Gray, William	1863	Died July 31, 1891
*Gray, William J.....	1883	
Gullan, John	1830	
Gullen, John	1814	
Gullen, John, Jr.....	1818	Reported dead in 1820
*Guthrie, George W., M.D.....	1907	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Hall, Dr. A. Douglas	1867	Resigned 1873
Hall, David	Founder	Died Dec. 24, 1772
*Hall, George Raymond	1900	Life Member
Hall, George W.....	1870	Vice-Pres. 1892-1895; Pres. 1896-97; Life Member; Died Dec. 14, 1906
Hall, Theodore A.....	1896	Died 1897
Hall, William	1773	Secretary 1781-84; Died Dec. 10, 1831
*Hamill, S. MacClintock, M.D..	1904	
Hamilton, Alexander	Founder	Secretary 1756; Treas. 1757; Resigned 1762
Hamilton, Hon. Alexander....	1786	Hon. Roll 1790; Died July 12, 1804
Hamilton, Gavin	1791	Vice-Pres. 1814-22
Hamilton, Gavin, Jr.	—	Secretary 1788-89; Died May 20, 1800
Hamilton, Hon. James	1750	Pres. 1750-53, 1759- 63; Died Aug. 14, 1783
Hamilton, James	1798	Died July 20, 1817
Hamilton, Capt. John	1750	
Hamilton, John	1841	
Hamilton, John Marshall	1841	
Hamilton, William	1804	Died June 5, 1813
*Hampton, John W., Jr.....	1886	Life Member
*Hanna, Meredith	1905	
Hanna, Hon. William B.....	1888	Died Aug. 4, 1906
Hardie, Capt. David	1800	Died April 4, 1832
Hardie, James	1791	
Hardie, James G.....	1859	Died Nov. 4, 1895
Hardie, Robert James	1878	Died Feb. 24, 1894
*Harding, Alexander	1877	Treasurer 1886-; Life Member
Harkness, Alfred M.....	1874	Resigned 1877

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Harkness, H.	1847	
*Harper, William F.	1898	
Harrington, William	1856	
Harris, Dr. William	1844	Died March 3, 1861
Harshorne, Daniel	1760	Resigned 1769
Hathourn, Daniel	1760	Not in Cat. of 1769
Haviland, John	1838	Died 1852
Hawthorne, Daniel	1761	
Hay, Ald. Peter	1839	Died Nov. 15, 1879
*Hays, Frank A.	1900	
Helme, William	1870	Vice-Pres. 1883; Pres. 1884-85; Died June 12, 1888
*Helme, William E.	1884	Vice-Pres. 1899-1901; Pres. 1902-03
Henderson, James	1786	
Henderson, James	1799	Died Nov. 1799
Henderson, James	1815	
Henderson, John	1775	
Henderson, Robert	1786	
Henderson, Samuel J.	1841	
Hendrie, Daniel	1862	Vice-Pres. 1873-1876; Pres. 1877-81; Life Member; Died Dec. 13, 1892
Henry, Dr. James	1764	
Herkness, Adam	1815	
Heugh, Walter	1850	Resigned 1871
Hewston, Capt. Thomas	1786	
Hindman, John	1790	
Hindson, Capt. William	1772	
Hogan, D.	1846	
Hogan, James	1838	
Hogan, Thomas	1847	
Hogan, W.	1845	
Hogg, George	1831	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
*Holton, John S. Wallace.....	1905	
Hood, James	1753	Not in Cat. of 1769
Hood, William	1816	
Hoopes, Azariah W.....	1892	Resigned 1895
*Hoopes, Macmillan	1905	
*Hope, James F.....	1873	Vice-Pres. 1890-1891; Pres. 1892-93; Life Member
Hopkins, Edward M.....	1872	Death noted Feb. 1891
Hopkins, William	1900	Resigned Oct. 1903
Horner H.	1851	
Horner, Dr. Wm. E.....	1847	Died March 13, 1858
*Hornor, Wm. Macpherson....	1900	
Houston, George	1750	Resigned 1769
*Huey, Arthur B.....	1900	
Huey, Major Samuel B.....	1883	Died Nov. 21, 1901
Hughes, Thomas	1831	
Humphries, William	1842	
Hunter, Dr. George	1786	Charter of 1808
Hunter, John	1788	
Hunter, William	1788	
Hunter, Capt. Wm. M., U. S. N.	1836	
*Huston, Joseph M.....	1906	
Hutchinson, James	1837	Resigned 1865
Hutchinson, Henry	1804	Charter of 1808
Hutchinson, Henry	1823	
Hutchinson, Capt. Henry, Jr..	1833	
Hutchinson, Robert William...	1805	Charter of 1808
Hutton, James	Founder	Not in Cat. of 1769
Hutton, James	1788	
Hyde, George	1795	Charter of 1808
Hyde, William	1828	
*Hyslop, George Hall	1905	(Minor) Life Member
*Hyslop, James Hervey	1905	Life Member
*Hyslop, John Knox Pierson....	1903	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Imbrie, Charles	1816	
Imbrie, David	1815	
Imbrie, James	1805	Secretary 1815-16
Imbrie, James	1851	
Imbris, James	1830	
Innes, William	1789	
Innes, William, Jr.....	1799	
Inglis, John	Founder	First Treas. 1749, Vice - Pres. 1750, 1753, 1764-65; Pres. 1772-74; Died Aug. 20, 1775
Inglis, Capt. John, Royal Navy.	1766	Hon. Roll 1768
Inglis, John	1845	
Inglis, Samuel	Member 1765	Treasurer 1767 - 69; Died Sept. 13, 1783
Ingraham, Edward D.....	1837	Counsellor 1839-1846; Vice-Pres. 1846-49; Died Nov. 4, 1854
*Irvin, Elihu C.....	1895	
Irwin, John M.....	1795	
Irwin, Hon. Matthew	1792	Died March 27, 1800
Jack, Charles J.....	1844	Died Dec. 21, 1873, aged 74 years
Jameson, Dr. G. S. L.....	1891	Resigned 1895
Jamieson, John	1790	
Jamieson, Thomas	1844	Resigned 1892
Jamison, B. K., Jr.....	1890	Resigned Aug. 1899
*Jamison, William Stewart . . .	1899	
Jardine, Dr. ———.....	1800	
Jaudon, Samuel	1836	Died May 31, 1874
Johnson, Benjamin	1799	Charter of 1808
Johnson, Walter	1795	Charter of 1808
Johnson, William J.....	1850	
Johnston, Andrew	1837	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Johnston, J. Frank	1900	Resigned 1905
Jolly, Charles	1754	In Cat. of 1769
Jolly, Charles	1804	
Jones, Thomas	1841	
*Jordan, Abraham	1901	
Junkin, Hon. George	1873	Died April 9, 1902
*Junkin, Joseph deF.	1883	Counsellor 1889-1906
Kane, Hon. John Kent.....	1836	Died Feb. 21, 1858
Kane, Hon. Robert P.	1856	Counsellor 1857-1860; Died Nov. 28, 1906
Kater, John	1852	
Katter, Capt. Alexander	1749	Reported dead in 1766
Kay, David	1784	
Kean, William	1855	
*Keene, G. Frederick	1871	
Keenig, James	1786	
Keim, George deB.	1877	Died March 10, 1893
Kelloch, William	1786	
Kelly, James	1851	
Kelsey, Albert	1902	Resigned Nov. 1903
*Kelsey, A. Warren	1902	
*Kendrick, George W., 3d	1907	
Kennard, Manning	1850	
Kennedy, Daniel	1768	
Kennedy, David	1827	
Kennedy, Davidson	1889	Resigned Feb. 1894
Kennedy, D. J.	1839	
Kennedy, Hector	1792	Charter of 1808
Kennedy, Moses	1784	
*Kennedy, Robert G.	1875	Vice-Pres. 1888-1889; Life Member
Kerr, John C.	1813	
*Kerr, Samuel C.	1890	
*Kerr, Samuel T.	1894	
Kerr, Thomas M.	1878	Death noted Feb. 1893

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
*Kerr, William M.	1884	
Ketcham, John	1864	Died in 1878
Kid, Robert	1805	Charter of 1808
Kidd, Alexander	1772	
Kidd, Capt. William	1760	Reported dead in 1774
Kidd, William	1763	Hon. Roll Cat. of 1838
Kiddie, John	Founder	
Kilgore, John	1854	
Kincaid, John	1790	
*Kirkbride, George B.	1900	
*Kirkpatrick, George E.	1906	
Kitchen, James	1818	
Knox, David	1784	Reported dead in 1797
*Kyd, George H.	1889	
Kyd, James D.	1808	Died Jan. 10, 1873
Laing, Capt. Alex.	1751	Not in Cat. of 1769
Laing, Capt. Thos.	1751	Not in Cat. of 1769
Lake, Hon. Richard	1785	Sec. 1793-96; Coun- sellor 1793-94; Hon. Roll 1791
*Lamb, Rev. James H., D.D....	1905	Chaplain 1906-
Lamont, David G.	1841	
Lamont, John	1841	
Lamont, Robert A.	1836	
Lansing, Gen. Henry S.....	1872	Died April 13, 1882
Latimer, James	1814	
Launder, W.	1841	
*Law, William A.	1907	
Lawson, Benjamin	1836	
Lawson, Oscar A.	1838	Died Sept. 6, 1854
Layng, Frank S.	1899	Resigned Feb. 1903
*Leake, Frank	1907	
*Leas, David Porter	1901	
Lee, William	1826	
Leech, Richard	1785	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Leiper, Hon. George Gray.....	1807	Died Nov. 18, 1868
Leiper, John	1852	Died April 7, 1889
Leiper, Thomas	1767	Sec. 1773; Vice-Pres. 1803-13; Died July 6, 1825
Leiper, Thomas, Jr.	1796	
Leiper, Col. William Jones....	1845	Died Sept. 27, 1860
Lennon, Alexander	1749	
Lennox, Hugh	1765	Treas. 1786-87; Re- signed 1801
Lenox, Major David	1788	Died April 10, 1828
Lenox, David	1819	
Leslie, George R.	1860	Resigned May 1870
Leslie, James M.	1852	Death reported 1861
Letterman, Dr. Jonathan	1864	Hon. Roll 1864; Died March 15, 1872
Leverstein, E.	1841	
Leviestine, H. E.	1850	
Lewis, Hon. Ellis	1870	Died March 19, 1871
*Lindsay, George Pride	1906	
Lindsay, James	Founder	Not in Cat. of 1769
Lindsay, John	1853	City Treasurer Phila. 1850-55
Lindsay, John P.	1856	
Lindsay, Robert	1841	Hon. Roll 1883; Since deceased
Lindsay, Robert M.	1879	Resigned Feb. 1887
Linn, Claudius B.	1871	Resigned May 1885
Little, John P.	1815	Resigned 1820
Littlejohn, David	1749	
Littlejohn, David	1832	
Livingston, Hon. Philip	1755	Hon. Roll; Signer Declaration of In- dependence
*Lloyd, Dr. James Hendrie	1889	
*Lockhart, James H.	1906	Life Member

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
*Lockhart, John Marshall	1906	Life Member
Logan, Hon. James A.	1880	Died Oct. 29, 1902
*Lorimer, John H.	1887	
Loubert, James	1750	Cat. of 1837
*Loughead, Isaac M.	1900	
Lourie, Robert D.	1842	
Love, Capt. John	1808	Charter of 1808
Lowry, Robert O.	1868	Died Oct. 31, 1873
Ludlow, Richard	1869	Died June 5, 1874
Lukens, Dr. Israel	1850	
Lunan, Alexander	1751	Sec. 1753; Vice-Pres. 1766; Died July 24, 1770
Lyon, Capt. Charles	1751	In Cat. of 1769
Lyon, Patrick	1795	Charter of 1808
MacAlister, James	1883	Resigned Feb. 1893
MacBean, Alexander	1797	
MacBean, Angus	1775	
*MacBean, John Peter.	1896	
MacBeath, Alexander	1786	
MacDonald, John	1790	
MacDonald, Malcolm	1786	Charter of 1808
*MacDonald, Thomas H.	1900	
MacDonald, William	1799	Charter of 1808
MacDougall, William	1786	Reported dead in 1802
MacFarland, Alexander	1751	Not in Cat. of 1769
*MacGregor, David A.	1902	
MacGregor, John	1801	Charter of 1808
MacKellar, Thomas	1871	Died Dec. 29, 1899
MacKintosh, Duncan	1900	Resigned Oct. 1905
MacLean, Samuel	1836	
MacLellan, C. J.	1854	
MacRae, Rev. Cameron F. . . .	1856	Chaplain 1856-1860; Died Aug. 31, 1872
McAfee, Robert	1878	Died Feb. 4, 1897

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
McAllister, John, Sr.....	1791	Died May 12, 1830
McAllister, John	1800	Died Oct. 27, 1848
McAllister, John, Jr.	1815	Died Dec. 17, 1877
McAllister, John A.	1865	Died Oct. 22, 1896
*McAllister, J. R.	1907	
McAllister, Capt. William	1788	Hon. Roll 1791
McAlpin, Alexander B.	1830	Died Nov. 2, 1861
McAlpin, James	1786	Vice - Pres. 1826-30; Pres. 1831-38; Died July 20, 1847
McAlpin, James	1830	
McArthur, John	1832	Death noted Feb. 1883
McAuley, Auley	1788	Died Sept. 8, 1801
McAuley, John	1837	
McBean, Duncan	1834	
McCall, Archibald	1751	Died April 23, 1799
McCall, George	1751	Died July 1, 1756
McCall, John	1804	
McCall, Hon. Peter	1848	Mayor of Phila. 1844; Died Oct. 30, 1880
McCall, Robert	1848	Died Sept. 20, 1854
McCall, Samuel, Jr.	1751	Died Sept. 1762
McCall, Major Samuel, Sr. ...	1752	Reported dead in 1760
McCalla, John	1772	
McCalla, Murdoch	1760	
*McCallum, William H.	1883	
McCammon, David C.	1852	Vice-Pres. 1864-1872; Died 1879
McCarter, ———	1815	
McCarty, William	1844	
McCauley, Daniel S.	1828	
McCauley, George	1795	Charter of 1808
McCauley, John	1831	
McCauley, John	1786	
McCauley, Capt. Murdoch	1802	Charter of 1808
McCausland, Alexander	1836	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
McCausland, John	—	Charter of 1808
*McCay, S. Kingston	1866	Life Member
McClellan, Carswell	1865	
McClellan, Dr. Ely	1857	Died May 8, 1893
McClelland, James	1837	
McClelland, William	1837	
McClelland, James	1838	
McCleur, Andrew	1760	
*McCloud, Charles Malcolm ...	1887	
McCloud, John	1788	
McCloud, John	1836	
McCloud, John	1858	
McClure, Joseph	1853	
McClure, William	1796	Charter of 1808
McClure, William M.	1853	
McConaughy, Hon. David	1900	Died Jan. 14, 1902
McCorkle, William	1812	
McCormick, David	1791	Resigned 1801
McCrea, David	1792	Charter of 1808
*McCrea, James	1907	
McCreight, James	1880	Death reported Feb. 1888.
*McCreight, M. I.	1900	
McCreighton, James	1792	
McCurrach, James	1792	Secretary 1809
McDonald, Alex. Allen	1826	
McDonald, Francis	1855	
McDonald, John	1796	
McDonald, John H.	1874	
McDonald, Hon. Thomas	1797	
McDonald, William	1749	
McDonald, William	1796	
McDougall, Capt. John	1802	Reported dead in 1809
McDougall, Capt. John.....	1807	Charter of 1808
McDowell, William	1786	
McElhone, John J.	1864	Died June 17, 1890

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
McEuen, Thomas	1809	
McFarland, John	1786	
McFarston, Capt. Joseph	1761	Not in Cat. of 1769
McFetrich, John H.	1866	Died July 10, 1874
McGaw, Alexander	1885	Died Jan. 29, 1905
*McGaw, Robert F.	1900	
*McGaw, William J.	1900	
McGrougar, James	1758	Secretary 1762; Re- ported dead in 1764
*McIlvaine, A. Robinson	1884	
McIlvaine, David	Founder	Secretary 1752; Not in Cat. of 1769
McIlvaine, Henry	1851	Died in N. Y. 1851
McIlvaine, Henry	1837	Died in N. Y. 1857
*McIlvaine, John Gilbert	1907	
McIlvaine, Joseph	1834	Died 1838
McIlvaine, Joseph W.	1836	
McIlvaine, William	Founder	Assistant 1749; Died 1770
McIlvaine, Dr. William	1786	Physician 1794; Died Sept. 16, 1806
*McInnes, Charles E.	1898	
McInnes, Duncan	1792	
McInnes, John T.	1864	Vice-Pres. 1883-1885; Died March 5, 1886
*McInnes, Walter S.	1906	
McIntosh, Capt. David	1756	
McIntosh, Duncan	1809	
McIntyre, Archibald, Jr.	1837	
McIntyre, Archibald	1874	
McIntyre, Daniel	1836	
McIntyre, Daniel	1851	Died Aug. 30, 1870
McIntyre, James	1830	
McIsaac, Daniel	1766	
McJanett, Thomas	1751	Secretary 1752; Treas. 1758; Resigned 1762

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
McJann, William	1764	Not in Cat. of 1769
McKay, Adam	1831	
McKay, Dr. John	1841	
McKean, Samuel	1786	
McKean, Hon. Thomas	1792	Signer Dec. of Independence; Governor Penna. 1799-1808; Died June 24, 1817
McKee, Thomas	1786	
*McKeehan, Charles L.	1903	
McKellard, Duncan	1771	
McKelvin, William	1761	Not in Cat. of 1769
McKenzie, H. C.	1847	
McKenzie, John	1796	In 1829 bequeathed \$1,000 to the Soc'y
*McKenzie, Robert Tait, M.D...	1907	
McKenzie, William		
McKinlay, John Stewart	1883	Died May 31, 1892
*McKnight, Rev. H. W., D.D..	1900	
McLane, Col. Allan	1791	Died 1829
McLane, Dr.	1769	
McLaws, William	1792	
McLaughlin, Daniel	1828	
McLean, Archibald	1809	
McLean, Hugh	1874	Died in 1897
*McLean, William	1855	Life Member
*McLean, William	1889	
McLeane, Capt. A.	1797	
McLeod, George	1836	
McLeod, Dr. George J.	1869	Physician 1870; Resigned 1877
McLeod, John	1799	Charter of 1808
McLeod, John	1846	
*McLeod, John	1905	
McMichael, Hon. Morton	1841	Mayor of Phila. 1866-68; Died Jan. 6, '79

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
McMichael, Morton, 2d	1900	Died March 28, 1904
McMichael, Col. William	1868	Died April 20, 1893
McMinn, Robert	1816	
McMurtrie, David	1752	Resigned 1769
McMurtrie, William	1762	Resigned 1801
McNab, J. F.	1836	
McNabb, Joseph	1866	Died June 6, 1871
McNaughton, Capt. John	1754	
McNavin, Capt. Malcolm	1800	
McNeal, Charles	1809	
McNeil, Gordon	1867	Died June 2, 1876
McPherson, Alex. McIntosh	1831	
McPherson, Horace E.	1895	Died Feb. 17, 1899
*McPherson, Hon. John B.	1900	Vice-Pres. 1904-
McPherson, William C.	1871	Died April 6, 1894
McRay, Adam	1841	
Macalester, Capt. Charles	1805	Vice - Pres. 1813 - 25; Died Aug. 29, 1832
Macalester, Charles	1836	Vice-Pres. 1858-1863; Pres. 1864-73 Died Dec. 9, 1873
Macalester, Charles, Jr.	1860	Died Dec. 9, 1873
*Macfarlan, Dr. Duncan	1884	Life Member
*Macfarlan, Dr. Malcolm	1868	Life Member; Physi- cian 1880-
*Macfarlane, Chas. William.	1902	
Mackenzie, John	—	Charter of 1808
Mackenzie, Peter	1865	Died March 25, 1868
Mackenzie, R. Shelton, LL.D.	1859	Died Nov. 30, 1880
Mackenzie, Thomas J.	1865	Died Jan. 1, 1878
Mackey, Thomas, Jr.	1811	
Mackie, Rev. Andrew	1851	
Mackie, Charles	1816	
Mackie, Charles	1829	
Mackie, Peter	1789	Charter of 1808
Mackie, Peter	1822	
Mackie, Capt. Robert	1816	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Mackie, Thomas	1786	Died Dec. 23, 1821
Macpherson, Angus N.	1855	Died July 31, 1876
Macpherson, Capt. John	1751	Died Sept. 6, 1792
Macpherson, Major John, Jr...	1773	Killed in the assault on Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775
Macpherson, Gen. William ...	1791	Vice-Pres. 1797-1802; Pres. 1803-13; Died Nov. 5, 1813
Macpherson, Dr. William	1880	Died Oct. 13, 1895
Magee, James F.	1875	Life Member; Died Oct. 4, 1903
*Magee, James F., Jr.....	1906	
*Magee, George W	1906	Life Member
Mair, John	1877	Died Feb. 4, 1905
Mair, Robert	1870	Death reported Feb. 1882
*Malcolm, D. R.	1900	
Malcolm, John	1765	In Cat. of 1769
Marshall, Armstrong	1836	
Marshall, John	1788	
Marshall, Rev. William	1788	The first Chaplain of the Society 1788-93; Died Nov. 17, 1802
Marshall, William A.	1837	
Martin, David	1749	Reported dead in 1761
Martin, James S.	1875	
Martin, John C.	1843	
*Martin, Joseph	1900	
Mason, David B.	1841	
*Mason, Edward B.	1900	
*Mason, James M.	1899	
*Mason, John	1877	
Mattheson, Neal	1788	Charter of 1808
Mattson, W. Harvey	1887	Resigned Feb. 1892
*Maxwell, Robert D.	1889	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Maxwell, William	1773	
May, Walter	1881	Resigned 1885
Maywood, Robert Campbell ..	1831	
Meeker, Samuel	1797	Charter of 1808
Meigs, Dr. John Forsyth.....	1850	Physician 1856; Died Dec. 16, 1882
Meigs, S. Emlen	1887	Resigned 1892
*Melville, George Wallace	1906	Life Member
Mellish, John	1813	Reported dead in 1822
Menzies, Capt. John	1832	Died in 1860
Mercer, Gen. Hugh	1757	Hon. Roll 1769; Died Jan. 12, 1777, of wounds received at Princeton, N. J.
Mercer, Singleton A.	1841	Died Oct. 14, 1867
Micklejohn, John	1793	Charter of 1808
Millar, James	1786	
Millar, Capt. Magnus	1759	Cat. of 1769
Millar, William	1790	
Miller, Arthur	1790	Charter of 1808
Miller, James	1791	Hon. Roll 1838
Miller, James Alexander	1796	Charter of 1808
Miller, Hon. John (M.C.)	1808	Charter of 1808
Miller, John	1799	
Miller, John, Jr.	1786	Resigned 1799
Miller, Samuel	1799	Charter of 1808
Miller, Capt. William	1758	Secretary 1760; Treas. 1770
Miller, William, Jr.	1791	Charter of 1808
Milligan, George		
Milligan, James	1772	Secretary 1772; Re- signed 1801
Milligan, Robert		
Milligan, Samuel	1813	
Milligan, William	1874	Died May 29, 1897
Mills, Robert	1810	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Mills, Thomas	1891	Died May 9, 1905
*Milne, Caleb J.....	1800	Vice-Pres. 1884-1885; Pres. 1886-87; Life Member
*Milne, Caleb J., Jr.	1887	Life Member
*Milne, Caleb Jones, 3d	1904	Life Member
*Milne, Clyde	1900	Life Member
Milne, David	1836	Vice-Pres. 1857-1861; Pres. 1862-63; Died July 30, 1873
*Milne, David (2d).....	1887	Vice-Pres. 1894-1897; Pres. 1898-99; Life Member
*Milne, Francis F.	1860	Life Member
*Milne, Francis Forbes, Jr.	1900	Life Member
Milne, James	1848	Died Dec. 9, 1865
*Milne, David Dudley	1904	(Minor) Life Member
*Milne, Gordon Fairfax	1904	(Minor) Life Member
*Milne, Norman Forbes	1904	(Minor) Life Member
*Milne, Sidney Wentworth.....	1904	(Minor) Life Member
*Milne, Warren	1904	(Minor) Life Member
Mitchell, Andrew	1780	
Mitchell, Andrew	1819	
Mitchell, Dr. A. W.....	1851	
Mitchell, David P.	1859	Died 1864
Mitchell, E. Coppée	1867	Counsellor 1869-86; Died Jan. 25, 1886
Mitchell, George	1786	Hon. Roll 1791
Mitchell, George	1854	
Mitchell, John C.	1853	Resigned 1866
Mitchell, Dr. John K.	1830	Physician 1830-1855; Vice-Pres. 1840-41; Pres. 1849-50; Died April 4, 1858
*Mitchell, Dr. John K.	1900	
Mitchell, Matthew P.	1829	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
*Mitchell, Dr. S. Weir	1856	Physician 1857-83
Mitchell, William	1798	Secretary 1803-06
Mitcheson, Duncan Macgregor.	1857	
Mitcheson, Macgregor J.	1857	Counsellor 1864-1867; Died June 29, 1886
Moodie, Alexander	1750	Not in Cat. of 1769
Monach, Andrew B.	1820	
Monteith, Robert	1775	
Monteith, Robert	1794	
Montgomerie, Thomas	1775	
Montgomery, Alexander	1865	
Montgomery, Rev. Henry E. D.D.	1848	Chaplain 1851-55; Died Oct. 15, 1874
Montgomery, John C.	1838	
Montgomery, John E.	1841	
Montgomery, Richard R.	1841	
Montgomery, Thomas L.	1900	Resigned Feb. 1905
Moore, John	1791	
Moore, William H.	1850	
More, William L.	1896	
*Morgan, George P.	1901	
Morgan, Capt. William	1789	
Morris, David	1793	
Morris, George	1805	Resigned 1827
Morris, Hon. Robert Hunter.. . . .	1754	Pres. 1754-56; Lieut. Gov. Penna. 1754- 56; Died Feb. 20, 1764
Morrell, Capt. William	1753	Vice-Pres. 1771; Died July 11, 1785
Morrison, Andrew	1842	
Morrison, John	Member 1801	Charter of 1808
*Moxey, George T.	1900	
Moyes, Dr. —	1788	
Muir, Andrew	1840	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Muir, James	1783	Reported dead in 1797
Muir, Dr. John	1771	
Muir, Walter	1871	Died June 17, 1879
Muir, William	1754	Not in Cat. of 1769
Muir, William	1899	Resigned Oct. 31, 1904
Muirhead, Alexander	1811	
Muirheid, Charles H.	1864	Died May 7, 1883
Murdoch, James E.	1841	Died May 19, 1893
Murphy, Gen. John K.	1841	Died Feb. 10, 1876
Murray, Rev. Alexander, D.D..	1790	Died Sept. 14, 1793
Murray, George	1803	Died July 2, 1822
Murray, George	1845	
Murray, J. W.	1764	
Murray, Capt. John	1750	Resigned 1769
Murray, John	1815	
Murray, John	1819	
Murray, John W.	1821	
Murray, William	1766	Secretary 1767
Murray, William, Jr.	1786	
Mushet, James	Member 1770	
Mütter, Dr. Thomas D.	1837	Physician 1839-1856; Died Mar. 17, 1859
*Muzzey, Frank Wood	1902	
Neff, Robert K.	1842	
Neill, James	Member 1795	
Neill, John L.	1847	Died '77; Bequeathed \$500 to the Society
Neilson, Thomas	1847	Resigned May 1856
Neilson, William	1853	
Nelson, James	1867	Resigned May, 1887
Nelson, John	Founder	Died May 25, 1782
Newbigging, Hugh	1784	
*Nicholson, John Page	1906	
Nicholson, Peter	1852	
Neide, George	1795	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
*Nimlet, David C.	1899	
Nisbet, John	1811	
Nisbet, Michael	1811	Resigned 1823; Died May 7, 1842
Nisbet, Michael	1871	Died May 7, 1896
Noble, George	1772	
*Norris, James MacIntosh	1907	
North, Hon. Hugh McA.	1900	
Norval, James	1830	
Norvell, John	1811	
Notman, John	1837	Died March 3, 1865
Notman, Peter	1847	Died Oct. 26, 1893, in Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ogilvie, Dr. ———	1793	
*Ord, John	1873	Life Member
Ormiston, Thomas D.	1854	
Orr, Hector	1837	
Orr, Thomas	1790	Died 1819
Oswald, Eleazar	1786	
Ouston, Thomas	1853	
Palmer, George	1807	Charter of 1808
Palmer, Thomas	1807	Charter of 1808
Parkinson, James W.	1851	
*Parks, Thomas H.	1890	
Parry, John J.	1814	
Parry, Thomas	Member 1816	
Parsley, Robert	1786	
*Paterson, Alexander	1900	
*Paterson, William	1900	
Patrick, John Y.	1839	
Patterson, J. Ramsey	1888	Resigned May 1894
Patterson, Dr. Robert M.	1838	Died Sept. 5, 1854
*Patterson, Thomas Hoge	1884	
Patterson, William	1799	Charter of 1808
Pattison, James	1844	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Pattison, John	1816	Resigned 1817
Pattison, M. M.	1796	
Pattison, Robert	1831	
Pattison, William	1815	
Patton, Hugh	1786	
Patton, William	1853	
Patton, William, Jr.	1831	
Peacock, Ralph	1800	Charter of 1808
Peacock, S. H.	1838	
Pearson, James B.	1839	
Peck, John	1751	
Peel, John	1751	Not in Cat. of 1769
Penman, Alexander	1790	
Perry, Herbert M.	1884	Resigned Nov. 1886
Petriken, R. Bruce	1883	Died April 13, 1895
Philip, Capt. Robert	Founder	Died 1751
Phillips, Maurice W.	1894	Resigned Oct. 1899
Phyfe, James	1832	
Pilmore, James	1817	
*Pitcairn, Robert	1900	
Pollock, George I.	1855	
Porteus, Ive	Member about 1786	Died in Norfolk, Va. See Biog. of Quintin Campbell
*Potter, Hon. William P.	1907	
Potts, Francis L.	1888	Resigned Sept. 1890
Potts, Capt. Thomas	1831	
Poulson, Charles A.	1844	Resigned 1852
Price, Michael	1852	
Priestley, Alexander	1862	Treasurer 1864-67
Primrose, William	1841	Died 1859
Prince, George	1851	
Proudfit, Dr. James	1805	Physician 1808; Died Aug. 8, 1813
Purves, Austin M.	1900	Resigned 1907
*Purves, G. Colesberry	1900	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Quintin, Alexander	1842	
Ragg, Robert	1750	Resigned 1762
Raig, John	1857	
Ralston, George	1828	
Ramage, Adam	1813	Treasurer 1831-1849; Died 1850
Ranken, John	1772	
Ranken, William	1830	
Rathburn, Rollin H.	1870	Died 1872
Ray, Alexander	1751	Not in Cat. of 1769
Rea, Alexander	1814	
Rea, Alexander	1828	
Rea, John	1811	Died Dec. 29, 1871, aged 97 years
Rea, Robert	1837	
Rea, Thomas C.	1832	Died in 1846
Reddie, Johnabout	1750	Not in Cat. of 1769
Reed, Hon. William B.	1841	Hon. Roll; Died Feb. 18, 1876
Reeside, James	1831	
Reeves, George F.	1865	Resigned Feb. 1871
*Register, Dr. H. C.	1874	Life Member
*Register, I. Layton	1881	Life Member
*Reid, Fergus	1901	
*Reid, Joseph	1900	
Reid, John	1833	
Reid, Capt. William	1759	In Cat. of 1769
Reinagle, Alexander	1792	Charter of 1808
Renshaw, William	1818	Resigned 1812
Reynolds, Alexander	1759	
Richardson, John C.	1809	
Richie, Robert	1802	
Ricketts, Alexander	1795	
Riddle, Samuel D.	1900	Resigned 1904
Ritchie, Capt. Alex.	1789	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
*Ritchie, Craig D.	1859	Sec. 1864-85; Vice-Pres. 1886-87; Pres. 1888-89; Life Member
Ritchie, James	1874	Death noted May 1885
Ritchie, Peter	1759	Reported dead in 1763
Ritchie, Robert	1759	Sec. 1759; Treas. 1764; Vice - Pres. 1770; Reported dead in 1776
Ritchie, Robert	1808	Presid't Select Council Phila. 1814; Died Sept. 25, 1817
Ritchie, William	1755	Cat. of 1769
Robb, Alexander	1821	
Robb, James	1813	
Robbins, Samuel J.	1841	
Roberton, Dr. John	1831	Asst. Surgeon U. S. A. 1840; Died May 20, 1842
Roberts, Rev. James, D.D. ...	1890	Chaplain 1890-1906; Died Sept. 27, 1906
Roberts, Thomas	1856	
Robertson, Archibald	1831	Resigned 1852
Robertson, James	1802	Charter of 1808
Robertson, James M.	1795	
Robertson, John	1791	Charter of 1808
Robertson, William	1804	Charter of 1808
Robertson, William	1859	
Robeson, William	1812	
Robinson, Charles	1793	
Robson, Charles	1878	Resigned 1879
Rodgers, John G.	1898	Resigned Feb. 1900
*Rodgers, John J. S.	1891	
Rogers, Charles	1842	
Rogers, George	1883	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
*Rollo, David	1907	
Ronald, Alexander	1750	Not in Cat. of 1769
*Ronaldson, Charles Edward ..	1869	
Ronaldson, Douglass S.	1868	Died in Washington, D. C., 1903
Ronaldson, George	1817	
Ronaldson, James	1795	Vice-Pres. 1829-30 Died March 29, 1841
Ronaldson, Richard	1844	Died June 6, 1868, aged 91 years
Rose, Capt. Duncan	1796	
Rose, Lewis	1773	
Ross, Dr. Andrew	1788	Physician 1794-1796; Died 1823
Ross, Hon. George	1752	Signer Declaration of Independence; Died July 14, 1779
Ross, Capt. James	1757	In Cat. of 1769
Ross, Dr. James	1755	
Ross, John	1750	Hon. Roll 1763; Died May 8, 1776
Ross, John, Jr.	1764	Secretary 1766; Vice- Pres. 1774; Died April 8, 1800
Ross, Lewis	1756	
Rough, John	1863	Hon. Roll 1873
Rubicam, Charles A.	1852	Died 1876
Ruddach, David J.	1837	
Ruddach, William	1795	
*Russell, Alexander W.	1895	
Russell, J. Cochran	1902	Resigned March 1906
Rutherford, Archibald S.	1853	
Rutherford, James	1751	
Saint, Daniel	1832	
Sample, William	1788	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Sanderson, James M.	1838	
Sanderson, John G.	1857	
*Sanderson, William P.	1881	Life Member
*Scot, John Agnew	1902	
Scot, Robert	1786	Died Nov. 3, 1823
Scott, Alexander	1812	
Scott, Archibald	1805	Charter of 1808
Scott, George	1792	
Scott, George	1793	Reported dead in 1798
*Scott, Henry J.	1900	
Scott, Hugh	1839	
Scott, Robert	1842	
Scott, Robert K.	1841	Resigned 1852
*Scott, Rev. Walter Q., D.D....	1877	Hon. Roll 1878
*Scott, William M.	1900	
Seamun, George	1761	Not in Cat. of 1769
Semple, Robert	1800	
Semple, William	1767	Secretary 1771; Treas. 1772
Service, Andrew	1788	Charter of 1808
Service, Joseph	1855	
*Shand, James	1900	Life Member
Shannon, John R.	1879	Death reported in 1882
*Shaw, George E.	1901	
Shaw, Joseph	1780	
Shaw, Rev. Joseph, LL.D. ...	1805	Chaplain 1805; Died Aug. 21, 1824
Shearer, Gilbert H.	1882	Resigned Aug. 1894
Sheddon, John	1869	Died Feb. 2, 1893
Shields, David M.	1786	Charter of 1808
Shields, John	1784	Treas. 1788-96; Died 1801
Shields, John M.	1797	Charter of 1808
Shields, John M.	1807	Reported dead in 1810
Sibbald, George	1793	
Sibbald, Capt. John	1750	In Cat. of 1769

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Simpson, James	1865	Death noted Nov. 1886
Simpson, John	1790	
Simpson, Thomas	1796	
Sims, Capt. Walter.....	1790	Charter of 1808
Sinclair, A.	1844	
Sinclair, Rev. John C.	1873	Died in Wheeling, W. Va., 1878
Sinclair, Thomas	1840	Treas. 1861-63; Death reported 1881
Singleton, Capt. Stephen	1817	
*Sinkler, Charles	1900	
*Sinkler, Dr. Wharton	1886	Physician 1906-
Skirving, John	1838	
Sloan, Andrew J.	1875	Resigned Oct. 1894
Smilie, William C.	1837	
Smillie, W. C.	1841	
Smith, Aubrey H.	1869	Resigned May, 1885
Smith, Hon. Charles	1793	Died March 18, 1836
Smith, Charles	1832	
Smith, Edmund	1856	Death noted Aug. 1895
Smith, George	Founder	Not in Cat. of 1769
Smith, George	1759	
Smith, Henry Austie	1889	Resigned Oct. 1896
Smith, John	1754	
Smith, John Blair	1806	
Smith, John B. N.	1805	Charter of 1808
Smith, John R. C.	1815	
Smith, Nathaniel	1837	
Smith, Richard	1761	
Smith, Richard	1793	
Smith, Richard E.	1804	Charter of 1808
Smith, Robert	1752	Died April 7, 1777
Smith, Robert	1784	Vice-Pres. 1809-1812; Pres. 1813-30; Died April 15, 1838
Smith, Robert H.	1815	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Smith, Robert, Jr.	1816	
Smith, Robert, Jr.	1831	
Smith, Hon. Thomas.. Roll of	1791	Vice-Pres. 1800-1808; Died March 31, 1809
Smith, Thomas Duncan	1866	Counsellor 1868-1873; Vice-Pres. 1874-80; Died Oct. 11, 1880
*Smith, Thomas Duncan	1902	
Smith, Rev. William, D.D. ...	1754	Pres. 1775; Vice-Pres. 1767-69, 1789-96; Pres. 1797 - 1802; Died May 14, 1803
Smith, William	1790	Charter of 1808
Smith, William	1869	
Smith, William A.	1790	
Smith, Dr. William	1789	
Smith, Rev. William	1791	
Smith, Dr. William A.	1879	Death reported in 1887
Smith, William H.	1817	
Smith, William Moore	1790	Sec. 1792; Counsellor 1793-94; Hon. Roll 1791; Died March 12, 1821
*Smith, William Rudolph	1879	Sec. 1886-1894; Vice- Pres. 1896-99; Pres. 1900-01
Smith, William W.	1838	Resigned 1845
Smith, William Wallace	1869	
*Snowden, A. Loudon	1864	Counsellor 1866
Somerville, Francis	1769	Hon. Roll 1775
*Somerville, James L.	1900	
Somerville, William	1815	
Southerland, James	1795	Charter of 1808
Soutter, Robert, Jr.	1847	
Spear, James	1883	Life Member; Died Jan. 30, 1903

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
*Spear, James, Jr.	1900	
Speir, Capt. Robert	Roll 1769	
Spence, Dr. Andrew	1784	Many years an Assistant of the Society
Spence, Andrew B.	1826	
Sproat, David	1765	Sec. 1768-1769; Vice-Pres. 1772-73; Died in Scotland, 1799
Stacey, Moses Porter	1870	Died May 14, 1888
St. Clair, Gen. Arthur	1792	Died Aug. 31, 1818
St. Clair, John	1757	
Stedman, Alexander	Founder	Died in Wales 1794
Stedman, Charles	Founder	Vice-Pres. 1755-1760; Died in London, England
Stedman, Hunter	1850	Treas. 1868-85; Vice-Pres. 1886-87; Hon. Roll 1891; Died Sept. 2, 1900
Steel, Hugh	1749	
Steel, John	1831	
Steele, Robert	1750	
Steinson, William	1790	
Stephen, P. W.	1878	Death reported 1884
Stephens, Alexander	1837	
Stephens, James	1837	
Stephens, William B.	1837	
*Stevenson, George	1907	
Stevenson, Robert	1788	
Stewart, Alexander	1755	
Stewart, Arthur H.	1881	Resigned Aug. 1894
Stewart, Charles	1766	Hon. Roll 1838
Stewart, George	—	On Charter of 1808
Stewart, George W.	1811	
Stewart, James	1765	Cat. of 1769
Stewart, James	1791	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Stewart, James, Jr.	1796	
Stewart, John	1765	
Stewart, John	1854	Resigned 1863
Stewart, Robert	1866	Died May 25, 1896
Stewart, Samuel M.	1828	
Stewart, T. McIntosh	1868	Death noted Sept. 1890
Stewart, Gen. Walter	1792	Died June 14, 1796
Stewart, William M.	1872	Resigned Feb. 1891
Stillas, John	1791	Died in 1793
Stocker, Capt. Hugh..Member	1789	
Stothart, William	1805	Sec. 1810-1814; Re- signed 1822
Stott, Watson	1799	
Stout, Z. Barton	1827	Died July 17, 1864
Strickland, William	1836	Died in Nashville, Tenn., April 7, 1854
Struthers, John	1822	Vice-Pres. 1839-1849; Died 1851
Struthers, John	1871	Resigned 1878
Struthers, John	1893	
Struthers, John S.	1851	
Struthers, William	1836	Treas. 1850-58; Died Nov. 21, 1876
Struthers, William, Jr.	1871	Resigned 1878
Stuart, Alexander	1759	Cat. of 1769
Stuart, Capt. David	1757	Reported dead in 1762
*Stuart, Hon. Edwin S.	1902	Mayor Phila. 1891-95; Gov. Penna. 1907-
Stuart, James	1761	
Stuart, James	1791	
Stuart, Walter	1778	
*Stuart, Walter	1900	
Stuart, Capt. William	1750	Noted in Cat. of 1769
Stupart, Allen	1749	
Stupart, Capt. Alex.	1750	Resigned 1762
Suter, Peter, Jr.	1770	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Sutherland, Hon. Joel B.	1838	Died Nov. 15, 1861
*Swain, Joseph W.	1897	
Swan, James	1800	
Swan, Robert	1786	Charter of 1808
Swayne, Franklin	1893	
Swift, Joseph	1851	
Sword, Capt. John	1791	
Sword, William	1756	Secretary 1758
Syme, George	1799	
Tagan, James	1839	
Taggart, William	1865	Death noted Aug. 1883
Tait, Robert	1768	Hon. Roll 1771
Tarbet, Richardabout	1774	
Taylor, Capt. James	1750	Cat. of 1769
Taylor, James L.	1852	
Taylor, John	1769	
Taylor, Capt. John	1891	Died Jan. 5, 1895
Taylor, Robert	1790	
Taylor, Robert	1840	Died March 6, 1856
Taylor, Thomas L.	1837	
Taylor, William	1769	
Telfair, William	1799	
Tennant, John	1837	
Tenney, John	1896	Resigned 1902; Died 1905
Thane, Rev. Daniel	1759	Died 1764
*Thomas, J. Fred.....	1883	
Thomson, Dr. Adam	Founder	The first Assistant 1749; Vice - Pres. 1751; Later Pres. St. Andrew's So- ciety, New York; Died in New York, Sept. 18, 1767
Thomson, David	1755	Cat. of 1769

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Thomson, Capt. George	1759	Resigned 1762
Thomson, Dr. James W.	1856	
Thomson, John	1793	
Thomson, John	1852	
*Thomson, Samuel Young	1907	
Thompson, Alexander	1806	Charter of 1808
*Thompson, Hon. S. Gustine ..	1872	Counsellor 1877-1878, 1880-1888.
Thornton, John	—	Resigned 1856
Titus, John	1847	
Tod, William Alexander	1792	Charter of 1808
Tod, William H.	1793	Counsellor 1794-1798; Sec. 1797; Died July 31, 1833
Tod, William	Roll of 1769	
*Todd, M. Hampton	1881	Counsellor 1887; Vice- Pres. 1888-89; Pres. 1890-91; Counsellor 1895-
Toland, Harry	1799	Charter of 1808
Towar, Alexander	1844	
Traquair, Adam	1816	
Traquair, James	1813	
Traquair, Samuel Henderson..	1833	Sec. 1837-38; Coun- sellor 1847; Died Jan. 17, 1853
Traquair, Thomas	1816	
Trotter, Alexander	1839	
Trotter, James	Founder	The first Sec. 1749
Tucker, Dr. David H.	1842	Physician 1847-48
Tudehope, Rev. Archibald	1838	Chaplain 1840-1848; Died Dec. 6, 1861
Tully, Rev. David	1900	Resigned 1904
Turnbull, Adam	1854	Died Sept. 14, 1861
Turnbull, Alexander	1812	
Turnbull, Dr. Charles S.	1896	Resigned 1899

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
*Turnbull, Frederick	1883	
Turnbull, Dr. Laurence	1842	Physician 1847-1879; Died Oct. 24, 1900
Turnbull, Robert	1799	Reported dead in 1801
Turnbull, Thomas	1855	
Turnbull, William	1774	Hon. Roll 1791
Turnbull, William P.	1851	Resigned 1860
Urquhart, David C.	1848	
Urquhart Aeneas	1769	Secretary 1774-77
Urquhart, George	1900	Resigned 1901
Vallance, John	1799	Charter of 1808
Wake, Henry	1749	
Waldie, Adam	1836	
Waldie, Walter I.	1850	
Walker, David	1780	Sec. 1798-1802; Re- signed 1820
Walker, Emmanuel	1786	Charter of 1808
Walker, Jerry	1871	Resigned 1879
Walker, Jonas M.	1871	
Walker, Peter	1857	Died June 3, 1882, in his 73d year
Walker, Thomas	1792	
Wallace, Andrew	1875	Resigned 1877
Wallace, Boyd	1844	
Wallace, Dr. Edward	1865	Died Oct. 28, 1875
Wallace, Dr. Ellerslie	1863	Died March 9, 1885
Wallace, Horace Binney	1837	Died Dec. 16, 1856
Wallace, J. Wilson	1846	
Wallace, John	Founder	Died Sept. 26, 1783
Wallace, John	1836	
Wallace, John	1856	Died Aug. 1868
Wallace, John Bradford	1803	Counselloer 1808-1820; Died Jan. 7, 1837
Wallace, Hon. Joshua M.	1804	Died May 17, 1819

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Wallace, Dr. Joshua Maddox..	1839	Died Nov. 10, 1852
Wallace, John William	1839	Counsellor 1847, 1856-59, 1864; Died Jan. 12, 1884
*Wallace, Shippen	1882	
Wallace, William	1841	
Wallace, William S.	1902	Resigned 1904
*Wallace, William W.	1890	
Walter, Walter S.	1850	
Warden, William G.	1887	Died in 1895
Wardrop, William	1831	
Waterhouse, Archibald N., Jr..	1898	Died Nov. 7, 1902
Watkinson, Richard S.	1841	
Watson, Charles C.	1814	Resigned 1832
Watson, Charles C., Jr.	1825	Died Nov. 1835
Watson, Dr. Gavin	1838	Assistant 1842-1857; Died Oct. 28, 1858
Watson, James	1837	
Watson, John	1788	
Watson, Capt. Magnus	1756	
Watson, Peter	1863	Died Jan. 29, 1890
Watson, Robert	1900	Resigned Feb. 1902
Waugh, Samuel B.	1848	Resigned 1873
Webb, Thomas O.	1866	Died Oct. 15, 1868
Webster, John	1767	Hon. Roll 1768
Webster, John	1792	
Wemyss, Francis C.	1840	
Wert, Irvine Van	1839	
Whelen, Edward	1843	
Wheelan, Dr. M.	1841	
White, Donald	1774	
White, Capt. Robert	1752	Cat. of 1769
White, Thomas	1796	Charter of 1808
Whitehead, Thomas	1814	
Whitlow, Charles	1816	
Wight, William	1841	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
Wileneson, Robert ...	Charter 1808	
*Wilkinson, Ogden Dungan ...	1907	
*Wilkie, Samuel	1881	
*Willard, Dwight D.	1906	
Willard, Frank Milne	1900	Died Feb. 12, 1904
Williams, D. Walker	1872	Resigned 1878
Williams, H. B.	1839	
Williams, Hon. Henry J.	1821	Counsellor 1821, '55; Hon. Roll 1877; Died March 29, 1879
Williamson, Peter	1850	Died March 6, 1886
Wilson, Rev. Bird, D.D.	1800	Died in New York, April 14, 1859
Wilson, Hon. James	1767	Pres. 1786-96; Signer Dec. of Independ- ence; Died in N. C. Aug. 28, 1798
Wilson, James	Member 1769	
Wilson, John	1788	
Wilson, John A.	1880	Died Jan. 19, 1886
Wilson, John W.	1860	Resigned 1866
Wilson, Joseph M.	1900	Died Nov. 24, 1902
Wilson, J. Shields	1870	Died Dec. 31, 1903
Wilson, Robert	1765	Sec. 1770; Treas. 1773
Wilson, Robert	1837	
Wilson, Robert	1865	Resigned 1870
Wilson, William	1837	
*Wilson, Hon. William B.	1907	
Witherspoon, Rev. John, D.D..	1768	Hon. Roll 1791; Sign- er Dec. of Independ- ence; Died Nov. 15, 1794
Witherspoon, Thomas	1800	Charter of 1808
Woddrop, Dr. Robert S.	1848	
Wood, Alexander	1773	
Wood, Robert	1775	

*Present member.

Catalogue of Members

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	OTHER MEMORANDA.
*Woods, Samuel S.....	1907	
Woodhouse, Thomas R.	1884	Died March, 1885
Woodhouse, William	1784	Died Dec. 27, 1795, aged 55 years
*Wren, Christopher	1906	
Wylie, Rev. Samuel B., D.D. ..	1841	Chaplain 1841-1848; Died Oct. 13, 1852
Wright, Malcolm	1795	
Wright, William W.....	1833	
Young, George	1837	Sec. 1847-1863; Vice- Pres. 1864-66; Life Member; Death noted Oct. 1885
Young, Capt. James	1752	Vice-Pres. 1762
Young, James F.	1881	Death noted May 1894
Young, Capt. John	1767	
Young, Major John	—	In Cat. of 1837
Young, John	1786	Hon. Roll 1791
Young, John Evans	1840	Died July 10, 1850
Young, Robert	1853	
Young, Capt. Samuel....about	1786	
Young, W. J.	1846	
Young, William	1786	Hon. Roll 1789; Vice- Pres. 1823-28; Died May 12, 1829
Young, William Wallace	1815	Died in Memphis, Tenn., June 25, 1863
Younger, James	1879	Death noted May 1894
*Ziegler, Dr. James Patterson ..	1900	

*Present member.

Roll of Honorary or Non-Resident Members

Compiled principally from Catalogues of 1769, 1791, 1837
and Supplement 1838

The names of *Resident Members* transferred to the *Honorary Roll* are retained in *Resident Roll* and omitted in the following lists.

I. CATALOGUE APRIL 24, 1769

Alexander, John, Edinburgh	1749	Cameron, John	1749
Alexander, William		Cameron, Capt. Samuel.	1760
Allen, Capt. James, London	1750	Campbell, Angus	1762
Anderson, John, London	1752	Campbell, Ensign Colin.	1763
Arnot, Thomas, Holland	1753	Campbell, Capt. Hugh, Glasgow	1749
Atcheson, John, Jamaica	1760	Campbell, James, Virginia	1763
Banatyne, James	1764	Campbell, Lieut. John..	1759
Barron, Robert, St. Andrew's	1767	Campbell, Capt. Robert.	1756
Bean, Samuel, Jamaica.	1752	Campbell, Capt. Thos...	
Bishop, Robert, London.		Cathcart, Capt. Hugh...	1764
Boyd, Capt. Robert, South Carolina	1766	Cathcart, Robert	1759
Brad, Wm., Barbados..	1749	Clark, Capt. George....	1757
Bremner, James		Clark, Lieut. George....	1768
Brown, Capt. Lawrence.	1754	Clark, Thomas, London.	1768
Brown, Capt. Patrick ..		Cumming, James	1769
Brown, Robert, Virginia	1764	Craig, David, Virginia..	1753
Butt, Robert	1749	Dallas, Duncan	1764
Callender, Capt. Alexander	1752	Davidson, Capt. John...	
		Douglas, Dr. —, Jamaica	
		Duff, Lieut. James	1759
		Duncan, Lieut. John....	1758
		Dunlap, Capt. William, Glasgow	1759

Roll of Honorary or Non-Resident Members

Dinwiddie, Robert, Lieut.-Gov. Virginia Colony 1751-58	Innis, William, London. 1754
Drummond, Captain, Charlestown 1757	Johnston, Capt. Andrew, Jamaica 1764
Euer, John, London.... 1758	King, Capt. James, Glas- gow 1764
Euer, Walter, London.. 1760	
Falconer, Captain..... 1759	Lietch, Capt. Quintin, Glasgow 1768
Fairholm, Johnston, New York 1759	Livingston, Hon. Philip, New York, Signer Declaration of Inde- pendence 1755
Faries, Capt. Robert.... 1754	Lyon, Capt. John 1759
Ferguson, Capt. Robert, Antigua 1751	
Fleming, Capt. James... 1758	Marshall, —, Jamaica 1766
Fletcher, Major Henry. 1758	Maxwell, Matthew, Maryland 1762
Fogo, David, Antigua... 1752	Middleton, Dr. Peter, Jamaica 1762
Forrester, Dr. A., Ja- maica 1762	Miller, Alexander 1768
	Milligan, George, Mary- land 1768
Gordon, Dr. Andrew... 1762	Milligan, James, Fort Pitt 1768
Gordon, Rev. John, Maryland 1762	Mitchell, Hugh, Vir- ginia 1764
Gordon, Hon. William.. 1750	Mitchell, Capt. Thomas, Boston 1764
Graham, Alex. Fayal... 1755	Moncrieff, Capt. John.. 1764
Graham, Capt. Archi- bald 1760	Moodie, Capt. Hugh, Glasgow 1764
Graham, Capt. Hugh, Glasgow 1760	Murray, Charles, Ma- deira 1764
Graham, Jas., Virginia.. 1752	McAdam, William, New York 1759
Graham, John, Virginia. 1752	McAlpin, Lieut. 1750
Grant, Col. Francis, Royal Highlanders .. 1762	McClure, Henry, An- tigua 1764
Gray, Dr. Adam, Mary- land 1759	McDonald, Capt. John.. 1764
	McDowell, —, Lon- donderry 1759
Hamilton, Capt. Alex... 1759	McIntosh, Capt. George. 1759
Hamilton, Lieut. Wm... 1749	
Hay, Capt. David, Royal Highlanders 1750	
Henry, Dr. James..... 1756	
Hetherington, Captain.. 1756	
Hewett, Dr. 1756	

Roll of Honorary or Non-Resident Members

McKay, Capt. J., Carolina	1769	Semple, Dr.	1768
McKay, Eneas, Fort Pitt	1769	Semple, Capt. William, Glasgow	1767
McKenzie, Capt. Edward	1750	Sibbald, Capt. Alexander	
McLean, Capt. Lauchlin		Sinclair, Lieut. James..	1760
McMillan, Capt. Alexander	1752	Smith, Robert, North Carolina	1768
McMurchie, John, Jamaica	1764	Stevens, —, Amboy..	1767
McPherson, Donald, St. Kitts	1764	Stirling, Capt. Walter, London	1752
McTaggart, Capt. Alexander	1765	Stuart, Capt. Arch, Dublin	1766
		Stuart, Charles	
Nicholson, Captain, Jamaica	1753	Stuart, Capt. George...	1795
Nimmo, Captain	1752	Stuart, John, Maryland.	1757
Noble, Capt. James, Glasgow	1756	Stuart, Capt. John, Royal Highlanders...	1769
		Stuart, Lieut. John....	1769
Ogilvie, Capt. Alexander	1759	Stuart, Joseph, Jamaica.	1765
		Stuart, Dr. William....	1759
Palmer, John	1759		
Parrish, Capt. George..	1752	Tennent, Rev. —	1757
Pitcairn, Capt. John*...	1753	Thomson, John	1752
Raite, Capt. Robert, London	1749	Veitch, Alexander	1749
Ramage, Alexander	1758		
Reid, Alexander	1766	Walker, James	1759
Reid, Lieut.-Colonel ...	1766	Watson, Magnus	
Ross, Alexander, Virginia	1759	White, Patrick, Antigua.	1761
Ross, Capt. John.....	1752	Wier, Capt. James, Glasgow	1761
Ross, David, Maryland.	1759	Wier, Captain, Boston..	
Row, Lieut. Archibald, Royal Americans	1768	Wightman, George, Maryland	1759
Rutherford, Capt. Walter	1758	Wilson, Capt. James, Glasgow	
		Wood, Capt. James	1756

*Distinguished in Trumbull's painting of Bunker Hill. Captain Pitcairn was there killed while serving in the British forces.

Roll of Honorary or Non-Resident Members

II. HONORARY ROLL, 1791

(Omitting Names on Previous Roll)

Addison, Hon. Alexander, Washington Co., Justice Supreme Court, Pennsylvania; Died Nov. 27, 1807...		MacRae, John, Petersburg, Va.	
Aitken, James	1789	McCay, Capt. William..	
Bartram, Alexander, Yorkshire		McGregor, Cole, New York	
Blake, Capt. William...	1789	Mitchell, George, Burlington	
Bogle, Robert, Jamaica.	1788	Murray, William, Mississippi	
Brodie, William Douglass	1788	Riddle, Alexander, New York	1787
Brown, Capt. Alexander		Roche, Capt. George ...	1787
Brown, Walter, Jamaica		Ross, Hugh, Pittsburgh.	
Douglas, George, New York		Rutherford, Rev. Walter, New Jersey	
Douglas, William, London		Semple, Robert, Esq., London	
*Elliott, Hon. Andrew, London	1749	Scott, Capt. Christian...	1788
Grant, Henry H., Charleston		Shannon, Capt. Neil...	
Hudson, Captain.....	1791	Stephenson, Hay, New York	1789
Inglis, Capt. John, British Navy		Tod, William, Peach-Blossom	
Lang, James, Washington County		Turnbull, William, Jacob's Creek, Penna...	
		Wilson, Capt. Robert, Paisley	
		Young, John, Esq., Green Briar	1761
		Young, Capt. William..	1789

*To Resident Roll, 1750.

Roll of Honorary or Non-Resident Members

III. HONORARY ROLL, 1838

From a "Supplement to the Constitution and Rules of The St. Andrew's Society," being without date of issue, but, as it includes members elected in 1838, here styled Roll of 1838. In Library of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, bearing autograph of E. D. Ingraham, Esq., Vice-Pres. 1846-49.

(Omitting names on Preceding Rolls.)

Alexander, Alexander J. 1760	Edmonston, Major
Alexander, Capt. Chas.. 1773	Charles 1774
Alexander, W., New York 1760	Forbes, Gen. John
Angus, Capt. John.....	(Biography) 1758
Arnot, Capt. John..... 1770	Frazer, Capt. John..... 1769
Arnold, Hugh 1749	
	Ghass, Capt. George.... 1752
Baird, James 1772	Gibbon, Capt. James... 1752
Bishop, Robert, London. 1749	Gibson, James 1761
Black, Capt. William... 1789	Gibson, Thomas 1761
Blackburn, William 1800	Gibson, Thomas 1792
Bond, Phineas 1799	Gilchrist, James 1761
Brown, Wm., Granada.. 1774	Grant, Henry 1785
Brice, Capt. John..... 1786	
	Hamilton, Douglass ... 1752
Campbell, Lieut. Alexander 1751	Hay, James 1792
Campbell, Eneas 1761	Hunter, John 1761
Campbell, Peter 1792	Hutchinson, Capt. Geo.. 1752
Colquhoun, Lieut. Alexander 1757	Johnson, Hon. Samuel.
Corse, John 1769	Cat. of 1837
Craig, Alexander 1774	Johnson, Wm., London. 1792
Craig, Robert 1764	Johnston, Dr. Thomas.. 1792
Cuthbert, Capt. George. 1757	
	Kay, Capt. Donald 1762
	Kennedy, Lieut. Primrose 1758
Davis, John 1771	Kerr, John 1771
Dow, Sir Archibald.... 1757	
Duncan, Hugh 1771	Lander, George 1780
Dunn, Capt. James, London 1774	Lee, Capt. Robert..... 1792

Roll of Honorary or Non-Resident Members

Liston, Hon. Robert, Minister from Great Britain 1799	Reid, Captain 1757
MacGregor, Hon. Collin 1799	Riddle, John 1761
Mackenzie, Capt. Reyn- old 1771	Ross, Duncan 1758
Macrae, Allan 1753	Russell, Dr. 1760
Mather, Capt. John 1774	Russell, Hugh 1749
Menzies, Edward H. ... 1757	Sibbald, William 1767
Milligan, John 1795	Small, Major John*.... 1773
Muir, Capt. William, Holland 1749	Smith, Capt. Charles .. 1773
McCaa, David 1800	Smith, Robert 1786
McCall, John 1769	Stewart, Charles 1766
McCloud, Captain 1757	Stuart, Lord Henry ... 1797
McDonnell, Captain 1760	St. Clair, James 1759
McKenzie, Capt. James. 1752	St. John, Thomas 1792
Neilson, John, Glasgow. 1770	Thompson, Capt. Chas.. 1793
Nevoy, Alexander 1751	Thompson, Hugh 1766
Oswald, Capt. Andrew.. 1752	Wade, Capt. Andrew... 1771
Ouchterlong, Peter 1756	Walker, Alexander 1771
Patterson, Thomas 1763	Wallace, Capt. James... 1771
Peters, James 1776	Wallace, Joshua 1802
Pitcairn, Major A. 1754	Wallace, Hugh 1792
Reed, William 1759	Ward, Henry, Commis- sary Royal Artillery.. 1760
	Watt, Captain 1792
	Wauchop, Henry, Vir- ginia 1769
	Yaman, Rev. Mr. 1792

*Distinguished in Trumbull's painting "The Sortie at Gibraltar."

Index to Biographies of Deceased Members

	PAGE		PAGE
Addison, Hon. Alexander ...	99	Burd, Colonel James	132
Aitken, Robert	101	Burns, Dr. Robert	134
Alexander, Alexander	102	Caldcleugh, Robert A.....	136
Alexander, Cosmo	102	Caldcleugh, Dr. Robert	137
Baird, John	103	Caldcleugh, Wm. G.	137
Baird, Matthew	104	Cameron, Hon. Simon	137
Baker, Dr. Washington H....	105	Campbell, Alexander A.	138
Banks, Rev. John, D. D.....	106	Campbell, Archibald	139
Barclay, Alexander	107	Campbell, Dr. Arch. B.....	139
Bartram, Alexander	107	Campbell, George	139
Bartram, Col. George	108	Campbell, Hon. James H.	140
Bartram, George, Jr.	108	Campbell, Quintin	141
Bell, Hon. Thomas S.	108	Campbell, St. George Tucker.	143
Bertram, George	109	Cannon, James, A. M.	143
Bethune, Rev. Geo. W., D. D.	110	Chapman, Dr. Nathaniel	144
Beveridge, John	111	Childs, George W.	147
Beveridge, Rev. Thos., D. D.	112	Clark, Willis Gaylord	148
Biddle, Colonel Alexander...	113	Clarke, E. Bradford	149
Biddle, Colonel Charles J....	115	Coates, Andrew	149
Biddle, Clement	116	Cooke, Jay	150
Biddle, Major Henry J.....	116	Craig, Andrew C.	151
Biddle, Jonathan W.	117	Craig, Joseph B.	151
Biddle, Nicholas	117	Craig, John	152
Biddle, Major Thomas	119	Craig, James, Sr.	152
Biddle, Thomas	119	Craig, James, Jr.	153
Biddle, Thomas A.	120	Craig, Captain James	153
Black, Robert G.	120	Craig, William	153
Blackwood, Rev. Wm., D. D.	121	Crawford, General S. Wylie.	154
Blair, Henry C.....	122	Crawford, Stephen R.	155
Bonnar, Rev. James, B. D....	123	Croskey, Henry	155
Boyd, Colonel Augustus	124	Crow, Alexander	156
Brackenridge, Hon. H. H....	124	Cummins, Daniel B.	157
Brockie, William	125	Currie, Dr. William	157
Brown, Major Andrew	126	Currie, Rev. William	159
Brown, Andrew, Jr.	127	Drysdale, Dr. Thomas M....	160
Brown, Hon. David Paul ..	128	Duncan, Rev. J. McKim.....	161
Brownlee, Rev. W. C., D. D..	129	Duncan, Thomas	162
Buist, Robert	129	Dunlap, Thomas	163
Burd, Hon. Edward	130	Elliott, Hon. Andrew	166
Burd, Edward Shippen	131		

Index to Biographies of Deceased Members

	PAGE		PAGE
Forbes, General John	168	Livingston, Hon. Philip	226
Frazer, Robert	170	Logan, Hon. James A.	227
Gardiner, John	171	Ludlow, Richard	228
Gemmell, William D.	172	Lunan, Alexander	228
Gibson, George H.	172	Lyon, Patrick	229
Gibson, John	173	MacKellar, Thomas	229
Gibson, Walter S.	174	MacRae, Rev. Cameron F....	231
Glendinning, Robert, Sr.	175	McAfee, Robert	233
Glendinning, Robert, Jr.	175	McAllister, John, Sr.	234
Graeme, Dr. Thomas	176	McAllister, John, Jr.	235
Graham, Peter	180	McAlpin, James	236
Graham, Thomas	181	McCall, Archibald	237
Grant, Rev. John L.	183	McCall, George	238
Grant, Prof. William R....	183	McCall, Hon. Peter	239
Gray, Colonel Robert	185	McCall, Samuel, Jr.	239
Gray, William	186	McClellan, Dr. Ely	240
Hall, David	187	McConaughy, Hon. David ..	241
Hall, William	188	McElhone, John J.	242
Hall, Hon. George W.	190	McGaw, Alexander	243
Hamilton, Hon. Alexander..	191	McIlvaine, Henry	243
Hamilton, Hon. James	195	McIlvaine, Joseph	243
Hamilton, William	200	McIlvaine, William	244
Hanna, Hon. William B.	201	McIlvaine, Dr. William	244
Hardie, David	203	McInnes, John T.	244
Hardie, James G.	203	McIntyre, Daniel	245
Hardie, Robert J.	203	McKean, Hon. Thomas	246
Hay, Peter.	203	McKinlay, John S.	247
Helme, William	205	McLane, Colonel Allan	248
Hendrie, Daniel	206	McMichael, Hon. Morton ...	249
Horner, Prof. William E....	206	McMichael, Morton, 2d	251
Huey, Major Samuel B.	207	McMichael, Colonel William.	252
Inglis, John	209	McNeil, Gordon	252
Ingraham, Edward D.	211	McPherson, Horace E.	253
Irwin, Hon. Matthew	212	McPherson, William C.	253
Jaudon, Samuel	212	Macalester, Captain Chas., Sr.	254
Junkin, Hon. George	213	Macalester, Charles	255
Kane, Hon. John K.	214	Mackenzie, Peter	257
Kane, Hon. Robert P.	215	Mackenzie, Dr. R. Shelton..	257
Keim, George deB.	216	Mackenzie, Thomas J.	258
Lansing, General Henry S... 216		Macpherson, Angus N.	258
Lawson, Oscar A.	217	Macpherson, Captain John, Sr.	259
Leiper, Hon. George Gray..	217	Macpherson, Major John, Jr.	262
Leiper, Thomas	218	Macpherson, General William	263
Leiper, Colonel William J. ..	221	Macpherson, Dr. William ...	265
Lenox, Major David	222	Magee, James F.	266
Letterman, Dr. Jonathan	223	Marshall, Rev. William	266
Lewis, Hon. Ellis	224	Maywood, Robert C.	269
		Meigs, Dr. John Forsyth....	270
		Menzies, Captain John.....	272
		Mercer, General Hugh	273

Index to Biographies of Deceased Members

	PAGE		PAGE
Mercer, Singleton A.	279	St. Clair, General Arthur	327
Mills, Thomas	280	Stedman, Alexander	331
Milne, David	281	Stedman, Charles	332
Milne, James	282	Stedman, Hunter	333
Mitchell, E. Coppée	282	Stewart, General Walter	333
Mitchell, Dr. John K.	284	Stout, Z. Barton	334
Mitcheson, MacGregor J....	287	Strickland, William	334
Montgomery, Rev. H. E., D. D.	288	Struthers, John	335
Morrell, William	288	Struthers, William	336
Morris, Hon. Robert Hunter	289	Sutherland, Hon. Joel B....	336
Muirheid, Charles H.	293		
Murdoch, James E.	294	Taylor, Captain John	337
Murphy, Gen. John K.	296	Thane, Rev. Daniel	338
Murray, Rev. Alexander	297	Thomson, Dr. Adam	339
Murray, George	297	Tod, William H.	339
Mütter, Dr. Thomas D.	298	Tudehope, Rev. Archibald...	340
		Turnbull, Adam	341
Nisbet, Michael, Sr.	298	Turnbull, Dr. Laurence	341
Nisbet, Michael, Jr.	299		
Notman, John	299	Urquhart, Aeneas	346
Notman, Peter	300		
		Wallace, Dr. Edward	347
Parkinson, James W.	301	Wallace, Dr. Ellerslie	347
Patterson, Dr. Robert M.	302	Wallace, Horace Binney	348
		Wallace, John	349
Rea, Thomas C.	302	Wallace, John Bradford	349
Reed, Hon. William B.	302	Wallace, John William	350
Roberts, Rev. James, D. D...	303	Wallace, Hon. Joshua M. ...	350
Ronaldson, James	305	Wallace, Dr. Joshua Maddox.	351
Ross, Dr. Andrew	307	Waterhouse, Archibald N....	351
Ross, Hon. George	307	Watson, Dr. Gavin	352
Ross, John	310	Watson, Peter.	352
Ross, John	311	Willard, Frank Milne	353
		Williams, Hon. Henry J....	354
Scot, Robert	312	Williamson, Peter	355
Shaw, Rev. Joseph, LL.D ...	313	Wilson, Rev. Bird, D. D.	356
Sinclair, Rev. John C.	313	Wilson, Hon. James	357
Smith, Hon. Charles	314	Wilson, Joseph M.	367
Smith, Robert	315	Witherspoon, Rev. John, D. D.	368
Smith, Robert (Pres.)	315	Wylie, Rev. Samuel B., D. D.	370
Smith, Hon. Thomas	317		
Smith, Thomas Duncan	319	Young, John Evans	371
Smith, Rev. William, D. D...	320	Young, William	372
Smith, William Moore	325	Young, W. Wallace	373
Spear, James	326		

Portraits of Deceased Officers and Members with Biographies

PAGE	PAGE
Banks, Rev. John, D. D. 106	MacRae, Rev. Cameron F. .. 231
Bethune, Rev. Geo. W., D. D. 110	McAllister, John, Sr. 234
Blackwood, Rev. Wm., D. D. 121	McAllister, John, Jr. 235
Brackenridge, Hon. H. H... 124	McAlpin, James 236
Brownlee, Rev. W. C., D. D. 129	McCall, Hon. Peter 239
Burns, Dr. Robert 134	McKean, Hon. Thomas 246
Campbell, Quintin 141	McMichael, Hon. Morton .. 249
Chapman, Dr. Nathaniel 144	Macalester, Charles 255
Cooke, Jay 150	Macpherson, General William 263
Crawford, Stephen R. 155	Mercer, General Hugh 273
Dunlap, Thomas, Esq. 163	Milne, David 281
Elliott, Hon. Andrew 166	Mitchell, Dr. John K..... 284
Gibson, John 173	Morris, Hon. Robert Hunter 289
Graeme, Dr. Thomas 176	Murdoch, James E. 294
Graham, Peter. 180	Ronaldson, James 305
Hall, Hon. George W. 190	Ross, Hon. George 307
Hamilton, Hon. Alexander .. 192	Smith, Hon. Thomas 317
Hamilton, Hon. James 195	Smith, Rev. William, D. D... 320
Helme, William 205	St. Clair, General Arthur.... 327
Hendrie, Daniel 206	Struthers, John 335
Inglis, John 209	Turnbull, Dr. Laurence 341
Ingraham, Edward D., Esq... 211	Watson, Dr. Gavin 352
Leiper, Thomas 218	Wilson, Rev. Bird, D. D.... 356
Lewis, Hon. Ellis 224	Wilson, Hon. James 357
Livingston, Hon. Philip 226	Witherspoon, Rev. John, D. D. 368
	Wylie, Rev. Samuel B., D. D. 370
	Young, William 372

Portraits of Past Presidents

now surviving, and not included in Biographies.

Beath, Robert B. 86	Milne, Caleb J. 34
Boyd, Peter 72	Milne, David, 2d 56
Fergusson, Alexander C.... 24	Ritchie, Craig D. 40
Fergusson, John 54	Smith, W. Rudolph 64
Helme, William E. 68	Todd, Hon. M. Hampton.... 42
Hope, James F. 48	

Illustrations

Arms or Crest of the Society 8	Sword of General Mercer.... 47
Insignia of the Society 12	Seal of the Society 18
Loving Cup 59	Ram's Head and Snuff-box.. 51
Monument in Burial Lot, "Woodlands" Cemetery ... 74	Royal Arms of Scotland Frontispiece
Mercer Monument, Laurel Hill 44	

